

LOST NOT FOUND: AN ANALYSIS OF THE EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS AT THE CAPE
CREEK (31DR1) SITE

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ABSTRACT

The Cape Creek site has been proposed as the location of the 1587 Lost Colony of Roanoke. The artifacts purportedly signify a process of assimilation between European colonists and the local Native population, specifically the Croatoan. This raises the question: did these artifacts originate from items brought by the Lost Colonists themselves, or are they indicative of common trade materials? Studying Native American sites and their European trade items can provide insights into North America during the contact period and how different societies used these items. A comparative artifact analysis of two Native American occupation sites (Amity and Fredricks sites) along with a European occupation site (Jamestown) aids in interpreting the presence of European artifacts recovered from the Cape Creek (31Dr1) site as a result of trade rather than European occupation per se.

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CREEK (31DR1) SITE

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

The site of Cape Creek was once an Algonquian village on modern day Hatteras Island, the people who inhabited Hatteras were known as the Croatoan. Many can cling to the word Croatoan and remember the Lost Colony of 1587 and the “clue” that was left for John White upon his arrival from England in 1590. This is where the theories arise on the connection between the Cape Creek site and the Lost Colonists of 1587. The Cape Creek site was excavated by David Phelps from 1995-2000, the data from these excavations will be used in this thesis. Other parts of this site have also been excavated by Mark Horton, who is an Archaeologist from the University of Bristol, in collaboration with Scott Dawson, a local Hatteras historian. These artifacts are currently unavailable to me and are housed in Dawsons museum located on Hatteras Island. Horton and Dawson claim these artifacts prove that the 1587 Lost Colonists of Roanoke relocated here and lived among and assimilated with the Croatoan of Hatteras Island, shedding their European culture. Importantly, the information from this site has only been published in popular media, and the Horton and Dawson excavations and discoveries can only be read about in Dawsons self-published book (Dawson 2012). Thus, the only material that remains being discussed in this analysis will be from David Phelps excavations of the site.

This is where the discussion and importance of Historical archaeology becomes vital. The interactions between Europeans and Native Americans during the contact period, can shine a light on cultural interactions. As soon as people came to North America, they sought out trade with the Native American communities. Artifact analysis can redress the way in which European items were used in a Native context, as well as further investigate the trade interactions being conducted on the Outer Banks.

What does the artifact assemblage from the Cape Creek site reflect regarding European influence? Does it indicate European occupation or trade? Two hypothesis will be tested in this study, the first hypothesis, thought of by local Hatteras Historian, Scott Dawson, and British Archaeologist, Mark Horton, states: “The artifacts at Cape Creek show the assimilation of the Lost Colonists of 1587 and the Croatoan Native Americans.” The alternative hypothesis states: “The artifact assemblage at Cape Creek reflects trade among the Croatoan Native Americans and European.” This thesis is the comparative study of two Native American occupation sites and a European occupation site to investigate the European artifacts at the Cape Creek site. Along with the comparative analysis, an analysis of the artifacts' functionality at Cape Creek will be conducted to discuss the purpose of the European objects in different contexts. Accompanying this will be the historical evidence of the time, including trade between Europeans and Native Americans, the supplies brought during the Roanoke voyages and what non-trade items would have look like in the 16th century.

This thesis is structured in the following manner. Chapter two will discuss the prehistoric background of the area to discuss its environment. This will lay out the history of the Algonquian speaking Croatoan and who they were as a people. Chapter three will delve into the historical background focusing on the history of the Roanoke voyages and the Atlantic world at the end of the 16th century. The fourth chapter will discuss the archaeological background, explaining the archaeology of the Lost Colony and Hatteras Island. As well as introduce the comparative archaeological sites being used in this study. Chapter five will explain the methodology of this thesis, which includes a comparative analysis and functional artifact classification of the data. Chapter six encompasses the results of the data analysis of the artifact assemblage under the functional artifact classification groups. Chapter seven will yield discussion, comparative

analysis, and historical evidence to discern the significance of the Cape Creek site. Chapter eight will yield the study's conclusion and future research.

Anticipated results

The hypothesis presented by Scott Dawson and Mark Horton states that the artifact assemblage present at the Cape Creek site indicates evidence of the Lost Colonists of Roanoke from 1587 living and assimilating with the local Croatoan Native American population. The alternative hypothesis states these artifacts arrived on Hatteras Island not by European occupation, but by trade. Comparing the Native American occupation sites to the Cape Creek site will yield similar trade artifacts and reveal the underlying role of the European artifacts as being results of trade. The Amity and Fredricks site will yield the same types of artifacts of European-origin items will show similar items being repurposed similarly. The European site, being represented by Jamestown, will provide descriptive and qualitative data that will show what a European occupation site would have archaeologically. This data, along with the historical evidence of the Roanoke voyages from 1584 to 1587, and supplies brought with the colonists will provide background into items seen archaeologically at the Cape Creek site. This will further prove that the Cape Creek site is not one of European occupation, but rather a site influenced by trade interactions between Native Americans and Europeans. In general, during the 17th and 18th century occupational period of Cape Creek (1670-1720), the European-Indian trading system was very prevalent. The idea of repurposing of European-origin items for Native American usage was not uncommon to Indigenous groups during this period. The Cape Creek site will overall fail to yield any signs of 16th century occupation by Europeans. This will be evident in the lack of European architecture at the site and lack of personal items, clothing, and household items seen with a group of 16th century European settlers

CHAPTER TWO: PRE-HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Prehistory of North Carolina

While exploring the Roanoke voyages from 1584-1590 provides insights into early interactions in the New World, it's crucial to widen our perspective and understand North Carolina's prehistory. The significance of exploring background history lies in its ability to provide context and depth to the events surrounding early European exploration. Examining the lives of the indigenous people before and during contact by the English settlers provides insight into the foundational aspects of North Carolina's history. Most archaeologists working in North Carolina recognize five major cultural traditions. From earliest to latest, these are Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and Historic. These traditions reflect general cultural patterns and changes through time (Ward & Davis 1999:1).

Paleo-Indian Period (before 8000 B.C.)

The Paleo-Indian period marks the earliest period of human presence in the Western Hemisphere. While the specific timing of the first settlers' arrival remains a topic of discussion among archaeologists, there is evidence indicating their occupation of a significant portion of the continent around 10,000 B.C (Ward & Davis 1999:2). The early inhabitants of America, known as the Paleo-Indians, left behind evidence in the form of stone projectile points and scrapers, indicating their presence on the Carolina coastal plains (Johnson 1972:13). Although this nomadic hunter, focused on big game, may have arrived on the Atlantic coast somewhat later than in some other parts of North America, it undoubtedly happened several thousand years ago (Johnson 1972:13).

Archaic Period (8000-1000 B.C.)

In eastern North Carolina and beyond, the Paleo-Indian period persisted. However, gradually, the shifting early American population gave way to more settled communities. Over time, the transition into the Archaic period occurred (Johnson 1972:17). The Archaic period is more widely recognized compared to the Paleo-Indian era. While most Paleo-Indians focused on hunting animals that thrived during the last phases of the Ice Age, the Archaic period marked the culmination of the glaciers' retreat and a shift towards more moderate climatic conditions. It is believed that Archaic people adapted to an environment resembling what we experience today. Archaic peoples crafted and utilized various tools to navigate their environment, including a range from simple stone tools to spear points (Ward & Davis 1999:2-3). During the Archaic period, people often occupied the same coastal plains camp sites that had been utilized by the Paleo-Indian people. While they too were hunters, their improved weapons allowed them to capture smaller and faster game. The human population increased, leading to the formation of larger groups or bands of closely related individuals who established their dwellings near natural game sanctuaries (Johnson 1972:17). The Late Archaic period witnessed further advancements in the manufacturing of implements and weapons.

Woodland Period (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600)

Approximately two thousand years ago, the Woodland period emerged in eastern North Carolina (Johnson 1972:19). During this period, peoples across the eastern United States initiated a gradual transition towards agriculture-based economies, leading to the growth of larger and more permanent settlements. (Ward & Davis 1999:3). People constructed villages and towns along the banks of large creeks, rivers, and sounds (Johnson 1972:19). Residents were able to stay in their villages for most of the time, venturing inland to old camp sites during the hunting

season and to large bodies of water during the fishing season (Johnson 1972:21). Due to the significant cultural shifts that took place during the Woodland period, it becomes essential to provide a summary organized by subperiods: The Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods.

The Early Woodland period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 200), involved the advent of pottery and was accompanied by the early emergence of small villages in areas deemed suitable for crop cultivation. (Ward & Davis 1999:3). Throughout the Middle Woodland period (A.D. 200-800), gardening gained significance, and external cultural influences from the East began shaping local Woodland groups. This impact was particularly notable in the mountains, where trade with Hopewell societies in the Ohio Valley and Swift Creek cultures in central Georgia left a significant mark. In North Carolina, various regions developed distinctive cultural traditions in response to factors like population growth, economic advancement, and unique historical connections. By the end of the Middle Woodland period, each major physiographic region in the state had evolved into a culturally distinct area. The Late Woodland period (A.D. 800-1600) marked a shift with a broader focus on agriculture. Corn became a staple, and by A.D. 1200, beans were added to the cultivated plants. Population sizes increased, and villages became larger and more intricate during this period (Ward & Davis 1999:4).

Historic period (after A.D. 1540)

Following Christopher Columbus's voyages, Spanish exploration of the Western Hemisphere gained momentum in the sixteenth century. After establishing a presence in the Caribbean, the Spanish directed their focus to Mexico, the Peruvian Andes, and the southeastern United States in their pursuit of wealth and power. Initially, their activities were confined to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Spanish Florida, with limited inland exploration. However, when expeditions failed to yield riches comparable to those found by Hernan Cortes in Mexico and

Francisco Pizarro in Peru, the Spanish began exploring the interior Southeast. The first of these expeditions, led by Hernando de Soto from 1539 to 1541, passed through southwestern North Carolina (Ward & Davis 1999:5).

Twenty-five years later, Juan Pardo retraced part of de Soto's route that extended into the state. While there is ongoing debate about the exact routes taken by these Spanish explorers and their impact on native populations, there is little evidence suggesting lasting effects on the native tribes. Unlike in other areas of the Southeast, the Spanish did not introduce diseases or establish permanent forts and missions in the region. In contrast, the story of English exploration in North Carolina differs significantly. Unlike the Spanish, the English were not in search of gold and treasure; their focus was on finding land for settlement and new markets for their goods (Ward & Davis 1999:5).

The Carolina Algonquians

When Sir Walter Raleigh's adventurers explored the North Carolina coast in 1584, it is reasonably certain that the Native people of the coastal plain's country spoke three different languages - Algonquian, Iroquoian, and Siouan. At that time, the Algonquian people occupied fully one-half of the coast as the southernmost tribes of this large linguistic family, which covered the Atlantic tidewater areas from New England southward to the Neuse River (Johnson 1972:9). The Algonquians inhabited the territory from the Atlantic Ocean inland to the head of tidewater, and their hunting range extended several miles into lower Virginia along the Meherrin, Nottoway, and Blackwater rivers (Johnson 1972:10). Their culture was Late Woodland, concluding the third cultural epoch for the aborigines in eastern North Carolina (Johnson 1972:11).

The exact time of the migration of Algonquian-speaking Native Americans southward across Virginia onto the North Carolina coastal plains remains undetermined (Johnson 1972:25). However, existing evidence suggests that the initial migration in a series of several movements likely occurred many centuries ago, certainly no less than ten. Although William Strachey's report, indicating their arrival immediately to the north in Virginia sometime before 1300, is considered speculative, archaeological studies propose that this event took place many centuries earlier (Swanton 1928:714). In 1971, David Phelps uncovered evidence on the Chowan River pointing to advanced cultural traits from around 1,000 A.D. One notable discovery was the outline of a longhouse design similar to the houses constructed by the Carolina Algonquian about 600 years later in the historic period (Phelps 1971). After completing a survey of the Carolina sounds in 1958, William Hagg stated, "Archaeological evidence supports the historic fact that the whole area was occupied by one tribal stock, namely, Algonkians." He estimated that people entered the region more than one thousand years ago (Johnson 1972: 25-26, Hagg 1958:123-126).

The Algonquians were notably a water-oriented people, relying heavily on products from tidewater for their subsistence (Johnson 1972:26). When selecting town lands, they prioritized specific criteria when given the choice, and the chosen site needed to be situated on or close to the waterfront, facilitating convenient access to fish and shellfish, as well as easy loading of their primary mode of transportation, the dugout canoes (Figure 2.1). Another essential criteria was the absence of an excessively wide marsh between the land and open water, although a reasonably close, extensive marsh was preferred for its reeds used in mat making. Additionally, the site had to have land suitable for growing corn, a vital component in the natives' diets as well as important to their diplomatic endeavors (Rountree 2021; Taukchiray 1948; Harvey 2021:20).

They had been in the area long enough to develop a culture which was distinct from that of other branches of the family to which they belonged. This distinctiveness may have resulted from factors such as the adoption of culture from former inhabitants they absorbed, borrowing from southern tribes, and adaptation to geographic and climatic conditions. In many ways, their culture differed from that of their neighbors who spoke Iroquoian and Siouan dialects (Johnson 1972:26).

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, European colonists found the Algonquians in possession of the entire Atlantic seaboard from present-day Canada southward to the Neuse River. They were bordered by the Virginia Algonquian under Powhatan from the north, and the Iroquoian-speaking Tuscarora, Meherrin, and Nottaway on the west. They were considered "a Northeastern rather than a Southeastern" people. Thus, it is inferred that Carolina occupancy was the most recent among all areas along the Atlantic coast for the Algonquians (Johnson 1972:26). The Algonquian-speaking tribes of eastern North Carolina represent the southernmost extension of the groups of this linguistic group which inhabited the Eastern States. Specifically, the Hatteras Indians occupied the sandbanks in the neighborhood of Cape Lookout and would become known as the Croatoan.

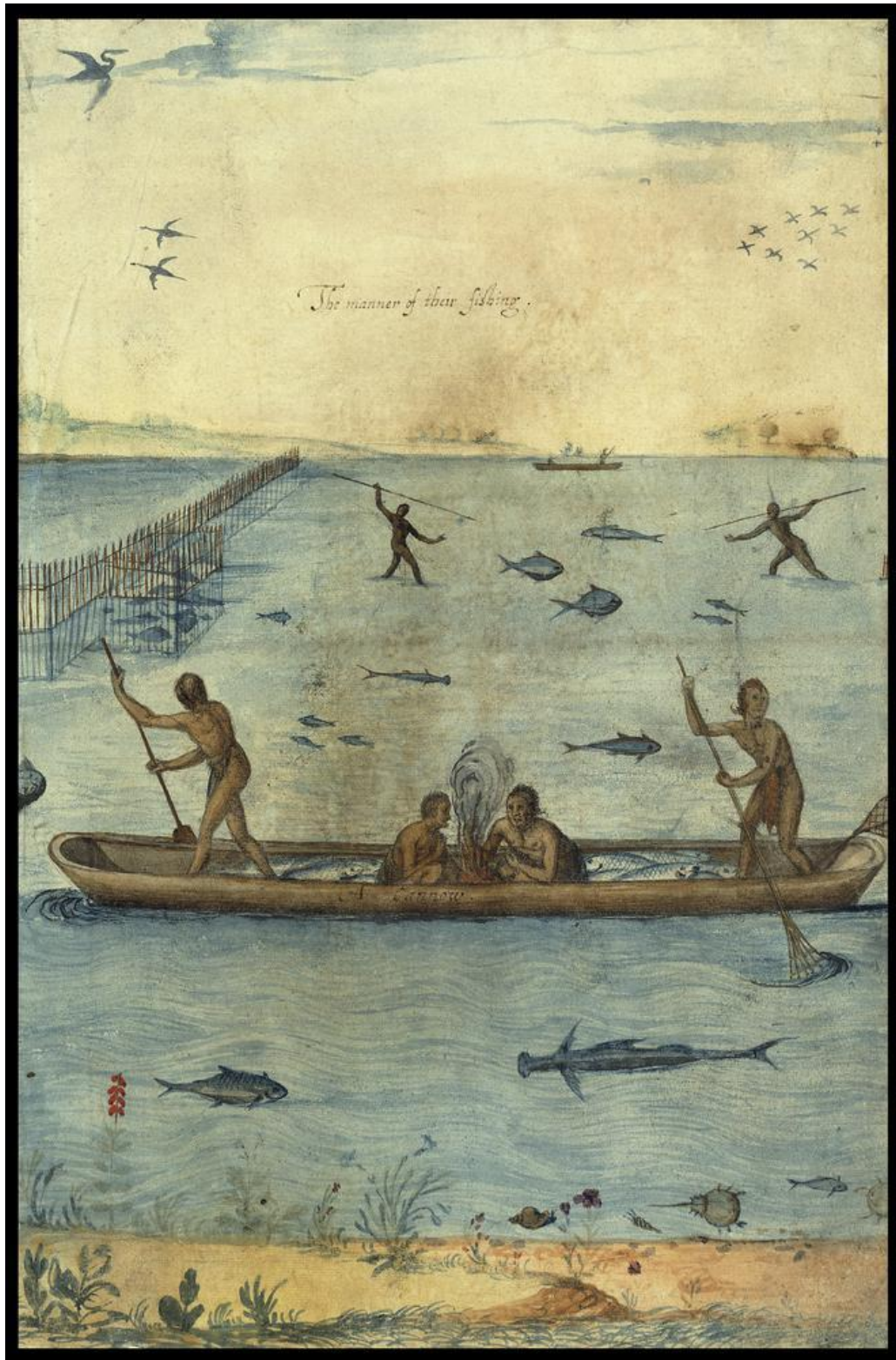


Figure 2.1: John Whites Composite Drawing of a Fishing Scene (Quinn 1985:191).

CHAPTER THREE: HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Atlantic World at the end of the 16th Century

Sir Walter Raleigh

Sir Walter Raleigh, though never setting foot in North America, played a significant role in the Roanoke colonies from 1584 to 1590 and beyond (Quinn 1985:3). Born into a family of minor gentry in south Devon, Raleigh was the younger son of his mother's previous marriage to Otho Gilbert of Greenway and Compton. His half-brothers, John, Humphry, and Adrian Gilbert played notable roles in the family's history, particularly Humphry, who initiated English colonial planning in North America, involving his half-brother Walter (Quinn 1985:4). In the 1560s, Sir Humphry Gilbert concluded that England lacked sufficient enterprise opportunities. He believed there was a shortage of available land and economic activities that could provide occupation, wealth, and eventual power. While Ireland was initially ruled out due to events and the Queen's policies, North America presented itself as an open field for experimentation. Gilbert, with influence at Court, successfully convinced the Queen to grant him a broad mandate for an imperial venture, encompassing both land and commerce in the West. In his patent dated June 11th, 1578, Gilbert was authorized to explore lands not actually possessed by any Christian prince or people and occupy them in the Queen's name (Quinn 1985:5).

Gilbert actively involved Walter Raleigh in his venture, chartering the ship *Falcon* from the renowned Plymouth merchant, William Hawking. The *Falcon*, formerly a royal vessel, had purportedly undergone recent repairs specifically for Raleigh's inaugural sea expedition. The 80 ton ship, commanded by Captain Walter Raleigh and piloted by the Portuguese Simon Fernandes, encountered leakage issues near the Scilly Isles, causing Gilbert to be delayed and his vessels forced back by adverse conditions. Following the voyage, Raleigh initiated legal proceedings against William Hawking, claiming that the *Falcon* was inadequately prepared for

the journey and seeking damages. Subsequently, in 1580, Raleigh was dispatched to Ireland for practical experience. Upon his return in 1581, he notably captured the attention of Queen Elizabeth, who welcomed him into her inner circle (Quinn 1985:6-7). It was then in 1583 when Sir Humphry Gilbert met his tragic end, losing his life at sea off the Azores while returning from Newfoundland aboard the vessel *Squirrel* (Quinn 1985:8).

In the years 1582-1583, the initial pamphlets endorsing North American colonization emerged, marking the first extensive publicity of the region in England. Walter Raleigh seized this opportunity to fully capitalize on the growing interest in 1584 (Quinn 1985:8). In 1584, Raleigh obtained a patent, mirroring the one Humphrey Gilbert had received in 1578. This authorization was valid for seven years, contingent upon Raleigh establishing a settled colony within that timeframe. The patent remained ambiguous regarding the covered regions, emphasizing the exploration of "remote heathen and barbarous lands, countries, and territories not currently under the rule of any Christian prince but inhabited by Christian people" (Quinn 1985:9). This marked the commencement of the 1584 Roanoke Voyage, initiated by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Roanoke Voyages

1584 voyage

The two men leading the first expedition to explore potential sites for a North American colony in 1584, discovering the Outer Banks of North Carolina, are not known in great detail. Philip Amadas, from a notable Plymouth merchant family with some sea experience, joined Raleigh's household around 1584. Arthur Barlowe likely began serving Raleigh even earlier, and his journal serves as the primary source for the voyage's account (Quinn 1985:21-22). Setting sail on April 27th, 1584, the expedition utilized two vessels (Quinn 1991:98). The two ships that

sailed westward in 1584 are unknown by name but are described in the narrative as *barkes*, the implication is that they were small vessels. But one was larger than the other. At that time, the flagship of the expedition held the title of "*Admiral*," and it was under the command of Captain Amadas, who led the expedition alongside pilot Simon Fernandes. The second vessel, a pinnace, was helmed by Captain Arthur Barlow. (Quinn 1985:24-25).

Towards the end of April during the 1584 expedition led by Amadas and Barlow, the sailing conditions were favorable as their vessel moved south off western Europe. They reached the Canaries on May 10th, encountering trade winds and currents that facilitated a smooth Atlantic crossing, completed by June 10th. The expedition unintentionally sailed a bit too far southeast, leading to a misjudgment of the Gulf current's strength. As a result, they found themselves between Puerto Rico and Espanola in the less forceful Florida current. Guided by pilot Simon Fernandes, they coasted along Florida, approaching land on July 2. Two days later, they spotted land, tracing approximately 120 miles along the barrier islands, a point often debated among historians, whether it was Cape Fear or Cape Lookout (Quinn 1985:28).

Barlowe's account then recounts the significant moment when the English formally claimed the land (Figure 3.1). On July 13th, they established Port Ferdinando on Hatarask (Ewen & Shields 2024:11). Initially, the local Native Americans stayed clear, observing whether the newcomers intended to stay. Once they noticed the English setting up tents, indicating a more extended stay, the Native Americans found contact with them desirable (Quinn 1985:34).

Eventually, three Native individuals approached in their boat, with one even boarding the ship



Figure 3.1: “The arrival of the Englishmen in Virginia, 1584.” (Quinn 1985:30-31)

and receiving a hat, shirt, and other items, along with an introduction to wine. Afterward, he was returned to the shore and returned with a boat full of fish and expressed a desire to share the catch between the two English vessels. This initial interaction and exchange of gifts paved the way for more significant and mutually beneficial encounters (Quinn 1985:35).

A fleet of canoes appeared carrying forty or fifty men, and among them was Granganimeo, who served as the leader in place of his brother Wingina, recovering from an injury (Quinn 1985:35). During this encounter, various items were exchanged, and Barlowe, along with seven of his men, navigated their way up what is presently Roanoke Sound, reaching the northern tip of Roanoke Island (Quinn 1985:37). The activities of the rest of the expedition while Barlowe explored Roanoke and other islands in Roanoke Sound, as well as the entrance to Albemarle Sound, remain unknown. However, it is confirmed that, through unspecified means, they brought on board two Native Americans named Manteo and Wanchese with the intention of taking them back to England. Following a stay of approximately a month, preparations were made for the departure of the pinnace, carrying samples of Native products and accompanied by two Native Americans (Quinn 1985:39). The accomplishment of this initial reconnaissance offered insights into the Mid-Atlantic region of North America (Ewen & Shields 2024:12). Despite Sir Walter Raleigh not personally witnessing the land, it did not deter him from proceeding with extensive plans for a settlement in 1585 (Quinn 1985:44).

Planning the First Virginia Voyage, 1585-1586

After the 1584 voyage's success, Raleigh gained favor with the Queen, who knighted him during the Twelfth Night ceremony on January 6th. She graciously allowed him to name the new land Virginia in her honor (Quinn 1985:51). The Queen also approved the delivery of 2,400 pounds of gunpowder to Raleigh and lent him her galleass, that being the *Tiger* (Quinn 1985:52).

Sir Walter Raleigh's colonization expedition was swiftly and efficiently organized. Sir Richard Grenville, a distant relative of Raleigh, was selected to lead the venture. The flagship of the squadron, known as the "*Admiral*," was the *Tiger*, commanded by Grenville with Simon Fernandes serving as chief pilot and master (Quinn 1985:55). The expedition included several ships departing from England, such as The *Roebuck*, The *Red Lion*, The *Elizabeth*, The *Dorothy*, and two pinnaces, carrying an estimated six hundred men. It was anticipated that at least half of them would form the initial colony (Quinn 1985:55-56).

The fleet departed from Plymouth on April 9th, following the southern route through the Caribbean to reach North America, as in the previous voyage. However, the expedition faced challenges right from the beginning (Ewen & Shields 2024:13-14; Quinn 1985:57). Although the fleet navigated the English Channel smoothly, it encountered a severe storm off the coast of Portugal. During the storm, the pinnacle with the *Tiger* sank, causing the expedition to scatter in different directions. The *Tiger*, now on its own, sailed to the Canaries and then swiftly crossed the ocean on the southeast trades to reach Dominica. A meeting point had apparently been prearranged, based on Fernandes' advice, on the uninhabited southwest coast of Puerto Rico. On May 11th, the *Tiger* dropped anchor in Guayanilla Bay. As Grenville and his men awaited the arrival of other ships, he decided to establish a temporary base camp on shore. This fortification served as valuable practice for Lane's men, who were tasked with preparing fortifications on Roanoke Island. Meanwhile, the men began constructing a new pinnacle to replace the one that had sunk, equipped with gear from the *Tiger's* stores (Quinn 1985:57).

Grenville quickly made the decision to enhance his resources by exploiting the Spanish islands. This involved negotiating with the local Spanish population to secure livestock and other supplies (Ewen & Shields 2024:14). Despite attempting to procure food supplies from the

Spanish authorities on Puerto Rico, with whom he had negotiations, the expected stores did not arrive. Fearing an imminent attack on the encampment, Grenville decided to abandon it and set sail into the Mona Channel, positioned between Puerto Rico and Hispaniola (Quinn 1985:60). There, he seized two small Spanish ships and sailed to Salinas Bay, near Cape Rojo, where he discovered two salt mounds ready for extraction. With the assistance of the Spanish crew from the captured vessels and some of his own men, he successfully loaded a cargo of salt. Lane's focus on fortifications was evident in the construction of intricate sand entrenchments around the salt extraction area (Quinn 1985:60) (Figure 3.2). Having negotiated through the Bahamas, they reached the North Carolina Outer Banks on June 23rd (Ewen & Shields 2024:14). On June 26th, the men navigated an inlet at Woconcon. While appearing as a promising harbor to Grenville and his crew, their sounding proved insufficient, and they brought the *Tiger* into a channel so shallow that she grounded in the heavy seas (Quinn 1985:63). The *Tiger* was promptly repaired and refloated, but the intrusion of seawater into the ship's hold led to the loss of a significant portion of the food supplies intended for the colonists on board (Ewen & Shields 2024:14).

The party eventually arrived at Port Ferdinando, where they discovered two of the previously missing ships, the *Roebuck* and *Dorothy* (Quinn 1985:64). On the opposite side of the Pamlico Sound, the English came across the Indian villages of Aquascogoc, Pomioc, and Secotan (Ewen & Shields 2024:15). On July 13th, the flotilla continued its journey in a southwestward direction, entering the mouth of the Pamlico River and subsequently the Pungo River. Upstream, there was a village called Aquascogoc, to which the explorers were guided. However, their arrival did not seem to be well-received, and some of the Native men swam out to the boats, engaging in pilfering. It was later discovered that a silver cup had been stolen (Quinn 1985:70).

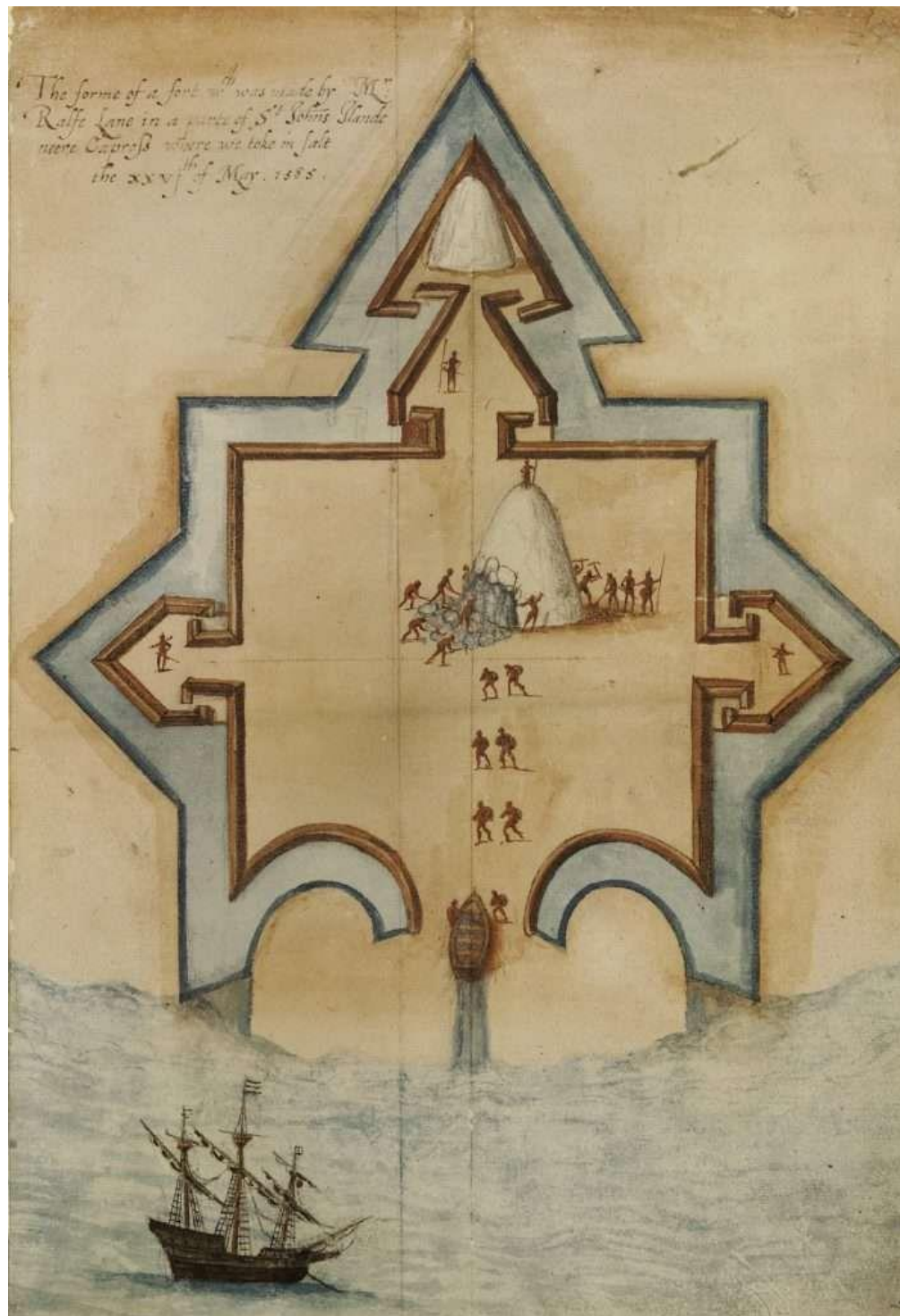


Figure 3.2: John White's Plan of the Enclosure at Salinas Bay, Cape Rojo, Puerto Rico, May 1585. (Quinn 1985:61).

Grenville insisted on the return of the silver cup, and in retaliation, Amadas and his men set fire to the corn and houses of the community, setting a precedent for future interactions with the natives. On July 29th, Granganimeo, accompanied by Manteo, boarded the *Tiger* to finalize arrangements for the colonists' settlement location (Quinn 1985:72). Subsequently, Grenville departed on the *Tiger* for England to provide Raleigh with an update on the commencement of the expedition and to secure additional supplies (Ewen & Shields 2024:15). By November, all the ships had returned home, and Raleigh had received both positive and negative reports from Grenville, Lane, and others. He could form some impression of the value of the work accomplished, confirming the presence of men on American soil. Raleigh also expressed hope in the preparation for the next phase in the development of the colonization project (Quinn 1985:84-85).

1585 Explorations

We have no journal of the colony between the departure of the ships in September 1585 and the start of the surviving version of Ralph Lane's report from March 1586 onward. This absence makes it challenging to directly trace the settlers' activities during the period from September to March. Thomas Harriot, who wrote a comprehensive chronicle of the enterprise, is notably absent, leaving us with a significant gap in historical records. We must heavily rely on an interpretation of the map drawn by John White, incorporating detailed sketches and charts prepared by Harriot and White during their time in the settlement (Quinn 1985:99).

The initial explorations of the North American coast by the English settlers, particularly at Wococon and Port Ferdinando, were guided by maritime experts, leading to the first mapping of the region by John White and Thomas Harriot in 1586. Their detailed sketches provided valuable insights into the coastal features and Native American villages. However, Harriot's

sketches of shores and river mouths, along with White's numerous depictions of villages and their residents, provided additional and intricate details (Figure 3.3). The mapping of the southern villages on the map all originated from the collaborative efforts during the July enterprise (Quinn 1985:100).

Unfortunately, the original survey sheets haven't survived, and the only copy is of White's own version of the completed map, with technical survey work by Harriot. Meanwhile, both men were busy collecting data on natural resources, taking notes and drawing wildlife and plants, and thoroughly examining Native society. Although Lane emphasized the discoveries made by the colony throughout its existence in his report, it remains unclear if most of his men ventured far from Roanoke Island between September 1585 and March 1586. It's likely that some parties visited villages on Pamlico Sound, to the west and southwest of Roanoke Island, and possibly had contact with Weapemeoc villages along the northern shore of Albemarle Sound during the winter. The primary goal in these interactions would have been to acquire corn, deer flesh, and fish to supplement their limited supplies. Despite facing challenges, such as the grounding of the *Tiger* that ruined their wheat, the colonists had slender stocks including barley, oats, and peas. There is limited evidence of what items were offered in exchange, but it probably included metal knives and tools, trinkets of brass and other metals (including casting counters), colored cloth, and pieces of copper. The extent to which the Native Americans engaged in trading for European goods, aside from copper, remain uncertain, but it's evident that the colonists secured enough corn to sustain themselves reasonably well over the winter (Quinn 1985:104).



Figure 3.3: The Map of Raleigh's Virginia by John White and Thomas Harriot, 1586. (Quinn 1985:101).

Before the close of 1585, Lane organized an expedition to explore the northern region, now part of Virginia, with Harriot and White among its key members. The focus was Skicoac, described as the largest Indian settlement by Barlowe. This expedition marked the English entry into Chesapeake Bay, with the party establishing friendly relations with the Chesapeake tribe at Skicoac. They likely briefly explored the James-York peninsula and depicted the area on maps. Although White's sketches of the region are lost, this expedition remains a significant milestone in early English exploration, recorded in historical documents. The return journey likely followed a similar route via Currituck Sound (Quinn 1985:106-107).

Lane's account of the colony's discoveries places emphasis on the importance of the information gathered about the northern area. He mentions a journey of about 130 miles, a distance that could be approximately accurate if one were to trace the coastal route from Roanoke Island to the Nansemond River, although his report is somewhat unclear. He says, "the passage to it was very shallow and most dangerous by reason of the breadth of the sound and the little succour that upon any flaw [a sudden storm] was there to be had." While this description aligns well with Currituck Sound, it does not correspond to the offshore coasting that has been previously indicated (Quinn 1985:107-108).

The arrival of the English party stirred significant interest in the region, drawing prominent figures from nearby areas, including the Iroquoian Mangoaks and others. This marked a substantial expansion of English Indian interactions, shaping long-term colonization plans for the Chesapeake country. Upon the return of the exploring party in late February or early March 1586, activity resumed on Roanoke Island with the onset of spring. Lane's limited action during the winter may be attributed to cautious interactions with Indian neighbors and logistical constraints imposed by the presence of the pinnace with the Chesapeake party. By this time, Lane had gathered information

about the Chowan tribe and the elusive Mangoaks. Relations with Wingina's tribe deteriorated, prompting Lane to openly declare his intention to search for the Mangoaks and visit the Chowan people. Accompanied by a substantial number of men and utilizing the pinnace and a wherry, Lane traveled up the Chowan River to Chawanoac, where he seized Menatonon (Quinn 1985:108-110).

The account of events is solely from Lane's perspective, prompting him to seek out the ruler mentioned by Menatonon, reportedly involved in trading pearls for copper and engaging with white men. Menatonon suggested a journey up the Chowan River, although Lane recognized it as the Roanoke River. Lane resolved to embark on this journey after receiving necessary supplies from England, prioritizing it over other endeavors to present a significant discovery to the arriving supply fleet by Easter. However, closer to the colony, Lane faced challenges, and relations with the Roanoke Island inhabitants likely soured. Despite friendly relations with figures like Granganimeo and Manteo, Wanchese became hostile after August 1585. Lane was intrigued by the potential for precious metals in the interior and anticipated guidance from the Moratucs to reach the territory of the Mangoaks (Quinn 1985:112-115).

After Lane secured agreement from his men and received their support, he felt confident enough to embark on this perilous expedition. The pinnace was sent back to Roanoke Island, and the wherry and the light horseman were loaded with as many men as they could safely carry (Quinn 1985:116). Lane anticipated obtaining corn and fish from the Moratuc people but discovered that they had deserted their villages, taking both their women and corn, leaving no food behind. Two days upstream, Lane and his men heard war cries, prompting them to prepare for defense. As they neared the shore, a barrage of arrows descended upon them, though no harm was inflicted. The boat was brought ashore, and with the men in the wherry providing cover, the light horseman's company climbed the steep banks in an attempt to engage their attackers.

However, they were unsuccessful, as the Indians disappeared into the woods. Lane established a strong camp on shore “making a strong corps de garde and putting out good sentinels.” By morning, the men deliberated on whether to risk searching for an occupied village before nightfall or to abandon the venture altogether. Considering their depleted food supplies, the men opted for the latter option (Quinn 1985:116-117). The men subsequently crossed Albemarle Sound to Chepanum, one of the Weapemeoc villages familiar to them, only to find it deserted by the Indians. Still hungry, the men resorted to eating fish caught in the weirs to sustain themselves. Once Lane and his men were somewhat restored, they managed to proceed to Roanoke Island and return to the settlement. Lane, feeling the strain as the primary objective of the voyage was to reach the Mangoaks and obtain copper, viewed this expedition as a failure, attributing it to Wingina's actions from his perspective (Quinn 1985:117). Lane came back to the colony with the conviction that Wingina had turned both the Moratuc and Weapemeoc peoples against him. He believed that Wingina had influenced them to abandon their villages, deliberately depriving Lane and his men of food with the intention of causing them to starve (Quinn 1985:120).

The final months of the colony's history were marked by a sequence of highs and lows. Frustration mounted due to the relief expedition's failure to arrive by Easter, and a critical shortage of supplies plagued the colonists. These challenges were punctuated by an armed clash with the Roanoke Indians. According to Lane, in March, before undertaking the previously described expeditions, Wingina had purportedly intended to abandon Roanoke Island, leaving his fields untended, and severing all contact with the colonists. Simultaneously, he was accused of conspiring with tribes that were believed to be planning a significant attack on the colony when Lane encountered Menatonon at Chawanoac (Quinn 1985:121). Wingina was also accused of

being the instigator behind the Moratucs' decision to abandon their villages during Lane's expedition up the Roanoke River (Quinn 1985:121-122).

Wingina faced accusations of spreading false rumors about Lane and his men, alleging their demise. However, their return, accompanied by three Roanoke Indians, including Manteo, dispelled Wingina's propaganda. This led to a shift in Wingina's attitude towards cooperation with Lane, influenced by Lane's achievements. Menatonon's endorsement of English authority further elevated the colonists' status. Oskisko, leader of the Weapemeoc group, sent twenty-four prominent men to acknowledge Queen Elizabeth as their sovereign, prompting Wingina to facilitate the colonists' self-sufficiency by setting up weirs and allocating land. By July, the colonists were self-sustaining, with Wingina planting corn to ensure continued interaction with the English (Quinn 1985:122-123).

This incident raised questions about land possession on Roanoke Island, as Lane did not secure land beyond the settlement area from Wingina. Land availability, either semi-cleared or cleared swiftly through slash-and-burn methods, allowed for agricultural expansion by April. However, supply issues persisted, prompting reliance on Indian assistance, particularly for meal derived from the arrow arum root. The colonists' weirs proved unreliable, exacerbating concerns of starvation. Despite Indian aid, Pemisapan (formerly Wingina) caused anxiety among the colonists, displaying hostility after fields were sown. Tensions escalated with others like Wanchese and Osocan, leading Pemisapan to relocate his people to Dasmunkepeuc (Quinn 1985:123-124). As tensions heightened between Wingina and the colonists over food demands, Wingina, wary of potential violence from Lane, retreated to Dasemunkepeuc. According to Lane's account, Wingina had accumulated significant wealth in copper from the colonists over the past ten months. Lane alleged that Wingina planned to use this wealth to bribe neighboring

tribes, including the Weapemeoc and Mangoaks, to launch a mass attack on the colony. Lane claimed that invitations were extended to various tribes, with some agreeing to join voluntarily. Although skepticism remains regarding the Mangoaks' involvement due to their reputed wealth, reports suggested they accepted the bribe and planned to converge on Roanoke on June 10th to launch an attack (Quinn 1985:125).

Concerned about a potential attack from Wingina, Lane visited him, requesting assistance in hunting and fishing, seemingly disarming Wingina. Meanwhile, Lane's men gathered seafood, reducing Lane's immediate command to around fifty to sixty men. However, Lane's actions inadvertently assisted Wingina's plan, almost provoking him to carry out the intended attack. Lane's strategy involved launching an attack at nightfall on May 31st, but the initial part of the plan did not go as expected. A clash occurred when attempting to seize canoes, resulting in casualties on both sides, but no major success for the English (Quinn 1985:126-127). The next morning, Lane landed at Dasemunkepeuc with twenty-seven men, announcing his intent to address the previous night's events. Chaos ensued as Lane and his men fired on the surrounding Indians, resulting in Wingina's death and others being killed. Despite being shot, Wingina managed to escape briefly before being killed by Edward Nugent. This action resolved Lane's military problems, as news of Wingina's fate deterred his allies from approaching his village (Quinn 1985:127-128).

1586 Explorations

In 1586, challenges arose both within and outside the colony, marked by a mix of unplanned events and insufficiently considered actions. The first colony concluded unintentionally, and a second one faced frustration, leading to the dismantling of its substitute. Raleigh's ambitious project, launched in early 1585, experienced a decline by 1586.

Nevertheless, the initial colony's enduring significance became more apparent in the following years as additional details about its achievements emerged. In several aspects, the year 1585 marked a pivotal period for Elizabethan England as it found itself engaged, though not officially in a state of war, in a conflict with the significantly more powerful Spanish empire. The seizure of English merchant vessels in Spain in May triggered a series of reprisals by the English. One such reprisal diverted the reinforcement intended to bolster the Roanoke enterprise. Amias Preston, an English privateer, and Bernard Drake had successfully reached Newfoundland in time to caution English fishermen against delivering their hauls to Spain. However, their actions went beyond mere warning. They joined forces with George Raymond's Red Lion, part of Sir Richard Grenville's 1585 fleet, and together, they raided harmless Portuguese fishing vessels, taking revenge for the mistreatment of English seamen in Spain by imprisoning their crews (Quinn 1985:130).

The exploits of Preston, Drake, and Raymond brought them substantial profits, overshadowing the long-term gains anticipated from sending English settlers to the eastern shores of North America. On the other side of the ocean, the Spanish in the Caribbean got wind of Grenville's 1585 fleet and the establishment of a colony beyond Florida on the North American coast. Pedro Menendez Marques, the governor of Spanish Florida, aimed to locate and execute the English colonists, but his limited resources hindered his efforts. Obtaining a ship in 1585, he only made it as far as Cape Fear without encountering any English presence. The governor planned to search for them in the Chesapeake Bay once he could assemble the necessary ships. With more resources, there was a possibility Ralph Lane might have been found and attacked before June 1586, potentially resulting in the eradication of his colony (Quinn 1985:131).

The primary English response to the Spanish challenge in 1585 took the form of a significant fleet led by Sir Francis Drake. Eventually, the fleet consisted of over thirty vessels, with around twenty-five ships, excluding Pinnaces. It required substantial royal funding and involved the contribution of several royal ships, as well as financial support from courtiers, gentlemen, and merchants (Quinn 1985:131-132). Departing in September, this fleet sequentially intimidated Vigo, Santiago in the Cape Verde Islands, Santo Domingo, the oldest European city in the New World, and the crucial port of Cartagena. At the latter two ports, Drake freed numerous European and Turkish galley slaves and reportedly carried around three hundred South American Indians and several African slaves at one point. His ultimate goal was to traverse the Isthmus and plunder Panama, as he had planned in 1573. Undoubtedly, he needed as many men as possible for this endeavor, but diseases, including fever, took a toll on his crew. The released captives likely played a role in replacing the losses (Quinn 1985:132). There is uncertainty regarding whether Sir Walter Raleigh tasked Sir Francis Drake with the destruction of St. Augustine and the fort at Santa Elena (San Marcos) due to potential threats to the Roanoke colonists, as some suggestions propose.

However, the significance of these threats was indeed tangible. It's plausible that what Drake learned from Spanish prisoners prompted his involvement with North America in the first place (Quinn 1985:132). We are now aware that upon his return to England, Drake shared information with a foreign visitor he encountered at the Court that: When he established that Captain Marchio in fact had organized an expedition to Virginia in order to root out utterly the British colony which had not yet consolidated its settlement there, Drake followed suit by putting to sea himself and set course towards Virginia, with the object, commendable of course, of rescuing Ralph Lane and his people from death (Quinn 1985:132). There seems to be

considerable validity in this statement. In January 1586, a decision was made for a frigate to depart from Spain, initially tasked with supplying Florida and subsequently conducting a coastal reconnaissance to identify the English colony. This plan was later expanded in December 1585 when it was decided that two vessels, one being a heavily armed frigate, would carry arms, supplies, money, and men to Florida. The intention was to launch a substantial attack against the perceived formidable English establishment, which, in reality, was not as powerful as believed (Quinn 1985:132-133).

In the spring of 1596, rumors of an imminent attack on the English in North America circulated in the Caribbean and could have potentially reached Drake. However, the certainty that his objective was to "rescue" Lane is less clear; it is more probable that his primary goal was to strengthen the Roanoke settlement. Drake likely anticipated a substantial number of men already present and expected further reinforcements to have arrived. Before departing England in September 1585, he would have been aware of Raleigh's intention to send reinforcements to the colony in 1586. Drake indeed made the decision to abandon the plan of attacking Havana and instead focused on dismantling the Spanish control in Florida. On May 28th, he arrived with significant military strength off St. Augustine and promptly initiated an assault on the fort, preparing for its capture (Quinn 1985:133).

Upon learning that reinforcements and supplies for the colony had not yet reached their destination, Drake composed a letter to Lane, extending an offer of several boats to facilitate the continuation of his exploration of the coast (Ewen & Shields 2024:17; Quinn 1985:134). However, before the English could accept this offer, an unprecedented storm struck, one that the colonists had never experienced, resulting in the scattering or wrecking of many of Drake's ships (Ewen & Shields 2024:17; Quinn 1985:137). Due to the loss of several vessels in the storm,

Drake was left with only one available boat. After consultations with his captains, he proposed offering Lane the Bark Bonnor, which ranged from 120 to 170 tons. Unfortunately, the ship was too large to enter Port Ferdinando. Faced with this limitation, Lane abandoned the settlement and arranged for the return of the remaining colonists (Quinn 1985:137).

In a sudden turn of events, Lane found himself compelled to uproot the colonists who had established themselves on Roanoke Island, along with all their belongings accumulated over nearly a year of occupation. Drake organized a fleet of boats to transport them back to England. Due to the rough waters in the sounds and the seamen's eagerness to commence the return voyage, the evacuation of the fort and "town" took place hastily (Quinn 1985:138). As they bid farewell to their settlement, three colonists who were still exploring the interior failed to return. The irony of their haste is heightened by the fact that a ship dispatched by Raleigh arrived less than a week later with the much-anticipated supplies (Ewen & Shields 2024:17). Back at Roanoke Island, the supply ship failed to locate anyone and subsequently set course back to England. Grenville, leading most of the resupply fleet, arrived a few weeks later, albeit somewhat delayed by the necessary pursuit of prizes along the way. After capturing an Indian, he learned the fate of the majority of his colonists. However, it appears that the three overlooked colonists were not found, and there was no mention of any stranded slaves. Nevertheless, Grenville was confronted with a dilemma as to what to do with the additional colonists and the supplies he had brought (Quinn 1985:150).

The decision was made to leave a small holding party, consisting of just over a dozen men. These individuals were likely volunteers, willing to exchange the challenging life on board for the uncertainties of, what appeared to be, a nearly uninhabited wilderness (Quinn 1985:150). Their task was to sustain the settlement until Raleigh could dispatch another venture.

Subsequently, Grenville set off in search of more prizes (Ewen & Shields 2024:18). The sole additional information about this "second colony" comes from John White, who, upon his return to Roanoke Island in 1587, discovered "the fort razed down." It was evident that the settlers had been absent for several months (Quinn 1985:151). Unfortunately, the holding party was predictably never heard from again.

Second Colonization Attempt (1587-1590)

Preparations for the next colonization effort were already in progress, even before the fate of the previous expedition was known. John White was appointed Governor and provided with three ships: the flagship or "*Admiral*" known as the *Lion*, a flyboat, and the pinnace (Quinn 1985:268). Simon Fernandez, once again, assumed the role of the pilot for the expedition and master of the fleet, much to White's dismay, as conflicts between the two marked their journey across the Atlantic. In White's retrospective writings about the expedition, he asserted that the intended destination of the colony was the Chesapeake. Departing from Plymouth on May 8, they experienced a relatively uneventful journey through the Caribbean, although White claimed that Fernandez deliberately bypassed places where they had planned to acquire salt and other supplies for the colony. Finally, on July 22nd, the ship *Lion* and her pinnace safely arrived at Roanoke Island, also known as 'Hatoraske' (Quinn 1985:277). Upon arrival, White disembarked with forty of the colonists to assess the situation of those left behind by Grenville (Ewen & Shields 2024:18). White's narrative of what they discovered is as follows:

“[we] went on land on the island, in the place where our fifteen men were left, but we found none of them nor any sign that they had been there, save only we found the bones of one of these fifteen which the savages had slain long before.” (Quinn 1985:280).

It was only later that White learned from local Indians that Grenville's men had been attacked, prompting them to flee in a small boat. Meanwhile, White reported that Fernandez, in an act of treachery, insisted on disembarking the remaining colonists and refused to proceed any further, citing that the season was "far spent" and he needed to return to England (Ewen & Shields 2024:18-19). Consequently, the colonists found themselves in a situation where they had to make the best of their circumstances. Some settlers immediately took on the task of repairing existing houses and constructing new ones. Others engaged in gathering local resources to supplement their supplies. It was during one such activity that George Howe, one of the assistants, met a tragic end. While catching crabs with a small, forked stick, he was attacked by the natives, struck by sixteen arrows, and battered in the head with wooden clubs (Quinn 1985:282-283). In response to the unfolding challenges, White dispatched envoys, guided by Manteo, to assess the political situation. They discovered that most tribes in the area were aligned against the colonists, except for the Croatoan, who were Manteo's people based on Hatteras Island.

In an attempt to change the dynamics and set an example for their enemies, White's men carried out an ambush on an enemy village, Dasemunkepucc. However, they soon discovered that their intended targets had already vacated the area, and the people they unwittingly attacked were, in fact, the friendly Croatoan. These Croatoan individuals were collecting the belongings left behind by the residents of Dasemunkepucc. To remedy the situation, Manteo was enlisted to help smooth over the misunderstanding. In appreciation of his continuous support to the colonists, Raleigh had Manteo christened and declared Lord of Roanoke and Dasemunkepucc (Ewen & Shields 2024:19). On August 18th, a significant event occurred, which has been perceived as symbolic of the establishment of English presence in North America. Eleanor Dare,

the daughter of the governor and wife of one of the Assistants, Ananias Dare, gave birth to a daughter (Quinn 1985:286). Subsequently, on Sunday, the 24th of August, the baby was christened. White noted, "Because the child was the first Christian born in Virginia, she was named Virginia." Virginia Dare thus became the first individual of English descent born and baptized into the Church of England on North American soil (Quinn 1985:287).

John White provided minimal information about the activities of the English at the camp, aside from the birth of his daughter, Virginia Dare. There was likely concern that the colony would require resupply from North American soil within the year. To present their case in England, John White was elected and "reluctantly agreed" to undertake the task. On August 27th, he departed with the Admiral (the large boat) and the flyboat. The pinnace is not mentioned and was probably left with the colonists, as White observed no trace of it upon his return (Quinn and Quinn 1982:126). This marks the last reference in the record to the 1587 colonists being seen by the English. The journey home was challenging, and White did not arrive in England until November 8th (Ewen & Shields 2024:19).

White promptly arranged for supplies and a ship, but before he could set sail, news arrived about a large armada being assembled in Spain with intentions to invade England. All fighting ships and sailors were mobilized for the defense of England, leading White to lose his ships for this purpose. In the spring of 1588, he managed to secure two small vessels to resupply his colony. Ironically, the privateering that had financed previous Virginia ventures proved to be a setback for this expedition, as they were forced back to port by a French privateer on May 22nd. By the end of July 1588, the Spanish Armada was defeated, freeing up many ships that could be utilized by White for his colony. White sought assistance from Raleigh but was

informed that he lacked the requisite licenses to proceed with the relief mission. Nevertheless, no immediate action was taken (Ewen & Shields 2024:20).

In March of 1590, John White found himself accompanying three ships on a voyage primarily aimed at capturing Spanish prizes (Ewen & Shields 2024:20). Their plan was to pass through the inlet at Hatarask and sail up Roanoke Sound in search of signs of the colonists (Quinn 1985:324). They engaged in privateering through the Caribbean before reaching the Outer Banks on August 12. Spending the night in the boats, they landed at dawn and discovered "the grass and sundry rotten trees burning about the place." They then walked through the woods to Croatoan Sound, "directly over against Dasamonquepeuc," and proceeded to work backward "round about the north point of the island until we came to the place where I left our colony in the year 1586 [1587]." Along the way, White noticed tracks of Indian feet, and upon entering the sandy bank, he found the fair Roman letters CRO carved on a tree. Further inland, they came upon the abandoned fort, with all the houses taken down and the word *Croatoan* carved on a post (Figure 3.4), though the word it lacked a cross above it, which, according to White, was an agreed-upon signal of distress as he states:

"I willed them that if they should happen to be distressed in any of these places that they should carve over the letters a cross in this form ☒, but we found no such sign of distress." (Quinn 1985:327).

While his books, maps, and personal property left under the care of the colonists were disturbed, there were no other overt signs of violence. White returned to his vessel with a determination to go to Croatoan (Hatteras Island). However, foul weather threatened the fleet, and a smaller boat had capsized, leading to the drowning of several men. Due to the large size of the ships, making it difficult to navigate the sound and search for the colonists, and with the season growing late,



Figure 3.4: John White and his companions observed the word "Croatoan" carved onto a palisade post during their voyage in 1590 (National Parks Service).

the decision was made not to go to Croatoan. Instead, they opted to separate, either heading for home or pursuing some prizes. This marked the conclusion of White's visible efforts to secure help for his ill-fated colony (Ewen & Shields 2024:20).

Searching for the Lost Colony (1600-current).

The 1590 expedition marked the last serious attempt to relocate the colonists. Subsequent efforts took on a more casual "if you're in the area" approach. In 1602, Samuel Mace was sent by Raleigh on an expedition, but the focus shifted to harvesting medicinal herbs, particularly sassafras, on the southern Outer Banks. No trace of the colonists was reported. When the English established a foothold in the Chesapeake nearly twenty years later, search parties were dispatched from Jamestown between 1607 and 1620. However, these endeavors yielded no discoveries of colonists, only rumors. The last historical mention of the colonists comes from the English explorer John Lawson in 1701 while exploring the area around Roanoke Island. He reported hearing of grey-eyed Indians who claimed some of them could "talk in a book" (i.e., read) like Europeans (Ewen & Shields 2024:21). The search for the colony then transitioned into archaeological discussions and the commencement of searches for the famed Lost Colony.

CHAPTER FOUR: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Lost Colony Archaeology

Since John White's written accounts of Roanoke Island after the colonists disappeared, the Lost Colony has been viewed from an archaeological lens. While not engaging in actual excavation, White conducted a reconnaissance survey of the abandoned site in 1590 and artifacts he noted were scattered around. It would be another 20 years (1608-09) before Jamestown explorers visited the area around Roanoke Island. Nearly two decades later, amateur archaeologists embark on a survey of Roanoke Island in search of clues about the lost colonists. William Strachey, Jamestown Colony's first secretary, shares findings from the expeditions:

According to Strachey, King James I learned that Powhatan, influenced by his priests, ordered the brutal massacre of the Roanoke settlers, who had peacefully coexisted with the Native Americans for over 20 years. Despite this, King James spared Powhatan and his people, seeking revenge only against the Quiyoughquicks, who advocated for the massacre. Strachey describes Roanoke's high land as potentially pleasant and fertile, with stone-walled houses built by surviving English settlers. Natives at Peccarecamek and Ochanahoen engage in trade with the English, domesticating turkeys and capturing mountain apes. Survivors at Ritae, reportedly working copper from nearby mines, were preserved by Weroance Eyanoco, who also had salt stones at Pamawauk. These accounts, though intriguing, pose challenges. The reported massacre contradicts the presence of survivors at Ritae, and specific locations like Peccarecamek and Ochanahoen remain unidentified archaeologically. Claims of multi-story stone houses and workable copper raise skepticism given the technology of Native Americans in the region. Despite the lack of physical evidence, these narratives fueled speculation, serving England's interest in maintaining its territorial claim on the region (Ewen & Shields 151-152).

John Lawson was also engaged in a sort of archaeology of the Lost Colony. In his book, "A New Voyage to Carolina," he discussed Roanoke Island in the early 1700s, identifying it as the location of Raleigh's First Colony. Lawson described the remnants of earthworks, old English coins, a brass gun, a powder horn, and an iron quarter-deck gun. He speculated that the Hatteras Island natives were descendants of the lost colonists, noting:

“their Anceftors were white People, and could talk in a Book, as we do; the Truth of which is confirm’d by gray Eyes being found frequently amongft thefe *Indians*, and no others” (Lawson 1709:69).

Lawson suggested that the colony assimilated with the local population due to a lack of supplies and the need for protection. He opined that human nature tends to degenerate under such circumstances. Despite holding the native peoples in high regard, acknowledging their generosity, Lawson's insights were based on hearsay evidence. Early interpretations of the colonists' fate relied on stories, ambiguous artifacts, and alleged sightings, forming the basis for legends and later investigations.

After a century and a half of inactive search, Edward Bruce, a writer for Harper's New Monthly Magazine, revived interest by investigating the footsteps of the first English colonists in North America. By this point, the Roanoke colonists had evolved into The Lost Colony, becoming integral to North Carolina's literature and lore (Ewen & Shields 2024 153-154). In 1860 Edward Bruce conducted an early field investigation to retrace the footsteps of the first English colonists. Bruce reached the north end of Roanoke Island, where he was directed to a spot believed to be the colonists' old fort. He reported finding a trench clearly traceable in a square of about forty yards each way, with another trench flanking the gate and a small bastion-like corner. The ditch was generally two feet deep, though in many places barely perceptible.

Only a few stone or brick fragments in the grass served as possible clues to the encampment (Ewen & Shields 2024:154).

After Bruce's exploration, Talcott Williams, a fellow journalist, returned to the site in 1887 to personally observe the existing remnants. He noted that the brick and stone Bruce had mentioned were now absent, but the earthworks showed no significant changes (Ewen & Shields 2024:154-155). In 1895, William revisited Roanoke and conducted excavations, digging thirteen trenches at the fort. However, his findings were limited to a handful of artifacts, including corroded nails and iron fragments, along with some native lithics and ceramics with net impressions (Williams 1896:59).

He examined the earthwork and determined that it was composed of "accumulated sand, with a dark ashy layer curving over its slope His excavations beyond the earthworks yielded no additional findings, leading him to conclude that the site had likely been extensively looted in the distant past and remained undisturbed since then. Upon completing the excavations, the earthworks were resurveyed and outlined with stone markers. Both Bruce and Williams chose not to extend their investigations further but rather accept that the earthworks were associated with the Lost Colony (Ewen & Shields 2024:156).

As previously noted, the earthwork located at the north end of Roanoke Island has been linked to Raleigh's colonists since at least the 19th century. Initiatives to actively raise awareness of the site on a national level would gain momentum by the century's end, leveraging the interest generated by Williams through his excavations (Ewen & Shields 2024:156). The land containing the earthwork was owned by the Dough family, longstanding residents of Roanoke Island. In 1934, a portion of the property was donated to the State of North Carolina for the purpose of establishing a historic site (Ewen & Shields 2024:157). In 1938, A.R. Kelly, a prominent

southeastern archaeologist, conducted a small survey, but the findings were inconclusive (Keel 2003: 122). Simultaneously, the Fort Raleigh "reconstruction" raised concerns for the National Park Service, the overseeing agency for the emerging park, as their historical research indicated the inappropriateness of the log-style construction. This included a reconstruction of what Fort Raleigh may have looked like, though not accurate (Fig. 3.1). Fortunately, a hurricane in 1944 toppled the stockade posts, leading to the removal of the deteriorating log structures. Unfortunately, subsequent archaeologists had to contend with the footprint left by these reconstructions, which had been situated over the original earthworks (Ewen & Shields 2024:158).

The National Park Service engaged J.C. "Pinky" Harrington for archaeological research after Charles Porter III discredited the earlier Fort Raleigh reconstruction. Harrington aimed to reconstruct the fort accurately and identify the main settlement (Ewen & Shields 2024:158) (Figure 4.1). With Porter's 1943 historical research, Harrington assessed the earthworks' extent, facing complications like tree roots and prior excavations (Harrington 1962:9). Disturbances from Talcott Williams' trenches and the 1936 reconstruction added complexity to the field interpretations. Harrington's two-year exploration involved cross trenching the faint ditch and excavating west of the earthworks. In 1947, he validated the site's connection to English colonists and clarified its shape (Ewen & Shields 2024:159). Harrington's findings led to the 1951-1952 fort reconstruction. Limited artifacts, including an iron sickle, spikes, nails, and glass beads, supported the Roanoke colonization association (Harrington 1962:17). Despite finding no evidence of the Cittie of Raleigh west of the earthwork, Harrington believed the iconic Croatoan carving indicated the reuse of Lane's colonists' houses (Ewen & Shields 2024:160).



Figure 4.1: Replica structure at Fort Raleigh in Manteo NC (WPA Inventory 1938)

In 1953, J.C. "Pinky" Harrington seized an opportunity during the Elizabethan Gardens' development to expand testing beyond the earthworks. He initiated 5-foot wide trenches in all directions, excavating an impressive 3,320 linear feet, even extending into the Elizabethan Gardens grounds. Despite minimal artifacts, Harrington gained valuable insights into the area's stratigraphy, revealing a recent deposit of wind-blown sand that effectively sealed off the older original topsoil (Harrington 1962:35). After removing the sand layer, Harrington used a metal detector, but findings were minimal, leaving the Roanoke settlement still missing (Ewen & Shields 2024:161). In 1965, he returned to Fort Raleigh following the accidental discovery of old brick during waterline installation. Excavations revealed a rectangular structure outside the west entrance with interior pits containing European and native ceramics, bricks, and interpreted as an English structure. Phil Evans, the park historian, later noted its resemblance to flankers at the 1619 fort at Martin's Hundred in Virginia (Ewen & Shields 2024:161; Evans et al., 2016:24).

In 1982, directed by John Ehrenhard, National Park Service archaeologists used remote sensing techniques, including a proton magnetometer, resistivity, and aerial/infrared photography, to explore if the "outwork" was part of a larger structure. Anomalies suggested parallel rows of houses, but subsequent ground-truthing excavations revealed no cultural features. Phosphate analysis yielded inconclusive results. The following year, Ehrenhard and later Jack Walker expanded the survey, conducting additional digging (1120 sq. ft.) with minimal findings (Keel 2003:123). While walking the north shore, Phil Evans identified two features in the surf zone interpreted as wells, one lined with a barrel, the other from a hollow log. Radiocarbon dates placed their use in the late 16th century (National Park Service 2011). Despite speculation about settlement loss due to erosion, repeated underwater surveys did not confirm this hypothesis. Over the next decade, compliance-based archaeological projects, mandated by

law for utility line installation monitoring, failed to yield significant discoveries (Ewen & Shields 2024:162). Despite two more decades of unsuccessful NPS archaeology, the mysterious "outwork" persisted in capturing archaeologists' attention. In 1990, Audrey and Ivor Noël Hume reanalyzed artifacts from Harrington's 1965 excavation, challenging the initial identification. Initially categorized as 18th-century types, they were reinterpreted as 16th-century utilitarian wares linked to metallurgy, prompting the proposal for additional work (Ewen & Shields 2024:162).

In the subsequent year, under the auspices of the Virginia Company Foundation, Noël Hume, collaborating with Bill Kelso, initiated a trench and three units near Harrington's 1965 excavations to reevaluate the "outwork." Doubts about its connection to fortifications arose from reidentified artifacts. Despite modern disturbances, they discovered more 16th-century items, including crucible fragments, Normandy flask sherds, and native ceramics, indicating signs of a forge (charcoal deposits, shaped bricks). By the end of 1992, Noël Hume concluded that the earthwork was not Ralph Lane's fort or linked to the Lost Colonists. This was based on the stratigraphic position of 16th-century material beneath the fortification, and the fort's ditch cutting through the "outwork." Although the fort appeared on late 18th-century maps, it was absent from two earlier maps of the region (Noël Hume 1994:109). Suggesting an 18th-century origin for the earthworks, Noël Hume reinterpreted the "outwork" as an early science center used by Joachim Ganz for assaying ore samples in the colonists' pursuit of precious metals (Ewen & Shields 2024:163). In 1994-1995, led by William Kelso, the Virginia Company Foundation concluded its final excavations at Fort Raleigh. Despite unremarkable findings outside the earthwork, a survey near the Harriot Nature Trail unearthed Spanish Olive Jar sherds, a crucible sherd, English pipe bowl fragments, and numerous Colington-type native ceramic sherds in a

deep stratum. The absence of features prompted the cessation of work, marking the end of the Virginia Company's efforts (Ewen & Shields 2024:163).

A decade later, the newly formed First Colony Foundation (FCF), comprised of key members of the now defunct Virginia Company, initiated Roanoke projects. Led by underwater archaeologist Gordon Watts in 2005 and in Shallowbag Bay in 2007, the focus was on revealing settlement evidence lost to erosion. Unfortunately, the surveys yielded prehistoric and some post-16th-century historic ceramic sherds (Ewen & Shields 2024:164). In 2008, FCF archaeologists revisited the Hariot Nature Trail for a reassessment, accompanied by the PBS television program “Time Team America” in the first year. Despite the renowned Time Team's efforts, definitive evidence of the Cittie of Raleigh remained elusive. Over three seasons, limited features were found, along with historic artifacts like Venetian glass beads, two copper aglets, and sherds of Martin camp flask and Olive Jar. A notable discovery included fourteen copper squares potentially forming a necklace. Despite these finds, with no 16th century features uncovered, the work concluded by the end of 2010 (Ewen & Shields 2024:164).

Since then, NPS archaeologists have conducted small excavations, mainly for cultural resource management compliance, with limited evidence found for the Lost Colonists or any 16th-century European presence. Despite extensive excavations around the earthwork on Park Service-owned property, the settlement's location remains elusive. A shift in strategy was proposed, rather than focusing on where they left from, the emphasis could be on discovering where they went. The colonists left a clue when they carved Croatoan on a palisade post. Historians identify the territory of the Croatoan Indians as the southern end of Hatteras Island (Quinn 1991:616). Subsequent archaeological investigations expanded to areas where the colonists might have gone after leaving the island, assuming they survived and moved on.

Archaeology of Hatteras Island

When John White noted the word “Croatoan” carved into a post of the palisade on Roanoke Island, he assumed that the colonists had moved to Hatteras Island (Ewen & Shields 2024:92). The overall archaeological history of Hatteras Island is surprisingly limited, and little has been published on the archaeology that has been done. This could be attributed to the island's dynamic nature, characterized by numerous inlets that open and close over time, resulting in the transitory nature of archaeological sites. However, the southern part of the island, referred to as Buxton Woods, stands out as one of the relatively stable geographical areas along the Outer Banks (Ewen & Shields 2024:165). It was in 1938 that the Outer Banks were more seriously considered in connection to the Lost Colony and the tale of the Lost Colonists of Roanoke became popular and more interested scholars (Ewen & Shields 2023:88).

The Cape Creek site, or 31DR1, (Figure 4.2), was first discovered by Joffre Coe in 1938, who was conducting surface survey work near Buxton. The site of Cape Creek was the first site recorded for all of Dare County and was identified as the village of Croatoan (Ewen & Shields 2024:93). Notably, Croatoan includes the Southern part of modern-day Hatteras Island ranging from Buxton to Hatteras Village and the adjacent Ocracoke Island. No further archaeological investigations into the site were undertaken for over a decade, until 1956 (Ewen & Shields 2024:88). The Cape Creek site is considered to be the location of the capital town of the Croatan Indians first mentioned in the English records of 1585-87 (Phelps field notes 1997:1). The "Hatteras Indian" settlement John Lawson mentions in his 1709 book *A New Voyage to Carolina* is directly connected to the European-made artifacts and the surrounding archaeological findings.

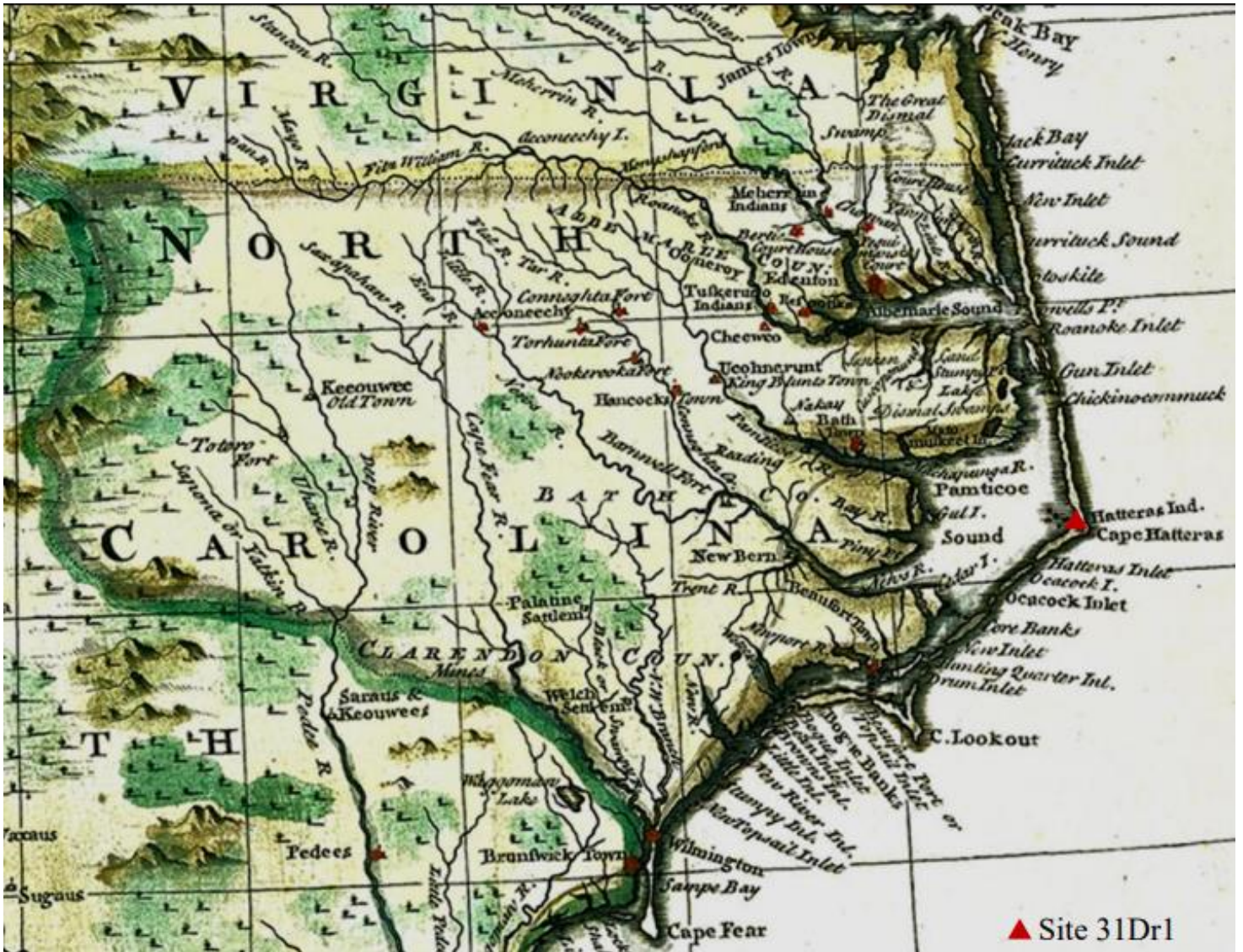


Figure 4.2: A New & Accurate Map of the Province of North & South Carolina Georgia &c. by Emanuel Bowen (1747) with red triangle marking the Cape Creek site. (Heath 2012:10).

In the early eighteenth century, the location was also depicted on maps, such as Colonel Edward Moseley's 1733 A New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina (Figure 4.3), which depicts the Hatteras Indians still living in the vicinity as late as 1715 (Heath 2012:9; Phelps field notes 1997:1).

Hagg Excavation: 1956

William Haag, of Louisiana State University, was the first archaeologist to systematically investigate the Cape Creek site. Haag initiated an archaeological program on the Outer Banks with the goal of exploring the Native American history, reconstructing the occupation of the region from its earliest times until what he referred to as "the dispersal of Indian culture by white men." Additionally, the search for evidence of the Lost Colony was undertaken. In his report, Haag explicitly acknowledged that there was no success in the latter endeavor. During his 1956 excavations at Cape Creek, he concluded that it was the most significant archaeological site on the Outer Banks and declared it "the best midden in the Outer Banks" (Phelps field notes:1; Heath 2012:4). While Haag believed that the extensive site suggested a substantial population, there was no evidence of contact with the Lost Colonists or any Europeans. It would be almost three decades before archaeologists revisited this area (Ewen & Shields 2024:165-166).

Phelps Excavations: 1995-2000

Following the Haag work David Phelps, a professor at East Carolina University, conducted research at the Cape Creek site almost thirty years later, in 1983. Archaeological material evidence of early Croatoan habitation activities was confirmed by Phelps's excavations during this time (Figure 4.4). Ten years later Hurricane Emily exposed archaeological materials

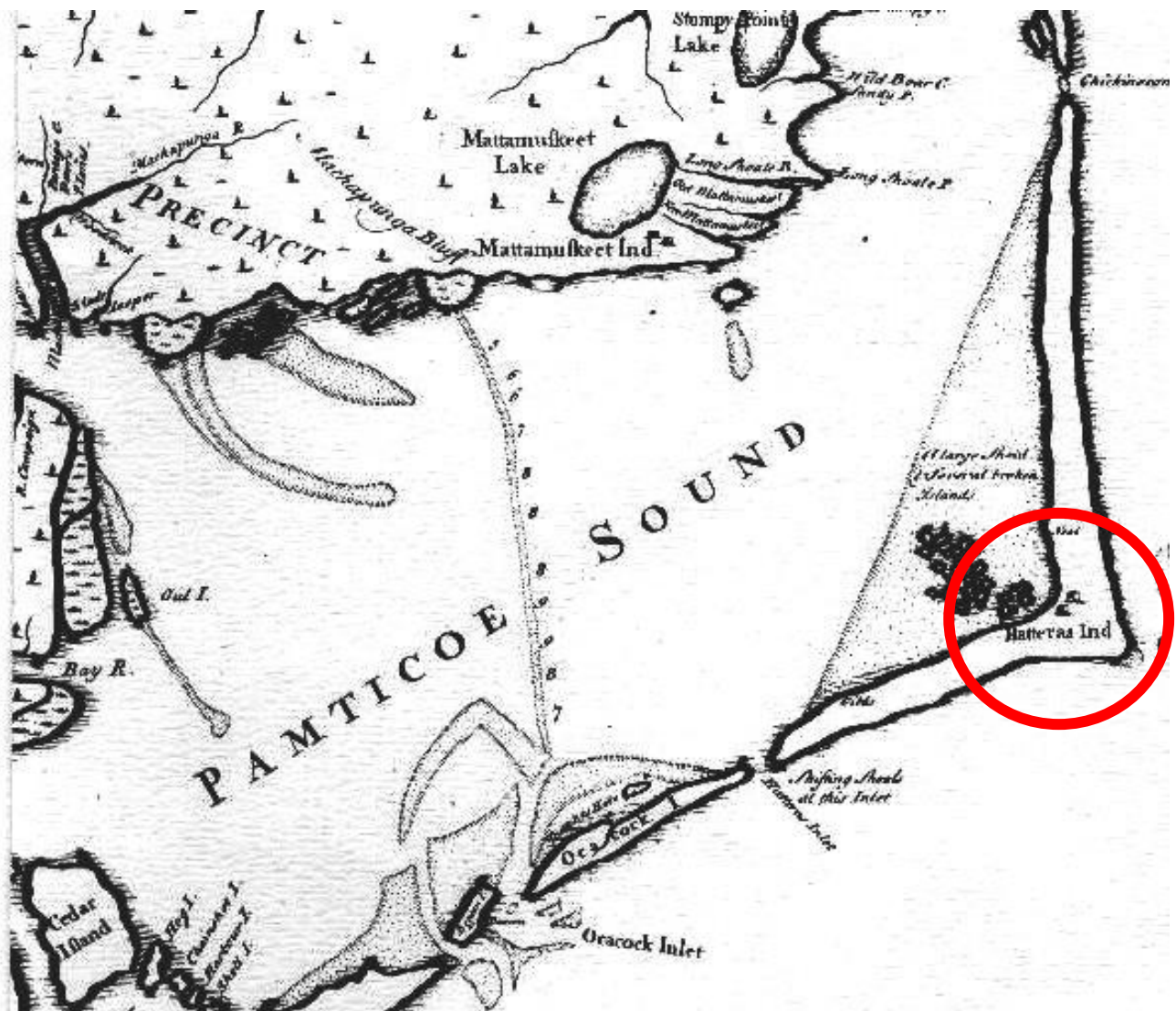


Figure 4.3 Moseley's 1733 A New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina (Red circle showing the Hatteras Indians were Still present on the island (Cumming 1962).



Figure 4.4: The Cape Creek site at Buxton (upper), with surface debris (lower left) and intact midden in a transect test (lower right) (Phelps 1984:24).

west of Phelps test unit location. Phelps revisited Hatteras and noted the well-preserved Colington Period (AD 800-1600) midden. Impressed by the site, he concluded that further exploration was warranted (Ewen & Shields 2024:94). This led to Phelps' return and continue archaeological investigations in 1995. During Phelps' work in 1997 a "workshop area" was identified, which included: iron artifacts, a number of tiny bone rings and a partially completed copper cutout of a male figure made of copper, showcasing an instance of the Croatoan repurposing European materials for their own needs as well as two copper farthings, one intact and the other halved, both with drilled holes (Ewen & Shields 2024:94). The most captivating artifact found during Phelps's excavations was a gold signet ring, with an motif of a prancing lion. This ring was found during the field season of 1998 near what Phelps interpreted as an Indian workshop that dated to the middle to late seventeenth century. The ring's shank is fractured, with its edges folded inward, indicating intentional damage or cutting. On the ring's front is a side view of an English lion. A local jeweler confirmed it's made of gold, with a purity of over ten carats. The aim is to locate the owner through the coat of arms-inspired designs on the ring (Ewen and Shields 2024:168).

An independent researcher traced the prancing lion crest on the ring to one used by the Kendall family in the 16th century. Two Kendall's were associated with the Roanoke Colony of 1585-1586, the Ralph Lane colony. There were no Kendall's associated with the 1587 "Lost Colony" although much speculation on this connection has appeared in the media. The ring, found in refuse deposits linked to late 17th- and early 18th-century European trade artifacts, was initially believed to be associated with gold. However, a re-examination using an XRF device revealed it to be brass, not gold. Additional investigation into the crest suggested an improbable connection to the Kendall family. Given that the image was cast rather than engraved, it seems

probable that the ring was crafted for trade purposes rather than being linked to any noble family (Ewen and Ferrell 2019; Ewen & Shields 2024: 171). Many other European artifacts recovered are dated about to 1650-1725. An English gunlock also captured the public's attention because it, unlike the other European items, could actually be dated to the late 16th century (Heath 2012: 8).

Supervised by Charles Heath (Figure 4.5), an ECU graduate student, the Cape Creek site midden reveals two distinct occupations. The uppermost stratum, dating to the early Colonial Period (ca. A.D. 1670–1720), contains Native-produced and European-origin artifacts, along with plant and animal refuse. In contrast, the lower stratum, separated by sterile sand, exclusively features prehistoric Indian pottery and artifacts, with radiocarbon dating placing it between A.D. 870 and 1445. Notably, there is no occupation layer firmly dated to the 16th century (Ewen & Shields 2024:169). Heath emphasizes the upper midden stratum's significance, highlighting the abundance of European-origin artifacts and fire pit features. These include lead musket shot, native-made gunflints, English-made gun spalls, glass bottle fragments, and ceramic sherds (English, Dutch, German). The collection also comprises cut brass, cut copper artifacts, and various iron tools (awls, chisels, punches, wedges). Heath suggests that some European-produced objects, potentially salvaged from shipwrecks, were adapted, and utilized by Hatteras Indians for their own purposes (Ewen & Shields 2024:169-170). Notably, the site was never fully mapped, excluding one property known as the “M” area (Figure 4.6). Phelps's excavations on Hatteras Island lasted from July 1995 to May 2000, marking the end of Phelps's fieldwork at the site (Heath 2012:5; Ewen & Shields 2024:171).

In 2006, Charles Heath & Clay Swindell were contracted by Fred Willard of the Lost Colony Center for Science and Research (a private research group) to explore beyond the confines of Phelps' previous excavations. With permission from several landowners, the search



Figure 4.5: 1997 Excavation with Charles Heath who dissects post hole molds revealed at the Buxton site (Hollis 1997).

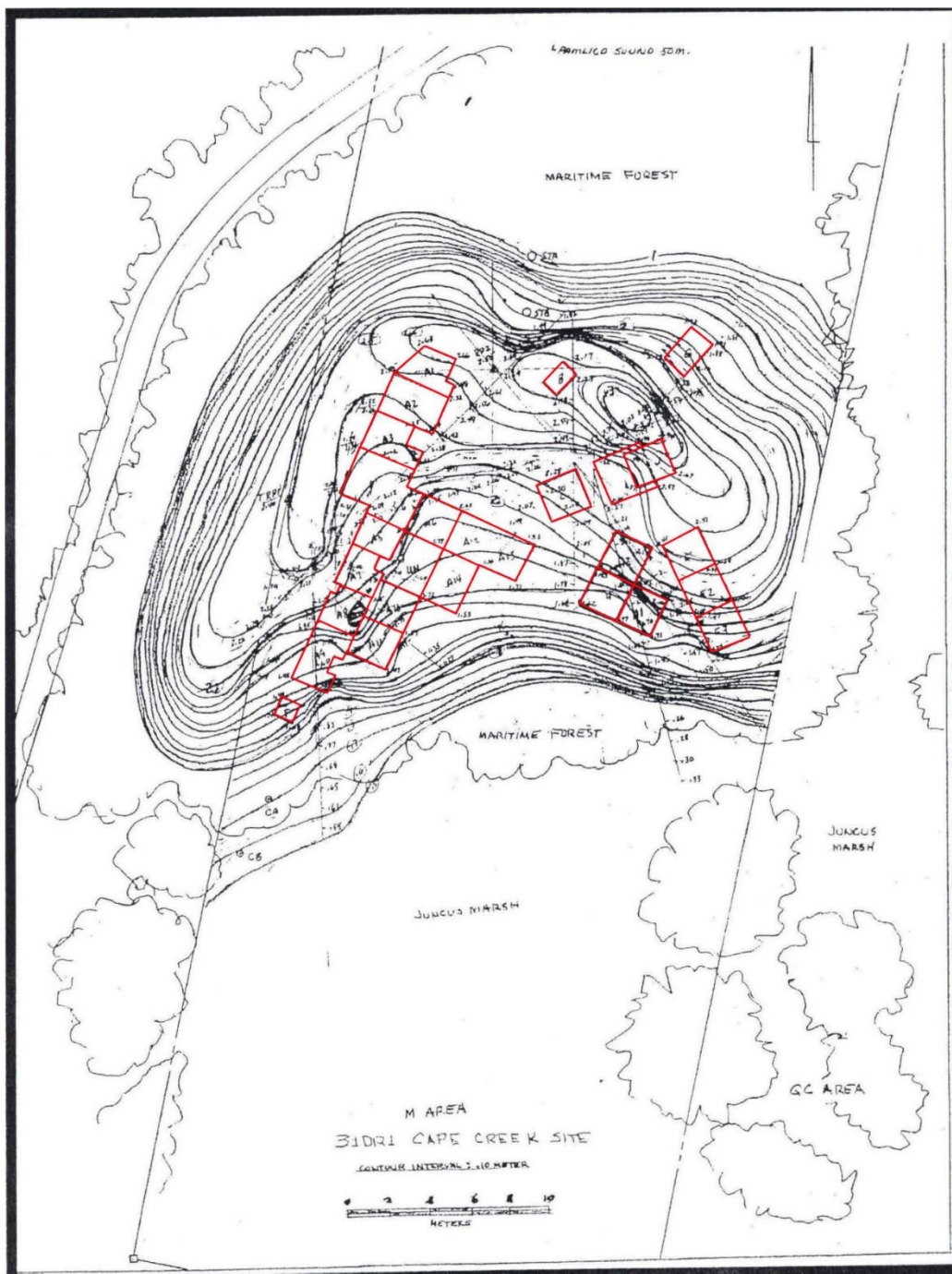


Figure 4.6: map of excavation units (outlined in red) from the Cape Creek site showing M area
(Block 2005:26).

team conducted a six-site survey, gridding possible locations, shovel testing as deep as possible and recording what they recovered. Two sites yielded significant evidence of prehistoric activity. At one, several large sherds of late Colington pottery were found. From the second, archaeologists recovered late 17th-century material from a shell midden. At this second site, archaeologists also uncovered evidence of a brick house built around 1700. The remaining sites produced no artifacts and were deemed "culturally sterile." (Charles Heath: Personal communication 2006; Ewen & Shields 2024:172). Heath felt the midden area at the Cape Creek site was not a habitation but a trading station because there was no evidence of structures. Posts identified at the first site could not be plotted in any recognizable shape. Most likely the Croatan were living in Buxton Woods and that the shoreline site was used seasonally (Ewen & Shields 2024:172).

Horton Excavations: 2009-2018

Mark Horton of Bristol University and several of his students were brought in by interested locals to conduct excavations in 2009 on Hatteras Island. He was joined by volunteers from the Croatoan Archaeological Society, and excavations lasted 3-4 seasons on the adjacent property where Phelps had excavated (Ewen and Ferrell 2019:416). The excavations were done near the property that was excavated by Phelps, though it is thought that the area is part of the same site as Cape Creek (Ewen & Shields 2024:236). These excavations produced no formal publications or descriptions of the work, the only information on the findings are presented in newspaper accounts, websites, personal observations and Scott Dawsons Book "The Lost Colony and Hatteras Island" (Dawson 2020). What is known is that the site produced a late prehistoric and a 17th to 18th century historical component (Ewen & Shields 2024:95). Additional artifacts, deposited no earlier than the 17th century, have been unearthed, including a rapier handle,

drawing slate and pencil, a 17th-century Nuremberg token, several beads, copper fragments, a 17th-century coin weight, and fragments of 17th- and 18th-century European ceramics (Croatoan Archaeological Society 2020; Lawler 2018). These findings were accompanied by a significant amount of Colington-type pottery and faunal remains. Notably, these 16th-century artifacts were intermingled with mid-17th-century artifacts in the upper stratum, suggesting a deposition no earlier than the mid-17th century (Ewen & Shields 2024:95). Horton's interpretation suggests that some colonists left Roanoke Island and gradually integrated with the local Croatoan community (Ewen & Shields 2024:174).

Elsewhere on Hatteras Island, several archaeological sites dating to the Colington phase have been investigated archaeologically alongside 31Dr1 (Cape Creek). These key sites hold contextual evidence associated with both the Pre-contact period Croatoan and Colonial period Hatteras Indian societies as they developed and changed over time (Heath 2012:4). During excavations at Cape Creek, an intact midden deposit was discovered and showed evidence of Colington I-II subphase occupations. The Cape Creek site and other Colington phase sites on Hatteras Island have the potential to shed new light on native lifeways ca. A.D. 800-1700s Croatoan-Hatteras Indian societies through time, as well as redefine our understanding of the Croatoans' relationship with colonizing Europeans in the Contact-Early Post Contact Period (Heath 2012:10).

The Cape Creek site offered one of the best opportunities to investigate an English-Algonquian Contact period site (Phelps 1984:25). The site has raised many questions as to its relationship to the famous Lost Colony. Since at least 1605, some have speculated that the vanished colonists might have blended in with the local Native American tribes (Lawler 2018:113). If this assimilation was successful, the colonists would gradually shed their European

culture and embrace a more native lifestyle (Lawler 2018:328). As a possible venue for this assimilation, the Cape Creek site bears further scrutiny.

Comparative European Settlement Site Archaeology

Jamestown

When exploring the history of North America, it is essential to examine both European settlement sites and Native American sites to gain a thorough understanding of the intricate interactions that shaped the region. Comparing these two perspectives enables researchers to unravel the complexities of cultural exchange, conflict, and assimilation during the early encounters between European settlers and indigenous communities. One noteworthy case study in this context is Jamestown, a site of paramount importance in the narrative of European-Native American interactions. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) oversees the site of this settlement. The APVA began archaeology in Jamestown in 1897 and has continued until recent years. Seventeenth century Jamestown has been documented by a succession of engineers, historians, architects, and archaeologists.

In the late 19th century, Edward and Louise Barney purchased the entire Jamestown Island in 1892 and donated a 22.5-acre plot to the APVA in 1893, aiming to protect the site of the first English settlement. This donated property, including a crumbling brick church tower and the remains of a 17th-century village, became a focal point for archaeological exploration. The APVA conducted investigations in 1897, exploring the church foundations, and in 1901, discovering brick foundation traces under the direction of John Tyler, Jr.

In the mid-20th century, Jamestown archaeology gained momentum with National Park Service funding in the 1930s under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Separate teams of architectural

historians and archaeologists first oversaw the earliest government-sponsored archaeological digs at Jamestown, which started in 1934. The artifacts and architecture associated with English settlement were unfamiliar to American archaeologists at the time as they had been trained to excavate American Indian sites much older than Jamestown. The structures present at the site range from elaborate mansions to modest cottages including the enormous church tower which is the only 17th century building that is still visible today (Cotter & Hudson 1957:4) The APVA (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities), ground was designated a National Historic Site in 1940. Archaeological efforts intensified in the 1950s, with John Cotter leading investigations to locate the initial Fort from 1607. Initial excavations were conducted between 1954 and 1956, with a focus on structures to aid in park interpretation. A total of 140 buildings had been identified by 1956 (Cotter & Hudson 1957:1).

The Jamestown Archaeological Assessment was started by the National Park Service in collaboration with the College of William and Mary and the colonial Williamsburg Foundation in advance of the 400th anniversary of English settlement in Jamestown. This significant research project, which started in 1992, shows a serious dedication to looking at the history of Jamestown Island with new eyes and new technologies (Jamestown Archaeological Assessment pg. i). The Jamestown Rediscovery Project, beginning in 1994, aimed to locate the original James Fort. Subsequent excavations, spanning 1994 to 1999, revealed substantial portions of the 1607 triangular fort and the expanded 1608 fort. In the early 2000s, Jamestown Rediscovery continued to uncover fort enclosures, structures, wells, and burials within its grid-based area of excavation. The 22 12 acre property owned by the APVA at Jamestown Island is the site of the ten-year, extensive archaeological study and public education initiative known as APVA Jamestown Rediscovery, which aims to unearth the buried remnants of Jamestown, particularly of the first

fortified town (Kelso 1995:11). This research also seeks signs of craftsmen's activities within and surrounding the early fort and evidence of the influence of the native Algonquians on crafts, buildings, lifestyle, and foodways (Kelso 1995:11). Nine months of digging, from April-December 1994, recovered 30,000 artifacts dating to the first half of the 1600s, at least half of them as old as the earliest years of the first Jamestown settlement (Kelso 1995:11)

Ongoing excavations since 2012 have provided forensic evidence of cannibalism during the "starving time" winter of 1609-1610. Continuous archaeological efforts are ongoing at Jamestown, with the Jamestown Rediscovery team excavating the old Church Tower's north side until 2022 (Jamestown Rediscovery 2021; Kelso 2017:200). Artifacts recovered at Jamestown depict an early European settlement site in North America. European artifacts such as coins, stoneware, personal items (i.e. keys, combs, religious crosses, kitchenware, etc.) reflect the colonists' daily lives. Notably, since the site was occupied by Europeans at the time, there is a lack of Native pottery and artifacts that would be seen at a Native American occupational site. These items show a clear example of what a European settlement looked like and what items were seen at an early English settlement in the New World. Next, we will examine a contemporary Native American site.

Native American Sites Archaeology

Amity Site

Located on the Outer Banks in Hyde County (Figure 4.7), the Amity site was part of the Pomeiooc Project, a late prehistoric/early historic village of the Carolina Algonquians (Gardner 1990:1). Excavations at this site were in 1984 and 1989. The purpose of these excavations was to determine whether this site was, indeed, Pomeiooc. Through archaeological investigations, this

was false and instead represents a mid-seventeenth-century multi-house hamlet or farmstead (Gardner 1990:72).

However, the artifact assemblage present at Amity is a mix of Native American and European material culture. European artifacts such as glass beads, glass, historic pipe fragments, gunflint, and European ceramics were interpreted as trade items (Garner 1990:55-61). Fieldwork at the Amity Site spanned five years, with four field seasons and two principal investigators. Paul Green led the investigations in 1985 and 1986, assisted by Jay Holley, while Paul Gardner took over as principal investigator in 1988 and 1989, assisted by David Jones. The 1985 fieldwork initially focused on the northern portion of the site, revealing a lower artifact density and artifacts from the Middle Woodland period. Due to the sparse Contact period material, the excavations shifted to the southern portion, uncovering Colington pottery, pipe fragments, and various features (Gardner 1990:25). In 1986, the emphasis was on removing the plow zone to expose structural patterns by flat shoveling scraping. The blading of the site revealed longhouse patterns and a palisade, supporting the potential identification of the site as Pomieooc (Gardner 1990:27).

While meeting essential criteria such as the general location, date, and structural features like longhouses and palisades, further excavation at the site revealed discrepancies. A single radiocarbon date appeared notably too recent for the Pomeiooc period. Moreover, the artifact density proved unexpectedly low in comparison to other Late Woodland period villages. Notably absent were distinct sixteenth-century artifacts, and certain items, such as glass projectile points, hinted at a potential seventeenth-century occupation.



MAP OF EARLY COAST OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Figure 4.7: Location of the Amity site shown with red triangle (1862).

In 1987, financial limitations prevented fieldwork, but by 1988, the Amity Site received additional funding through a special appropriation from the North Carolina General Assembly, facilitated by State Representative Howard Chapin and supported by the local community and the Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, Inc. East Carolina University appointed Paul Gardner as Principal Investigator after Paul Green's departure.

Simultaneously, the Office of State Archaeology partnered with the Operation Raleigh American Expedition, an international organization offering scientific and community service opportunities to youth worldwide. From July 25 to September 30, 1988, Operation Raleigh "venturers" contributed to the Amity Site excavation, with a crew size ranging from four to 19 people. Despite challenges, including high turnover, a diverse age range (17 to mid-twenties), and varying abilities, the venturers, including those with impairments, performed commendably throughout the 48-day field season. (Gardner 1990:30). The 1989 season involved limited excavations south of the main excavation unit and the vicinity of Feature 8, along with additional trenches to explore the site's spatial extent. Unfortunately, no convincing evidence supporting the identification of Amity as a substantial village was found, leading to the cessation of excavations in June 1989 (Gardner 1990:33-34).

The Amity Site yielded nine glass trade beads, with three found in the midden zone and six recovered from post molds, located near, but outside of, longhouses. All beads are small, circular, and drawn, with six simple white seed beads, one simple blue seed bead, and two having compound construction. Unlike earlier Spanish-influenced sites, no "fancy" beads were found. The bead assemblage, while challenging to cross-date, aligns with seventeenth-century New England sites (Gardner 1990:56). Glass projectile points, derived from square section bottles, were recovered, similar to examples found in coastal Virginia. Documentary evidence

suggests Native Americans traded for glass bottles. Additional green glass fragments and six kaolin pipe fragments, likely trade goods from the post-1610 period, were uncovered. The kaolin pipe stems, bimodal in distribution, suggest a broad seventeenth-century date for the occupation, but the small sample size and potential for trade goods complicate dating precision. Overall, the archaeological findings at Amity point to a Native American occupation during the seventeenth century, marked by trade interactions and the use of European goods (Gardner 1990:60). The Amity site is an example of a Native American settlement site that shows evidence of a Native component and European objects integrated into the primarily Native artifact assemblage. This site will be useful while looking at the European component seen at Cape Creek.

Fredricks site

As European explorers reached the Virginia and Carolina Piedmont, they encountered diverse small Indian tribes. The Occaneechi tribe gained prominence among Siouan groups, controlling the deerskin trade. In 1670, John Lederer noted their "barbarous" actions during a visit to their island village. James Needham and Gabriel Arthur observed the Occaneechis' significant role in colonial trade in 1673. After conflicts with Nathaniel Bacon's militia in 1676, the Occaneechis, reduced in numbers, abandoned their Roanoke River stronghold, relocating to the Eno River near present Hillsborough, North Carolina. John Lawson found Occaneechi Town thriving in 1701, but over time, disease, warfare, and other factors led to the virtual destruction of Indian societies in the Piedmont by 1722. Tribes congregated around Fort Christanna or joined the Catawba in South Carolina. By 1730, the Piedmont was mostly vacant, awaiting an influx of colonists from Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania (Davis et al., 2021).

The ethnohistoric record lacks precise details on Siouan town locations, but evidence from John Lawson's journal and the persistence of "Occaneechi" as a place name suggest a

compelling case for locating the 1701 Occaneechi town southeast of present-day Hillsborough, North Carolina. Support for this argument comes from Edward Moseley's 1733 map, which places "Acconeechy" east of the Great Trading Path, crossing the Eno River at Hillsborough. The Eno River floodplain east of Hillsborough appears to be the only sizable, suitable land for native agriculture in the vicinity (Davis et al., 2021). Initially, the Wall site, investigated in the late 1930s and early 1940s, was thought to be Lawson's Occaneechi Town due to its location and presumed late occupation (Coe 1952:301-311).

However, the Siouan Project in 1983 prompted a re-examination. The lack of European-made artifacts and late-dated finds in disturbed contexts raised questions. Subsequent excavations in 1983, including radiocarbon dating, revealed that the Wall site predated European contact, concluding it was too old to be Occaneechi Town. Surveys in 1983 led to the discovery of the Fredricks site. Test pits and subsequent excavations exposed rectangular pits and postholes arranged in a northwest-southeast direction. Four burial pits contained human remains with both European and Indian grave goods, dating to the late 1600s or early 1700s consistent with the Occaneechi Town period. The Fredricks site, well-preserved and minimally disturbed, warranted more extensive work, leading to plans for a comprehensive 1984 project combining major excavation and testing at Fredricks with continued investigations at the Wall site (Davis Jr. et al., 2021).

Discovered in 1983, the Fredricks site underwent initial investigations, revealing a cemetery and a segment of the village palisade. Three human burials in the cemetery contained Euro-American artifacts, while a fourth pit lacked human remains or grave associations. In 1984, a more extensive field season, sponsored by the National Geographic Society, uncovered additional burials, a palisade segment, and parts of domestic structures. Subsurface testing

defined site boundaries and identified domestic activity areas. The 1985 field season estimated the village size and configuration, with insights into mortuary behavior and domestic life. Approximately 50-75 individuals lived in 11-12 houses within the palisade-enclosed village. The 1986 excavation revealed an irregularly shaped compound, providing significant behavioral data from new wall-trench structures and pit features. In 1995, while excavating the nearby Jenrette site, remaining features at the Fredricks site were explored (Davis et al., 2021). Consistent field methods, including 10-ft by 10-ft plow zone removal and meticulous trowelling, were employed. Water screening and flotation techniques aided artifact recovery, with extensive documentation through photography, drawings, and notes. Backfilling followed each field season. Excavations at the Fredricks site produced nearly 17,000 European artifacts, mainly from English traders in Virginia, predating Hillsborough's mid-eighteenth-century establishment. Time constraints led to the exclusion of about 1,700 items from disturbed contexts, dating beyond the Occaneechi village occupation, recovered during 1985 and 1986 (Davis et al., 2021).

Conclusion

The archaeological exploration of Hatteras Island, with a particular focus on Cape Creek, sheds light on the dynamic history of the Croatoan people and their interactions with European settlers. The discoveries at Cape Creek challenge conventional ideas about assimilation and offer unique insights into the coexistence of native traditions and European influences. Comparisons with European settlement sites like Jamestown provide a nuanced understanding of the distinctiveness of Cape Creek. While Jamestown offers insights into the early English colonial experience, Cape Creek's emphasis on native-European interactions presents a different narrative. The Amity Site, blending Native American and European material culture, adds to the complexity of cultural exchange as does the Occaneechi Town site, which offers a glimpses into

the daily lives and cultural evolution of indigenous communities. The ongoing investigations at Cape Creek allow for a deeper understanding of the island's history. Does it represent trade or cohabitation between the different peoples? In conclusion, Cape Creek emerges as a significant site, inviting us to explore the interactions of the Croatoan people and European settlers on Hatteras Island.

CHAPTER 5: METHODS

Data Collection: Cape Creek

The artifact assemblage found at Cape Creek consists primarily of Native artifacts with a few European objects. The European artifacts include glass bottle fragments, two copper farthings and an English-manufactured snaphaunce gunlock among others. Several of these historic period artifacts dated to the 17th century, thus making the terminus post quem for that component post-dating the Lost Colony (Ewen & Shields 2024:170). This was evident in the two strata found during Phelps' excavations, showing a later prehistoric occupation and a mid-17th century occupation with nothing specifically dating to the 16th century.

As stated earlier, Mark Horton conducted excavations near Cape Creek, which is considered to be part of the same site as Cape Creek excavated by Phelps. However, artifacts from Horton's excavations were not readily available for examination, requiring a reliance on descriptions from news media and Scott Dawson's book. *The lost colony and hatteras island* (Dawson 2020). These data limitations highlight the importance of thorough documentation and accessibility of data for future research. Thus, my analysis of the site will be primarily based on the artifacts collected during David Phelps's excavations from 1995-2000. All artifacts recovered from the Cape Creek site were curated at East Carolina University in the Phelps Archaeology Laboratory. The site was mapped, capturing the spatial distribution of features and artifacts within excavation units. Phelps's field notes which consists of two field books (book 1 1995-1998 excavations and book 2 the 1999-2000 excavations) provided additional insights into the excavation process, recording observations, interpretations, and specific details related to each excavation unit (Phelps 1996).

Data Analyses

The material remains found at the Cape Creek site were re-classified to better address the research questions. Specifically, a detailed analysis focused on artifacts of European origin retrieved during the Cape Creek excavation. This was initially done digitizing the specimen catalog for the Cape Creek site and placing the European-origin objects in appropriate functional groups. The same process was applied to the Amity and site to make the classification of the two sites more compatible in regard to the European-origin artifacts. To provide context for European occupation, descriptions of contemporary European items not specifically used in the Indian trade were explored, drawing primarily from Jamestown. Jamestown's extensive archaeological collection, comprising around 3 million objects recovered over 25 years, was accessible through the Jamestown Rediscovery website's "Reference Collection," showcasing one example of each object type. This substantial amount of information was compatible with this study and allowed for a descriptive and visual example of what European non-trade items looked like (<https://historicjamestowne.org/collections/artifacts/>).

Qualitative analysis played a crucial role in understanding the presence of European artifacts at Cape Creek. Historical documents were examined to gather qualitative data, providing insights into trading relations between Europeans and the Algonquian. In archaeology, qualitative data refers to non-numerical information that provides insights into the characteristics, qualities, and meanings associated with archaeological finds, sites, or contexts. In this study a qualitative analysis was used to organize the Cape Creek artifacts into functional groups, (i.e., nails with architecture, buttons with clothing, etc.). Descriptions of trade items were examined from the historical records of the Roanoke voyages. This investigation included accounts documented by individuals like Amadas and Barlowe, Grenville and Lane, and John

White, as outlined by Quinn (1991 [1955]). The background and preparations for the voyages and the items that may have been brought to North America were examined and outlined by Humber (1986). These historical documents helped in understanding the distinction between European trade items and non-trade items, as well as offering insights into the types of goods associated with the arrival of the Roanoke colonists. This information allows for an examination of what types of artifacts are present at the Cape Creek site.

Comparative Analysis

In historical archaeology, a comparative analysis refers to the process of systematically examining and evaluating archaeological data and artifacts from different sites or contexts to identify patterns, similarities, and differences. This method involves comparing various categories of material culture, site features, or other archaeological elements across different locations and time periods. The goal of this comparative analysis is to gain a deeper understanding of social, economic, cultural, and technological patterns within a specific historical context. Researchers often use comparisons to make inferences about the relationships between different groups, the spread of cultural practices, the impact of external influences, and changes over time.

Thus, examining both Native American and European occupational sites provides an opportunity to gain more insight into the Cape Creek site. This analysis will enable a proper interpretation of the artifacts at Cape Creek. The comparative study of the Occaneechi and Amity site artifact assemblages, along with the Jamestown collection provides context for the Cape Creek assemblage, indicating their function as either European domestic use or trade items for the Natives.

Functional Artifact Classification

In this analysis, I will utilize a form of the Carolina Artifact Pattern (South 1977) The Carolina Artifact Pattern utilizes an artifact classification system primarily focused on the group and class levels. Emphasizing the functional relevance of artifact classes within various contexts, South (1977:95) identified 42 artifact classes based on form and/or primary function, grouped into nine categories: Kitchen, Bone, Architectural, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, Tobacco, and Activities. These functional groups allow archaeologists to categorize European trade artifacts based on their intended uses and functions in specific contexts (South 1977:93). For example, items associated with arms (i.e. weapons, armor, lead shot, etc.) could indicate the presence of weaponry and potentially trade in firearms, while those in the clothing category might suggest aspects of European dress and fashion. The adaptability of South's functional groups makes them valuable for organizing and interpreting diverse assemblages within the context of European trade and interaction with Native American communities. Comparison of the type or style level of classification attempts to reveal answers to questions about nationalistic or ethnic origin, trade routes, culture contact, and idiosyncratic behavior, depending on the questions being asked (South 1977:93-94).

This classification method was employed during the reanalysis of artifacts from Occaneechi Town (i.e. the Fredericks site). At the Fredericks site, four major artifact classes were unearthed: pottery, stone tools, shell ornaments, and European trade items. This study focuses specifically on the European trade artifacts cataloged at the Fredericks site. The details of these artifacts, including lists, tables, and figures, are accessible on the Excavating Occaneechi Town website (Davis et al. 2023:85) (<https://eotonline.org/html/index.html>). Artifacts were put into functional groups following Stanley South's functional classification scheme (South 1977:95-

96). The specific functional groups are as follows (i.e. Architecture, Arms , Clothing , Food Preparation/Consumption , Personal, Construction Tools, Farm Tools , Miscellaneous Hardware , Metal Resource, Other , and Indeterminate). However, the use of this organizational framework is not intended to suggest that these artifacts always functioned in an aboriginal context in the same way as they were intended to function in the European context.

It also was necessary, at the Fredricks site, to modify South's original scheme in order to incorporate categories for glass trade beads, construction materials, metal resources, and some ethnobiological items such as carved wood and leather. While most of the European artifacts or artifact fragments could be identified, only a small number of items (e.g., ceramics, some beads, gun parts, pipe stems, whole bottles, and spoons) could be accurately dated. The remaining artifacts could only be assigned to a broad temporal range of manufacture or utilization (e.g., a kettle, knives, scissors, iron nails, and iron implements) (Davis et al. 2023:120). Therefore, Occaneechi Town will be used in this study due to the detailed examination of European trade artifacts from the excavations at the site. Considering that the existing artifact groups at the site provide a foundation for understanding the characteristics of European trade artifacts found at a Native American site, these established categories will serve as a template for organizing the functional groups for the material culture at the Cape Creek site.

The functional groups at this site serve as a model for categorizing European trade artifacts found at other Native American sites, informing the organization of material culture at Cape Creek (Table 5.1). The function of the artifacts was determined through an examination of modifications that might have altered the original European function of an item. For example, a coin, which in a European context serves as currency, would typically be categorized under the Personal Group. However, if the same coin is discovered at a Native American site with

Table 5.1: Historic artifacts found at the Fredricks site (Carnes 1996:120).

Functional Group	
Class/Artifact Type	
Artifact/Item	
I.	Architecture
a.	Construction Fasteners
i.	Nails, Tacks
II.	Arms
a.	Ammunition
i.	Lead shot/droplets, lead spruce
b.	Gun Parts
i.	Gun (complete), springs, dog lock cocks, gunflints
III.	Clothing
a.	Sewing Implements
i.	Iron Awl, pins, scissors, brass thimbles
b.	Clothing Fasteners
i.	Button, buckle fragments, buckle tangs, buckles
IV.	Food Preparation/Consumption
a.	Glass Containers
i.	Bottles, Bottle fragments, other glass container frags., glass flakes
V.	Personal
a.	Ornamental
i.	Glass Beads, brass bells, brass/copper bracelets, wire rings, brass beads
b.	Grooming
i.	Mirror Fragments
c.	Entertainment
i.	Jews Harps, Kaolin pipes (whole), Kaolin pipe fragments, pewter pipes (whole) Ember tenders (whole), snuff box
VI.	Activities
a.	Construction Tools
i.	Iron Axes (Whole), coopers' tool
b.	Farm Tools
i.	Iron Hoes
c.	Miscellaneous Hardware
i.	Iron knives/fragments, Iron Hooks, Fishhooks
d.	Metal Resources
i.	Metal frags.

Table 5.2: European Artifact Groups for Cape Creek

Functional Group	
Class/Artifact Type	
Artifact/Item	
I.	Architecture
a.	Construction Fasteners
i.	Nails, Tacks, Spikes/bolts
II.	Arms
a.	Ammunition
i.	Lead Shot, Lead Drops/Droplets, Musket Ball
b.	Gun Parts
i.	Gunlock, Gunflint, Lock part
III.	Clothing
a.	Sewing Implements
i.	Straight Pins, Iron Awl
b.	Clothing Fasteners
i.	Buttons
IV.	Food Preparation/Consumption
a.	Glass Containers
i.	Bottle Glass Fragments, bottles, jars
b.	Ceramics
i.	Historic Sherds
V.	Personal
a.	Ornamental
i.	Glass Beads, bells, brass ring, Rolled/cut Brass Ornaments
b.	Grooming
i.	Mirror Fragments
c.	Entertainment
i.	Kaolin Pipes (whole, fragments)
d.	Personal Items
i.	Coins
VI.	Activities
a.	Construction Tools
i.	Auger, axe head, chisels, punch.
b.	Miscellaneous Hardware
i.	Ingot, Knife blade Frag., lead bale seals
c.	Metal Resources
i.	Metal frags.

perforations, indicating its use as an ornament, it can be reinterpreted in terms of its function and be placed within the Personal Group under the class Ornaments.

Conclusion

This analysis of artifacts from Cape Creek, informed by a comparative study of the Fredericks and Amity site artifacts alongside the Jamestown collection, will lay the groundwork for a reinterpretation of the material assemblage. The application of Stanley South's functional artifact groups has enabled the categorization of European trade items based on their intended functions within a systemic context. In the following chapter, the analysis chapter, a comprehensive analysis will be conducted, followed by the results chapter, which will focus on the implications and findings. The results chapter will assess the significance of these artifacts in terms of their material, function, and design modifications. Through an analysis of the data, conclusions regarding the role of Cape Creek in the broader historical context can be made. The integration of archaeological evidence with historical accounts and comparative analyses will offer a multifaceted perspective, shedding light on the complex dynamics of European-Native interactions at Cape Creek.

CHAPTER SIX: ANALYSIS

Artifact Analysis

This chapter undertakes the classification of the European artifacts recovered at Cape Creek into functional categories. The table accompanying this discussion (Table 6.1) visually represents the distribution of European artifacts at Cape Creek. Classifying these artifacts into functional groups will provide insights into the nature of the interactions between Native American communities and early European influences. In the final analysis of the Cape Creek site, artifacts from the 19th and 20th centuries were not included as the focus is on the earlier historical periods associated with the site, mainly the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. This chapter is structured by functional group, detailing the quantity and variety of findings in each class within.

Functional Groups Analysis

Architectural Group

The specimens considered in this analysis originate from deposits dating roughly between 1670 and 1720, with exclusions for items associated with the site's activities in the nineteenth or twentieth century. Items belonging to the architectural functional group were represented by one class: construction fasteners which consist of nails, tacks, spikes. A substantial quantity, approximately 80 in total, of hand-forged iron spikes, nails, brads, and tacks displaying various lengths and head configurations (flat, rose, convex) have been uncovered at the site. This count is approximate as many of the nails at Cape Creek were heavily corroded and were difficult to count (Fig. 6.1 and 6.2). Wrought nails, in use from the early stages of European contact until around 1790 when cut nails gained popularity, are prevalent (David et al. 2021:121).

Table 6. 1: Cape Creek Assemblage Categorized by Function

Functional Group	Class	Artifact	Total
Architecture	Construction fasteners	Nails	65
		Tacks	10
		Spikes	5
		Total	80
Arms	Ammunition	Lead Shot/ Droplets	597
		Musket Ball	3
		Total	600
	Gun parts	Dock lock	1
		Gunlock	1
		Gunflint	10
		Flintlock sear spring	1
		Total	13
Clothing	Sewing Implements	Straight pins	6
		Iron Awl	1
		Total	7
	Clothing Fasteners	Buttons	2
		Total	2
Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Containers	Dark green bottle glass fragments	12
		Other glass container fragments	36
		Total	48
	Ceramics	Historic Sherds	35
		Total	35
Personal	Ornamental	Glass Beads	188
		Bells	1
		Brass Signet Ring	1
		Rolled/cut brass Ornaments	4
		Brass beads	8
		Brass fragments/sheets	54
		Decorative belt piece	1
		Cones	4
		Total	256
	Grooming	Mirror sherds	1
		Total	1
	Entertainment	Kaolin pipes (fragments)	69
		Total	69
	Personal Items	Coins	2
		Total	2
Tools	Construction Tools	Auger	1
		Wedge	3
		Chisels	1

		Caulking iron	1
		Punch	1
		Total	7
Misc.	Misc. Hardware	Knife Blade Fragment	3
		Net-Sinkers	2
		Lead Bale seals	3
		Rudder Gudgeon	1
		Washer	1
		Total	10

While certain Colonial-era nails from Cape Creek have undergone preservation, many others and related fasteners are not preserved and are either fragmented or heavily corroded. Notably, conserved specimens with pre-depositional breaks suggest forceful extraction from timbers, potentially involving wrenching and breakage during removal. In contrast, some nails remain undamaged, not exhibiting bending or clinching. It's conceivable that these intact nails served Native purposes, such as awls, punches, or drills, rather than exclusively as architectural fasteners (Heath 2012:26). Another plausible explanation is that these nails may have functioned as primary fasteners for wooden crates or boxes used in shipping trade goods (David et al. 2021:121). At the site, six domed "furniture" tacks were identified as additional construction fasteners (Figure 6.3). Discovered in contexts spanning roughly from 1670 to 1720, three small hand-forged tacks or brads stand as additional small brass discoveries. These European-crafted brass items are difficult to date from literature, though, are likely from the mid-to-late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries, as they were recovered from ca. 1670-1720 contexts. These items could have also been traded to the Croatoan during the 17th century and used differently by the Native population. It is unlikely that the Croatoan would have used these tacks as awls or drills, as with the nails, as they are too small for those purposes. If so, Native people could have used these tacks as decorative pieces for their own ornamental purposes.



Figure 6.1: Assorted wrought iron spikes/nails



Figure 6.2: Wrought iron nails



Figure 6.3: Ornamental brass tacks

Arms Group

Items belonging to the Arms functional group were subdivided into two classes: (1) Ammunition which consist of Lead Shot, Lead Drops/Droplets, Musket Ball; and (2) Gun Parts which consists of the Gunlock, Gunflint/Gun spalls, a dog-lock and flintlock sear spring mechanism. The excavation yielded over 500 lead shot, with diameters ranging from 0.15 to 0.375 inches. Only three musket balls were found, two with a 0.50-inch diameter and the other with a 0.71-inch diameter. The site also provides substantial material evidence indicative of lead shot production, including lead slag, various mold sprue strips, and trimmings, along with what seem to be small pig lead chunks. Other than the lock mechanism found at the site, a flintlock gear spring and dog lock mechanism were found at Cape Creek, both specimens dated to the seventeenth century. The musket firing lock (Figure 6.4 & 6.5) unearthed at the site in 1999 features an English snaphance mechanism. Though the production date of the gunlock is confirmed (1580 to 1620) and since the gunlock was found in a seventeenth century stratigraphic layer, that the lock could have found its way from Virginia to Hatteras Island as a trade gun sometime in the early or mid-seventeenth century.

The Cape Creek site yielded various types of gunflints and gunspalls (originate from wedge-shaped flakes that are flaked off from prepared cores) (Heath 2012:38). Ten of the sixteen gunflints at the site were damaged or modified English gunspalls and there is one French blade gunflint (Figure 6.6). The other six gunflints were locally produced bifacial gunflints (Heath 2012:39-40). Eight worn and damaged gunspalls found at 31Dr1 showcase the typical convex face and well-rounded heels associated with English gunspalls. Their varied colors indicate different sources, and weathered cortex traces suggest preparation from cobbles rather than mined flint nodules.



Figure 6.4: English Snaphance gunlock mechanism (front).



Figure 6.5: English Snaphance gunlock mechanism (back).



Figure 6.6: Reworked or resharpened English gunspalls and a French blade gunflint (top left).
Courtesy of Charles Heath (2012).

Blade or flake gunflints, originating in France and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, and later in England in the late eighteenth century, were sectioned from long flakes struck from specially prepared flint cores. At the Cape Creek site, a single blade-type gunflint was discovered measuring 3.7 mm. Crafted from a fine, translucent honey-colored flint, it likely originated from northern Europe or France. French blade flints were being transported to North America as early as 1663 according to Blanchette (1975) (Heath 2012:38-39). The gunflint measurements at 31DR1 reveals they fall into sizes of 3/4, 7/8, or 1 inch, corresponding to various firearm types. Standard flint sizes range from 3/8 to 1-1/8 inches, with 3/4-inch gunflints suitable for large pistols or small-bore muskets, 7/8-inch for small- or medium- bore muskets, and 1-inch or larger for large-bore or military-issue muskets like the "Brown Bess" or "Charleville" flintlocks. Of the gunflints recovered, only four approach a 1-inch blade length, while the remaining 12 fall within the 3/4–7/8" range. This suggests that the Hatteras Indians likely used a diverse array of weaponry, including heavy pistols and smaller bore muskets known as "fowlers" or "long fowlers" (Brown 1980; Heath 2012:39).

Gunflint measurements at 31Dr1 hint at a diverse armament, with Hatteras Indians wielding a variety of heavy pistols and smaller bore muskets consistent with fowlers or long fowlers. The chronological range for the Cape Creek gunflint assemblage spans roughly 1650–1725 (Heath 2012:39-40). Despite some exceptions, most gunflints at 31Dr1 show moderate damage or extensive reworking. Abundant local jasper and flint debitage at the site suggests routine refurbishing and bifacial gunflint production. The overall diversity, especially among modified specimens, may reflect variations from the early historic period, possibly the mid-to-late 1600s. Facing shortages, the Hatteras Indians may have produced their own gunflints, utilizing local resources while trading deerskins or pelts for essential items (Heath 2012:40).

Clothing Group

The clothing group is divided into two classes: (1) sewing implements for the construction and repair of clothing articles like straight pins, and an iron awl; and (2) clothing fasteners (i.e. buttons). Eight tinned or silver-washed brass straight pins with wound heads, or a pointed end, were found at the site (Figure 6.7). An awl with a portion of the remaining bolster and tang was also found at the site (Figure 6.8). At site 31Dr1, only two buttons have been uncovered, one made of intricately carved bone and the other composed of a pewter-like alloy. The small metal button (Figure 6.9), measuring 12.5 mm in diameter, displays a solid cast with a rounded surface featuring a noticeable "nipple" and a flat underside (Heath 2012:32).

On the back of the button, there is a visible mold seam or casting mark, which has been smoothed to align with the button's overall surface. The alloy button still retains a fragment of its iron attachment shank, originally an eyelet, although the eye is corroded. While buttons from Western Europe in the sixteenth century were typically spherical and had brass shanks, Hume (1969:88) suggests that buttons with a "central nipple" may indicate an origin in the late sixteenth century. Dome-shaped pewter buttons with iron shanks, on the other hand, are predominantly found in seventeenth-century contexts. Drawing on Hinks' (1995) examination of buttons from English colonial sites in eastern Virginia, it is likely that the specimen from the Cape Creek site dates to the late seventeenth century (Heath 2012:33). Other finds in this group include two round bosses (Figure 6.10). These dome-shaped cast brass bosses have bent fastening tangs and were probably attached to leather belts or straps (Heath 2012:31). Another cast brass object of European origin includes a decorative belt piece (Figure 6.11).



Figure 6.7: Brass straight pins with wound heads.



Figure 6.8: Awl with handle tang element.

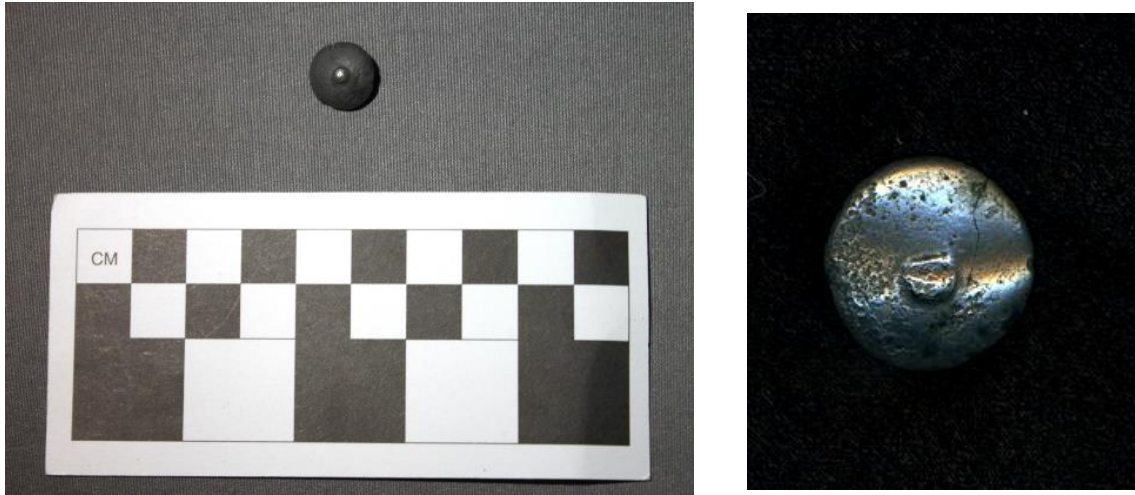


Figure 6.9: Cast metal alloy button with iron shank (face side; left). Close-up (right) courtesy of Charles Heath (2012).



Figure 6.10: Cast brass decorative bosses

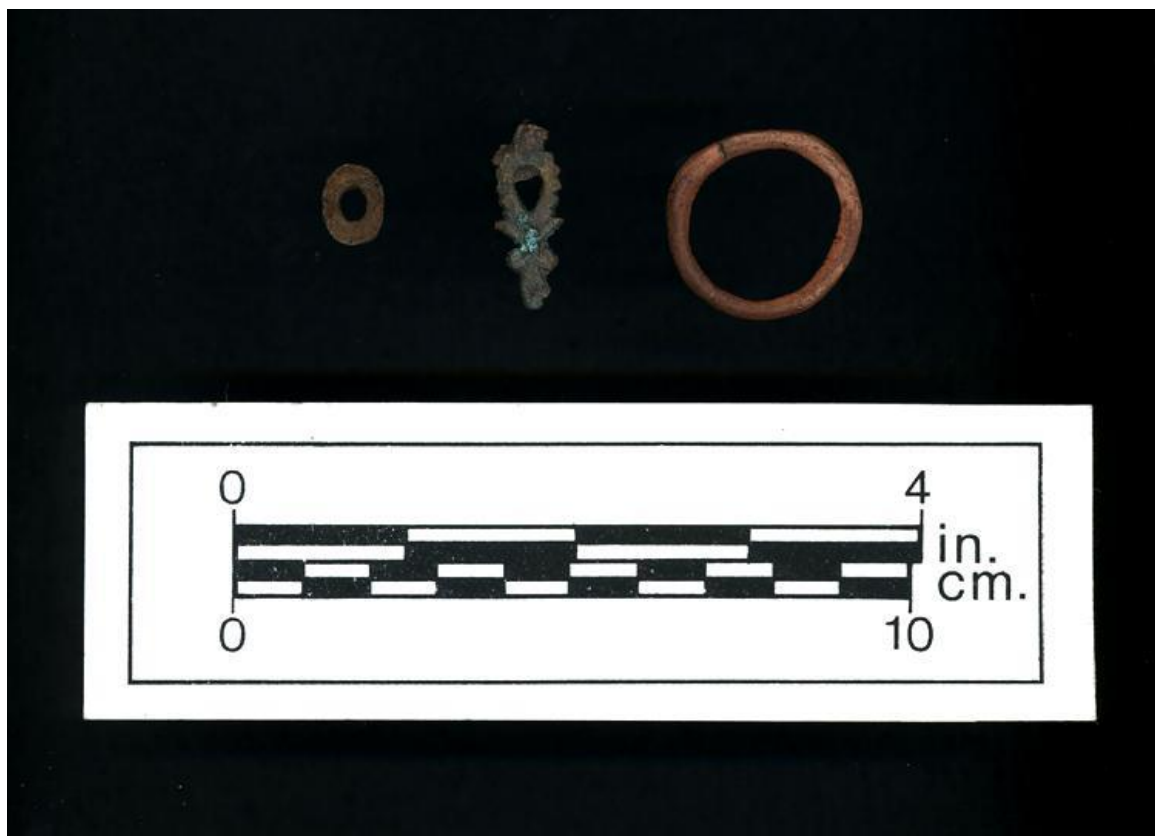


Figure 6.11: Washer (left) and Decorative belt piece (middle), wire ring (right) courtesy of Charles Heath (2012).

Food Preparation and Consumption Group

This artifact group is divided into two classes: (1) Glass containers, i.e., bottle glass fragments, container glass, other glass container fragments; (2) Ceramics which consists of historic sherds. At the Cape Creek site, only a limited number of glass container fragments were uncovered, and unfortunately, no fully intact or reconstructable glass bottles were found. The assortment of glass artifacts from the site consists of thirty-eight shards of container glass, mainly in a state of deterioration or showing signs of burning. Additionally, there are fragments of dark green bottle glass and a bottle base with a distinctive "kick-up" feature. Among these fragments, seven are small, flat pieces of container glass, displaying either a pale green tint or transparency. A particular shard in pale green seems to originate from either a square bottle (case bottle) or an apothecary phial (Heath 2012:44).

The Cape Creek site has not yielded any intact or reconstructable ceramic vessels of European origin. However, numerous individual sherds, some of which may belong to the same vessel, have been discovered in the site's deposits dating approximately from 1670 to 1700. In the Carolinas, European or Euro-American pottery was typically not itemized in records of Indian-European trade goods before around 1760, as indicated by documents from the Colonial period (e.g., McDowell 1992; Waselkov 1989, 1995). Despite this, sherds from at least 14 distinct vessels have been identified within the European ceramic's assemblage at 31Dr1. It is presumed that these represented vessels were acquired through trade with early Anglo-European colonists who settled on or near Hatteras Island. The containers could have also had an alternative use as containers for trade items. Alternatively, they might have been recovered from the debris of shipwrecks along the beach (Heath 2012:44). The initial analysis of historic ceramics of the Cape Creek site was done by Beverly "Bly" Straube, Senior Archaeological

Curator with Jamestown Rediscovery. Using her previously identified sample as a “type-collection,” along with other reference materials, Heath then classified the balance of the specimens included in the table (Heath 2012:60). Furthermore, the ceramics obtained from Phelps' 2000 excavations were examined and categorized accordingly. There were 34 sherds of non-aboriginal ceramics that could be approximately dated (Table 6.2). While only 17 sherds could be given a manufacturing range to be used in the calculation of the occupation date. The mean ceramic date for the datable ceramic sherds is 1698, which confirms the 1670-1720 historic period.

Table 6. 2: 17th-18th c. Ceramic assemblage at Cape Creek (Heath 2012:60)

Body Type	Paste	Glaze Comments	Decoration	Common type name	Qty	Comment	Origin	Date Range
<i>Earthenware</i>	Yellowish w/ hematite inclusion	White tin glaze – thick glaze	Plain	Delft	4	“hard” delft	English	1640-1700
<i>Earthenware</i>	Light buff white w/ hematite inclusions	Off white tin glaze - thin glaze	Hand painted blue, broad brush, watery edges	Delft	1	Chalky “soft” delft	English	Early 17th century
<i>Earthenware</i>	Dark buff	Robin’s egg blue tin glaze	Hand painted blue, fine brush, hard edges	Delft	2	Chalky “soft” delft	English	1680s-1690s
<i>Earthenware</i>	Yellowish w/ hematite inclusion	Yellow lead glaze (thick)	Plain	Staffordshire Slipware	2		English	1675-1775
<i>Coarse Earthenware</i>	Pale red w/ quartz granule inclusions, mica and hematite	“Clear” lead glaze interior/exterior (one with dark brown/black lead glaze exterior)—some plain or weathered exterior	Plain	Redware	6	Lg. Bowl or Crock (?)	Dutch (?)	17th c.

<i>Coarse Earthenware</i>	Brick red w/ quartz pebble inclusions, mica and hematite, with whitish/buff streaks	None evident	Plain	Micaceous Coarseware	5	Lg. Bowl or Crock (?)	?	17th c.
<i>Coarse Earthenware</i>	Dark red/brick red	Dark brown/black interior/exterior lead glaze	Plain	Redware	3	--	English	1680-1775
<i>Coarse Earthenware</i>	Pale reddish w/ hematite, mica, minor medium sand	None evident	Plain	Redware	1	Waterworn	?	17th c.
<i>Coarse Earthenware</i>	Pinkish buff w/ mica	None evident	Plain	Redware	1	--	?	17th c.
<i>Coarse Earthenware</i>	Reddish brown w/ fine sand	None evident	Plain	Martincamp (Type III)	2	Flask body	French	1600-1700
<i>Coarse Earthenware</i>	Pale reddish w/ medium/coarse sands	None evident	Plain	Merida Olive Jar	1		Spanish	1640-1690
<i>Buff w/ fine sand</i>	Yellowish buff salt glaze exterior	Plain	Frechen/Rhenish	--	1	Jug base	German	17th c.
<i>Stoneware</i>	Gray w/ fine sand	Brown mottled salt glaze exterior	Plain	Frechen	2	Jug body (?)	German	17th c.
<i>Stoneware</i>	Brownish gray w/ hematite	Iron brown salt glaze interior/exterior (lustrous)	Incised	Nottingham Brown	1	Mug rim	English	1670-1765
<i>Porcelain</i>	White vitrified	--	Hand painted blue, soft brush, watery edges	Chinese Export Porcelain	2	Cup rim	Chinese	--

Personal Group

The personal artifact group was divided into four classes: (1) Ornamental artifacts which consists of glass beads, bells, ring, rolled/cut brass ornaments, brass fragments/sheets, and a decorative belt piece; (2) Grooming items consisting of mirror fragments (3) Entertainment items which consists of Kaolin pipes/bowl fragments and (4) coins. The Cape Creek site yielded approximately 188 glass beads, of which 99 were analyzed, supplemented by Brain (1979) using the Kidd and Kidd (1983) bead typology. However, 89 beads from the collection are currently at Southern Illinois University and were not available for this study. The majority of glass trade beads at 31Dr1 are small (2.1-4.0 mm) or medium (4.1-6.0 mm) circular beads, commonly known as "seed beads." These beads, cut from tubular sections, were then tumbled ground and polished (Kidd Type IIa and IVa-circular) (Heath 2012:41). The assemblage mainly comprises monochrome beads in a range of six basic colors: white (n=50), black (n=35), blue (n=7), amber (n=3), clear (n=3), red (n=1). Only three beads, one black and two blue, are currently accessible from this assemblage.

At 31Dr1, the predominant trade beads consist of small circular "seed beads" ranging from 2.1 to 4.0 mm, as well as medium beads ranging from 4.1 to 6.0 mm. The white beads in the collection display opaqueness and vary in shades from pure white to oyster white. Unfortunately, many of these beads are in poor condition due to pre-depositional burning, post-depositional patination, and glass decomposition. Striations or longitudinal decay fractures along drawn lines are common in these white beads, a characteristic noted by Brain (1979). In contrast, the black beads, though appearing opaque to the naked eye, reveal a translucent dark burgundy color when illuminated. This color aligns with colonial-era beads as observed by Brain (1979) and Carnes (1987). Brain (1979) noted that translucent dark burgundy beads, appearing black to

the unaided eye, were often colored with permanganate and generally post-date circa 1700 (Heath 2012:41).

A single large round bead from the 31Dr1 site is opaque black, resembling similar beads traded in the Northeast region during the mid-to-late seventeenth century (ca 1625–1675) (Fogelman 1991). Among the blue beads in the study, three are translucent "Brite Navy," and one is opaque "Robin's Egg Blue." While some are in poor condition or burned, three appear to be amber in color. Interestingly, the colorless or clear beads in the sample lack the customary tint seen in "clear" beads (Kidd and Kidd 1983). Brain (1979) reported clear beads in the Tunica sites assemblage, noting their typical post-date as 1670 (Heath 2012:41-42). The lone "red" bead in the 31Dr1 sample features a layered composition with a grayish "Apple Green" core and a brownish-red outer layer. Presumably, this bead is a Kidd Type IVa6, although the outer color differs from the bright "Redwood" color illustrated by Kidd and Kidd. Similar beads with a "brick red" outer layer were often classified as Cornaline d'Aleppo in the Southeast, traded by the Spanish throughout the seventeenth century (Brain 1979; Smith 1983). Comparable beads were traded in the Northeast by Dutch and English traders (around 1625–1675) (Fogelman 1991) and in the Carolina Piedmont by Virginia traders in the late seventeenth century (Carnes 1987) (Heath 2012:42).

Additionally in the Personal Group, a brass ring was recovered from the midden in 1998 (Figure 6.12). It shows that the ring's shank was fractured, with its edges folded inward, indicating intentional cutting or damage. The ring's face features a profile view of an English lion (Figure 6.13). This was initially identified as the "Kendell" signet ring found during the 1999 Phelps excavations as stated in previous chapters. Though, its true nature was put into question after the material of the ring, originally thought to have been gold, turned out to be

brass (Ewen & Farrell 2019). The context of Cape Creek being an alleged Lost Colony contact site and the mistaken belief that the ring was made of gold might have influenced the initial interpretation. Notably, one mirror glass specimen from the Cape Creek site shows signs of manipulation on both sides of one edge, indicating its recycling into a small cutting tool (Heath 2012:43-44) (Figure 6.14).

Smoking pipe stems and bowl fragments (n=69) from European-made pipes were also recovered at Cape Creek, all crafted from white clay. Magoon (1999) conducted an analysis on a subset of this assemblage (n=23) and reported on the pipe stem bore sizes. His conclusions suggested that the sampled pipes date to the second half of the seventeenth century. The complete historic pipes collection at Cape Creek site comprises around 180 bowl/stem fragments. Among these fragments, a marked bowl piece bears the molded initials "LE" (Figure 6.15) and is believed to be associated with the Bristol pipe-maker Lluellin Evans. This mark was used by Evans from about 1661 to 1688 (Oswald 1975:152).

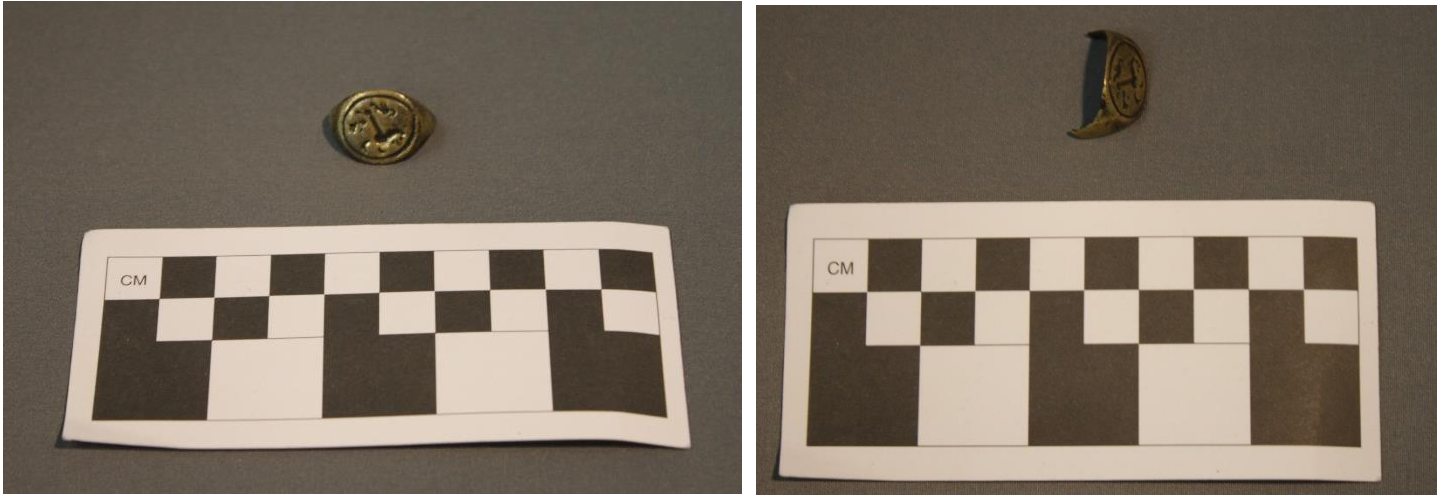


Figure 6.12: Brass signet ring. Front face (left) and back (right) view of ring.



Figure 6.13: Close up of ring face next to artist's rendering of the signet motif. Courtesy of Charles Heath (2012). Signet motif sketch courtesy of Cliff Morrow.

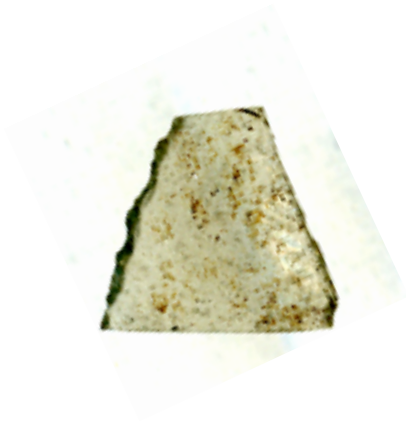


Figure 6.14: Bifacially worked glass shard. Close-up image courtesy of Charles Heath (2012).



Figure 6.15: Detail of the Lluellin Evans pipe bowl cartouche indicated by circle. Close up image courtesy of Charles Heath (2012).

Of chronological significance are two modified English farthings (Fig. 5.16), minted between 1672 and 1679, from the reign of Charles II (1660-1685) (Hume 1969: 156-157). Both coins underwent reworking into ornaments probably as pendants or attached to clothing (Figure 6.16). One coin remains whole, with a diameter of 22.5 mm (about 0.89 inches), while the second is halved (originally 24.0 mm or about 0.94 inches in diameter). Both pieces exhibit carefully perforated holes presumably for suspension or sewing. The halved coin has a single hole, while the intact coin features two perforations located at opposite poles of the face. Although the surface of the complete coin is significantly eroded, the halved coin still displays the inscription "...ROLUS.A", (Figure 6.17) this shows the remnants of the "CAROLUS.A.CARLO" (indicating Charles II of England) along with a partial bust of the king (Hume 1969:156). Copper farthings were in circulation during the 1670s, corresponding to the reign of Charles II (Ewen & Farrell 2019:411). The copper farthings are further evidence of repurposing of European origin objects and are examples of functionality of artifacts differing in certain cultures.

Another interesting find categorized under the personal ornamental group is a bell. There is one bell fragment present at Cape Creek. Bells are frequently apparent at Native American sites and were used as ornaments or burial goods. There were also a number of rolled/cut brass ornaments found. A distinctive item, seemingly crafted locally, is a human effigy made of sheet copper or a copper alloy, featuring a silhouette resembling a "stick figure" (Figure 6.18). Unfortunately, the figure lacks the head and lower arm segments, but its overall form is easily discernible. Of the brass objects found, some were perforated. These include a brass disk with a hole at the top of the disk, as well as other fragments with holes present.



Figure 6.16: Modified Charles II copper farthings. Courtesy of Charles Heath (2012).



Figure 6.17: Cut copper farthing slightly showing “CAROLUS” inscription.

There are several finished sheet brass artifacts which also include four small tubular beads (Figure 6.19). All of the artifacts here were found in association with the 17th century occupational layer (1670-1720). Of these was a short tubular bead, with a hole present in it. There is only one wire brass object at the site and has been identified as a possible finger ring. The wire ring has an interior diameter of 21.0-23.0 mm and is formed with a single piece of bent wire (Figure 6.20). Over 60% of the copper alloy or copper materials are best classified as scrap or cutting residues presumably from local ornament production activities (Figure 6.21). Numerous items exhibit a curled configuration, resembling the pattern seen in strips of galvanized steel sheeting cut with "tin snips". This observation suggests that the Hatteras Indians might have employed large shears to cut brass sheeting or sections of kettles (Health 2012:30).

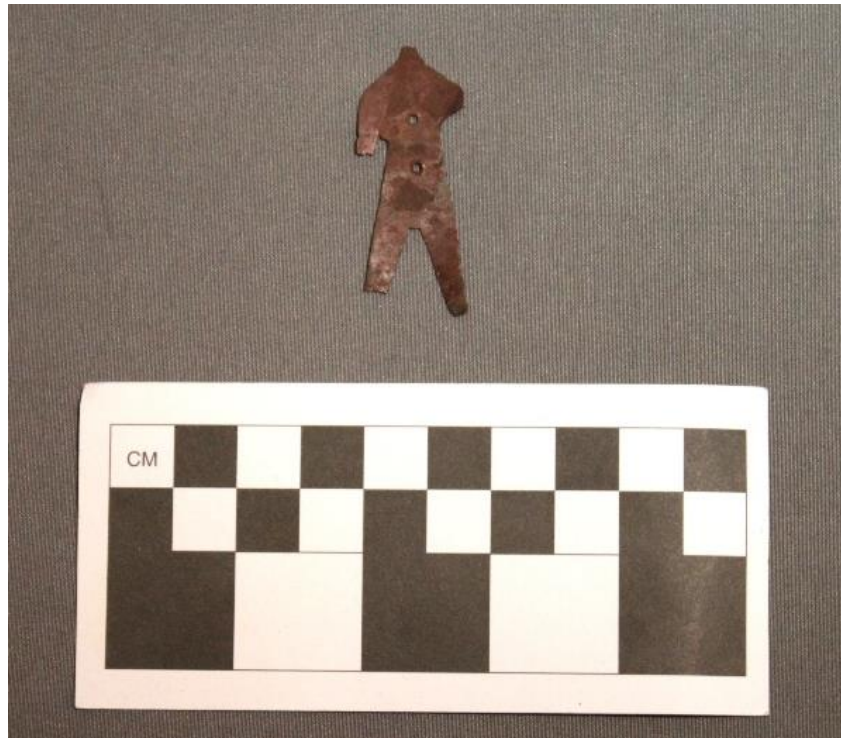


Figure 6.18: Cut copper or brass human figure.

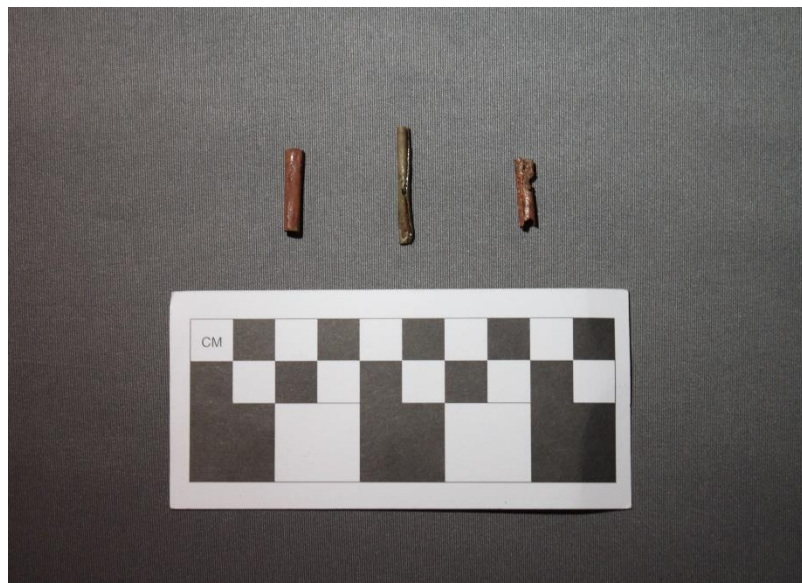


Figure 6.19: Tubular cut brass beads or aglets.



Figure 6.20: Cut brass washer (left) and brass wire ring (right).



Figure 6.21: Cut brass and copper scrap

Tools Group

The tool group consists of construction tools including an auger, wedge, chisels, caulking iron, and punch tool (Figures 6.22 & 6.23). At least seven wrought iron tools are present in the Cape Creek site assemblage. While there are four specimens, a probable caulking iron and three wedges with one being fragmented, are formal European-produced items, the other four objects can be categorized as tools are probably locally modified pieces fashioned from iron-objects.

The first of these tools is a heavy chisel, measuring 6.5 inches with a 1.5-inch-wide blade, a sizable round head (1.75-inch diameter), and a short, round shank (about 0.75-inch diameter) (Figure 6.22). The blade flares continuously from the shank, resembling the design commonly seen in one-piece English chisels made before 1750, particularly popular before 1700 (Gaynor and Hagedorn 1993). While it was likely used as a firming chisel (a chisel with a thinner blade, and flat based that could be driven by a mallet) its form is like caulking irons used in waterproofing wooden hull ships by inserting tarred caulking strips between timbers. Although initially intended for woodworking, it's plausible that this chisel was also involved in the production of marine shell beads, considering the evident shell bead production debris found in the 31Dr1 collection (Heath 2012:24) (31Dr1 Site File, East Carolina University [acc. 1283]).

The second tool is a splitting wedge, measuring 5.0 inches with a wide 2.0-inch blade that narrows towards the head. The head displays signs of end battering from use with an iron hammer. This type of wedge is typically employed with a maul to split logs, rough-hewn timbers, and is especially handy for tasks like firewood preparation, puncheons, framing timbers, and fence rails (Mercer 1929). Its design lacks distinctive chronological indicators, as similar wedges have been found at sixteenth and seventeenth-century sites in Virginia. Another iron object, although fragmented, seems to be the top or head of a similar small wedge that broke off. Its

width, thickness, and shoulder taper closely resemble the intact wedge mentioned earlier. Additionally, a fourth iron tool from the site appears to be another small triangular splitting wedge. This specimen shows minor percussion battering at the top and use-related damage along the now irregular bit edge (Heath 2012:25).

Altered, repurposed, or adapted tools found at site 31Dr1 encompass items identified as a chisel, a punch, and a potential drill or auger bit. The "chisel" fragment features a narrow (.85-inch) flat blade section with straight sides. The upper handle end is absent, breaking cleanly above the tool's snap point during use. While it initially resembles a broken firming or long paring chisel, the tool might simply be a locally crafted implement created by recycling and sharpening bar stock. The "punch", possibly an auger bit, consists of a section of square, wrought iron rod hammered flat at one end. Both ends of the shaft exhibit rough breaks, and the squared portion of the rod is twisted, potentially a result of the user jamming the bit and rotating the T-handle driver forcefully enough to twist and snap the bit.



Figure 6.22: Large chisel



Figure 6.23: Various Iron tools from left to right: Splitting wedge, chisel blade, auger or drill bit, and an iron punch.

Miscellaneous Group

The Miscellaneous group consists of knife blade fragments, net-sinkers, lead bale seals, rudder gudgeon, and a washer. The Cape Creek site yielded various miscellaneous hardware and tools, including three fragments of knife blades (Figure 6.24). One of these fragments exhibits a partially intact tang. Additionally, among the findings is a potential broken rudder gudgeon (Figure 6.25). This gudgeon, serving as a rudder brace, is typically bolted to the stern or rudder post of a wooden vessel. It collaborates with a pintle attached to the rudder, forming a hinge that facilitates the pivotal movement of the rudder. The gudgeon features an eye (female) designed to accommodate the vertical pin (male) on the pintle, creating the hinge mechanism for mounting the rudder (Goodwin 1987). One lead item is a tube measuring 26.0mm in length, with an ovoid shape in cross-section and a maximum diameter of 14.0mm. It features cut marks on one end, suggesting that it was cut from a larger section of thick lead sheeting, with a maximum thickness of 3.0mm. Similar objects found in various historic coastal contexts, spanning the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, have been interpreted as potential net sinkers designed for gill nets or similar fishing gear (Heath 2012:28).

Lead bale seals were also placed in the Miscellaneous group, and a few are present at the site. Cloth was a commonly traded item to Carolina Algonquians, and the seals were at one point attached to bales of cloth. In total there are five partial or complete lead “bale” seals. The molded markings on four of the seal lugs are challenging to decipher, but the fourth seal bears a distinctive crown and the "CAR" (Carolus Rex) mark (Figure 6.26), which is recognizable as associated with the reign of Charles II (1660–1685).



Figure 6.24: knife blade fragments (Far left: knife blade fragment with intact tang).



Figure 6.25: Possible iron rudder gudgeon with broken mounting strap (missing).



Figure 6.26: Lead bale seal lugs (left, middle) and Charles II bale seal (right) with close-up
Courtesy of Charles Heath (2012).

Conclusion

The artifacts prompt the question of whether the Lost Colonists of Roanoke in 1587 lived alongside the Croatoan. This investigation will be addressed in the forthcoming chapter through a comparative analysis that includes Native American occupational sites such as Amity and comparing the functional artifacts at Cape Creek with the Fredricks site, and also involves cross-referencing with a European occupational site, Jamestown. Moving from the detailed classification to understanding the European artifacts at Cape Creek, the practical uses of these artifacts will be explored. By consulting historical texts and comparing findings with other sites, the aim is to contextualize these items. What items would have been seen with the Roanoke voyages will be examined along with what items were brought and used at Jamestown. Examining how these artifacts fit into daily life, considering historical records, and drawing parallels with other sites helps uncover trade patterns and cultural exchanges. Comparisons with artifacts from various Native American sites offer insights into shared practices or unique adaptations. The goal is to connect physical artifacts with historical narratives, providing a nuanced understanding of the dynamics at the Cape Creek site

CHAPTER SEVEN: DISCUSSION

The “Assimilation” Hypothesis

Dawson notably states about the Roanoke colonists that “We know not just where they went but also what happened after they got there” (Dawson 2020:16). Dawson asserts that the colony was not lost, it was abandoned. This is supported, according to Dawson, by the colonists befriending Manteo, who was part of the Croatoan people and explains that the clue “CROATOAN” left by the colonists, is a clear sign of where they went (Dawson 2020 56-57). He goes on to state that everyone, as in the early Jamestown colonists and Native American groups, knew where the colonists went thought, they did not want to speak or interact with them.

Dawson asserts that certain artifacts, such as the 16th-century rapier hilt that was discovered during a 2013 excavation, were considered by him and Horton to be indicative of remnants from the lost colony. Another find was two pieces of a writing slate with faint drawings and a lead pencil found nearby, both allegedly dating to the 16th century. The claim is made that a writing slate wouldn't likely be traded to the Croatoan tribe, as they were not known for a written language. The slate was analyzed, according to Dawson (2020), by NASA though no reports can be found on this, and no reference is presented in Dawsons book. The slate purportedly shows a faint drawing of a man shooting a gun, or a man shooting a Native American in the back and the letter “m” being visible. Closer examination revealed too many overlapping drawings and scratches to draw definitive conclusions, according to Dawson. The presence of mixed architecture at the site, including what he interprets as square beam buildings among longhouses and a forge, is cited as evidence supporting the Lost Colony theory (Dawson 2020:143-144). This conclusion is based on the idea that the men from 1585 slept in military field tents on Croatoan, so this had to be evidence of the 1587 colony, according to Dawson.

However, specific details about the architectural evidence, such as English post holes or structures that could signify long-time occupation, are not clearly discussed, or depicted in maps or photographs, making this claim somewhat vague. The overall lack of material evidence dating to the late 16th century raises questions. The rapier handle, Nuremberg token, and slate could have circulated into the early 17th century. Furthermore, their association with artifacts firmly dating to the 17th century challenges the notion that they were cherished mementos gradually held onto by assimilating colonists and deposited later (Ewen & Farrell 2019: 423).

Overall, certain challenges and unanswered questions emerge, such as the vague details surrounding architectural evidence and the lack of clear indications of long-term occupation. The discrepancies in dating and the potential of artifacts made in the 16th century arriving at the site in the early 17th century raise queries about the precise timeline of events and the fate of the lost colonists to support Horton and Dawsons' claims. They claim that several 16th century artifacts which include a saker cannon shot, a bronze Tutor Rose, Nuremberg token, a swept hilt rapier, daub and window glass was found in a pure 16th century layer. Though it has also been claimed that these items were found in a 17th century layer by Dr. Charles Ewen, who visited the site during early excavations. It appeared that both Horton's and Phelps's excavations revealed two distinct components in the site's stratigraphy. Given that this is the same site, it is likely that the occupations corresponding to these components occurred around the same time as Phelps's excavations and dates (Charles Ewen Personal Communication 2024). Notably, nothing has been published by Mark Horton or Scott Dawson that can accurately describe the results of their excavations at Hatteras Island. This calls into question if these items really are associated with evidence of the Lost Colonists of 1587 or if they are present at the site for an alternative reason, like trade.

Historical Evidence from Roanoke voyages

The preparations for the Roanoke Voyages extended beyond sustaining the crew and colonists to include a diverse array of essential supplies for establishing and supporting the settlers until they achieved self-sufficiency. These supplies encompassed food, clothing, tools, weapons, livestock, printed books, scientific instruments, and household necessities (Humber 1986:42). John White's account provides the primary source of information about the tools and equipment brought by the 1587 Virginia colonists, though not much was mentioned, leaving much about them uncertain (Humber 1986:61). In Richard Hakluyt's "Principall Navigations Voiages and Discouries of the English Nation" (1589), mentioning Raleigh's supply ship for the 1587 colony, it is noted that the vessel was "fraughted with all manner of things in most plentiful manner for the supply and relief" of the colony. This could suggest a similar organization to the 1585 expedition but with adjusted quantities due to the smaller size of the 1587 fleet (Humber 1986:49).

While the 1585 expedition provides more details on tools and equipment than the 1587 colony, the latter included men, women, and children and did not have military rule (Humber 1986:23). Each soldier on the ship had access to weaponry like muskets, pikes (spear), bills (pole arm with hook), corselets (light armor), and morions (helmet), with spares for replacements (Humber 1986:3). Essential for mapping and researching their new home were books and instruments such as compasses and dials (Humber 1986:62-63). Tools, household items, and similar objects were vital supplies for any colony. Knives, hatchets, and axes were standard equipment on ships, likely used in the West Indies for revictualing and shipbuilding activities (Humber 1986:56). Copper, highly prized by Native Americans, was among the commodities brought by the colonists. Even in March 1586, exchanges included glasses, knives, and English-

style baby dolls depicted in illustrations, such as John White's drawings (Humber 1986:47).

Notably, on John White's return to the North America in 1590, he did not bring with him supplies, so this adds to the difficulty in determining what supplies were initially brought to the colony in 1587.

White's narrative of 1590 mentions the findings of discarded "pigs" of lead and "many barres of Iron," the existence of which may be attributed to bullet making and the operation of a forge by the settlers. The forge must have been removed by the colonists, but they would not have been able to handle heavy supplies of iron as well. According to White's 1590 account, the settlers of Roanoke were preparing to relocate inland, possibly to the Chesapeake region, by dismantling their houses and moving about 50 miles away. This dismantling may suggest they were stripping the houses of anything useful for rebuilding, including household items and materials left since 1586. Sir Francis Drake had previously taken doors, locks, and windows from St. Augustine to expand the Roanoke settlement in 1586. Therefore, it's conceivable that the settlers in 1587 removed not only their personal belongings but also salvaged any remaining hardware like hinges and locks. They likely disassembled the houses, leaving them as piles of rubble, possibly to be burned or cleared away by those remaining behind (Quinn 1985:328).

Notably, if the colonists lived with the Croatoan, they would have built a village based on pole and frame houses, with wattle and daub filling as they became established. They could have made brick for hearths and even chimneys. The colonists would also be expected to build a defensive paling of stout poles joined by riven planks. Notably they could have also constructed a communal structure to use as a church and for community activities, as seen at Jamestown. There would have been wells and outhouses and enclosures for breeding livestock. They could have also built defense works like watchtowers to protect the village. There would also have

been a storehouse for their harvest produce (Quinn 1985:351-352). Notably the colonists would have been least likely to have surrendered their faith and religious practices (Quinn 1985:353). All of this would have been seen in the archaeological record and would be classified as non-trade items.

Non-trade items

Exploring European sites like Jamestown includes example of artifacts that reveal insights into early settlers' daily lives. This brief overview focuses on non-trade items, such as personal belongings, grooming articles, scientific instruments, and unique aspects like Christian burials. These artifacts offer tangible connections to early European occupants, showing what items may be associated with evidence of European occupation. European items that would be deemed non-trade items can be seen at sites like Jamestown. A higher number of personal items would be indications of European settlements, for example, more clothing items like high numbers of remnants of shoes, buckles, and buttons. As mentioned above, scientific instruments for navigation such as compasses or dials. Notably, Christian burials would be a definite sign of European occupation, as east-west extended burials were unknown to Native American inhabitants. The Cape Creek site yielded no European burials, something that would definitely be seen at a site of European occupation. Overall, all of the European items seen at Cape Creek have been modified, showing that these are not evidence of assimilation but rather items that were traded then repurposed by the Croatoan. The architecture at the site is also fully indicative of a full native presence, as there are no European structural evidence or materials. Notably, from the Cape Creek site, there are no large quantities of European artifacts that signify that Europeans would have been living with the Croatoan, much less the colonists of 1587.

No European structures or evidence of structures have been found at the Cape Creek site from the Phelps excavations. Though Dawson and Horton claim to have evidence of foundation of English homes, there are no reports for this evidence thus far thus, we only have the evidence from Phelps 1995-2000 excavations. The presence of European structures would include many nails, brick and mortar, and square post holes indicating sawed wooden timbers being used for housing. The 1607 Jamestown settlement shows evidence of multiple European structures, with archaeological remains of Bermuda limestone, bricks, daub, and decorative delf tile, as well as a large quantity of nails, hinges and hardware and rectangular post hole patterning. These are indications of a permanent European presence and occupation. From John Whites account, there were no bodies, no pots and pans left, and no tools and the houses were “taken down” (Quinn 1985:327). This could indicate that cooking wear was taken along with various tools.

Notably, the 1587 colonists were the first of the Roanoke voyages to include woman and children, evidence of items associated with both woman and children would be evident at a site where the European colonists could have resided. Jamestown provides examples of items that would have been seen associated with woman. One example are Bodkins, these were used for both fastening corsets and were seen in woman’s hair to keep them close at hand. These, in turn, became decorative and were regularly used as hair pins (Jamestown Rediscovery 2021). Kitchenware is also scarce when it comes to European utensils, plates, glasses from this period. Notably, the Cape Creek site does not yield any utensils or kitchenware seen with a group of European colonists occupying an area for a long time. If the colonists had relocated, they would surely have brought all of their supplies in order to continue cooking and living their lives as they would have on Roanoke. Assimilation would not completely shed their European qualities,

and some evidence of their occupation with the Croatoan would be seen at the Cape Creek site in a 16th century context.

Comparative Analysis

To further investigate the presence of these European items at Cape Creek, a comparative analysis between the Cape Creek site and two Native American with no European settlement sites, the Amity and Fredericks sites will be conducted. The artifacts will be categorized, and their percentages will be compared to quantify the assemblage at Cape Creek relative to other Native American occupational sites. Considering the variations in site sizes and the potential impact of quantity on significance, both sites will be quantified by percentage as well. This approach aims to represent the site's percentage contribution by category to the overall assemblage. Glass trade beads will be excluded from all sites in the final count as the Fredericks site, with a substantial quantity of glass beads (n=11,790), would skew the results for the personal ornament group. Though, the types of beads will still be discussed between all three sites.

Table 7.1: The absolute values and percentage of each site rounded to nearest tenth within each functional group.

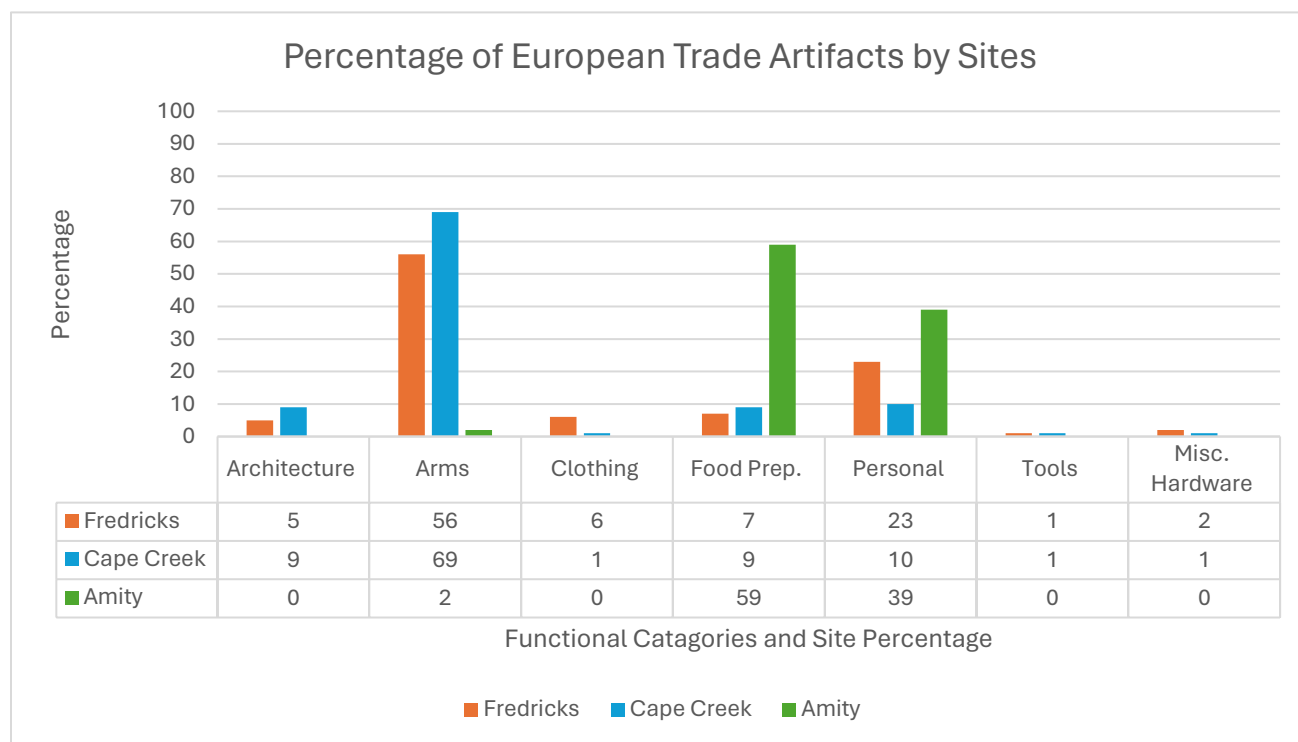
Functional Groups	Fredricks	Percent	Cape Creek	Percent	Amity	Percent
Architecture	40	5	80	9	0	0
Arms	489	56	613	69	1	2
Clothing	50	6	9	1	0	0
Food Prep.	66	7	83	9	33	59
Personal	204	23	88	10	22	39
Tools	11	1	7	1	0	0
Misc. hardware	17	2	10	1	0	0
Total	877	100	890	100	56	100

Assemblage comparisons

The Cape creek site was excavated on different property lots and there has been no full map created for the entire site, the only excavation map available is that of the M area, which has some issues. The entirety of the Fredricks site (1800 Sq. m) was excavated revealing the full extent of the site, the Amity site was fully excavated (approx. 1700 sq. m), and the Cape Creek site spans at least a half mile along the Pamlico Sound and past excavations have not revealed the extent of the site. A large number of trade artifacts were recovered at Cape Creek (890), with 69% being the arms group with a large amount of lead shot (n=597). In comparison to this, 877 trade artifacts were recovered from the Fredricks site 50% of the trade artifacts including the lead shot (n=410), and Amity site yielding only 56 trade artifacts. As mentioned above these totals exclude the glass trade beads from each site. The Amity site yielded far fewer artifacts than Cape Creek and Fredricks sites. The sizes of the sites should be considered as stated above, approximately 11% of the Cape Creek assemblage consisted of overall historic material culture (this including the 19th and 20th century items) with 4% of the total consisting of European trade artifacts dating to the time of post contact period occupation of Cape Creek (1670-1720).

It appears that Cape Creek and Fredricks yield a similar amount of trade artifacts when looking at the absolute values. Wrought nails were discovered at both the Fredricks site and Cape Creek. Carnes (1996) suggested for the Fredricks site, that these nails served as primary fasteners for wooden crates or boxes used in shipping trade goods (Davis et al. 2021). Similarly, it is plausible that the Cape Creek site, being coastal and likely engaging in trade with ships, had a similar function for these nails. If these nails were used as construction fasteners for structures like European houses, there would be significantly more evidence suggesting European settlement took place at Cape Creek.

Graph 7. 1: Percentage differences within functional groups between Fredricks, Cape Creek, and Amity sites.



Both Fredricks and Cape Creek sites yielded a comparable amount of lead shot, indicating potential shot production, as evidenced by molds and lead scrap at both locations (Table 7.2). Similar gun parts were also uncovered at both sites, including a Dog-Lock mechanism found in the Cape Creek assemblage dating to 17th century. Sewing implements, such as iron awls and a pin, were found at the Fredricks site, and Cape Creek exhibited similar sewing tools. Notably, Awls were commonly utilized tools in leatherworking and are documented on trade lists (France 1985). Although the Fredricks site had a substantial number of buttons (n=26) compared to Cape Creek (n=2), their function remains speculative. Carnes (2021) proposed three possible uses for buttons for the Fredricks site: (1) stringing them on a necklace like beads; (2) sewing them onto garments for decoration; (3) using them as fasteners on European trade garments. Though, the present of

only two buttons at the site calls into question the theory of assimilation. Notably, the presence of European colonists living at the Cape Creek site would indicate more buttons indicative of European clothing, along with a 16th century date to indicate the 1587 colonists' presence.

Table 7.2: Number of artifacts from each site within functional groups (Davis & Ward 1991: 246; Gardner 1990:54-55).

Functional Group	Class	Artifact	Fredricks total	Cape Creek Total	Amity Total
Architecture	Construction fasteners	Nails	39	65	0
		Tacks	1	10	0
		Spikes	0	5	0
Arms	Ammunition	Lead shot/ droplets	410	597	0
		Lead spruce	27	0	0
		Musket balls	0	3	0
	Gun parts	Gun (Complete)	1	0	0
		springs	2	1	0
		Dog locks	2	1	0
		Gunflints	47	10	1
		Gunlock	0	1	0
Clothing	Sewing Implements	Iron awls	2	1	0
		pins	1	6	0
		scissors	6	0	0
		brass thimbles	1	0	0
	Clothing Fasteners	Buckle fragments	6	0	0
		Buckle Tangs	1	0	0
		Buckles	12	0	0
		Buttons	21	2	0
Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Containers	Bottles	2	0	0
		Bottle Fragments	48	12	33
		Other Glass Container Frags.	3	36	0
		Glass Flakes	6	0	
	Ceramics	Sherds	0	35	0
	Kitchenware	Brass Kettle (Whole)	1	0	0

		Pewter Porringers	3	0	0
	Utensils	Spoons	3	0	0
Personal	Ornamental	Glass Beads	11790	188	9
		Brass Bells	33	1	0
		Brass/copper Bracelets	3	0	0
		Coiled Wire Rings	2	1	0
		Cut/Rolled Brass Ornaments	0	4	4
		Brass Beads	3	8	0
		ornate Belt-end loop	0	1	0
		Brass signet ring	0	1	0
	Grooming	Mirror Fragments	1	1	0
	Entertainment	Jew's Harps	3	0	0
		Kaolin pipes (Whole)	4	0	0
		Kaolin pipe fragments	146	69	18
		Pewter pipes (Whole)	4	0	0
		Ember Tenders (Whole)	2	0	0
		Tin, iron, copper/brass Snuff Box	3	0	0
	Coins	Coins	0	2	0
Tools	Construction Tools	Iron Axes (Whole)	5	0	0
		Auger	0	1	0
		Wedge	0	3	0
		Chisel	0	1	0
		Caulking iron	0	1	0
		Cooper's Tool	1	0	0
		Iron Punch	0	1	0
	Farm Tools	Iron Hoes	5	0	0
Other	Miscellaneous Hardware				
		Iron knives/fragments	15	3	0
		Iron Hooks	1	0	0
		Fishhooks	1	0	0
		Washers	0	1	0
		Lead Bale seals	0	3	0
		Rudder gudgeon	0	1	0
		Net-sinkers	0	2	0

Despite the relatively small size of the bead sample from 31Dr1 compared to other colonial-era Indian sites in the Northeast and Southeast, its characteristics, like colors and sizes, align favorably with contemporaneous sites featuring larger artifact assemblages. An examination of bead sequences for the Northeast and Southeast regions suggests that the Cape Creek site's bead sample leans more towards a Southeastern (post-1650) pattern rather than a Northeastern one. The bead types, particularly small "seed beads," and color proportions closely resemble assemblages from seventeenth-century Piedmont Siouan sites (around 1625–1710), especially the Fredricks site (around 1680–1710) (Carnes 1987). Wray (1983) observed that "tiny seed beads" for clothing ornamentation became more popular than larger, more ornate "necklace" beads on Seneca sites by 1710. While the bead types from site 31Dr1 are found in varying quantities at colonial-era sites across the Eastern Woodlands, the comparative data suggests a date range of approximately 1650–1725 for the sample assemblage, based on general popularity (Heath 2012:42-43). The types and colors of beads discovered at the Cape Creek site serve as cultural indicators, reflecting to some extent the community's preferences. The bead characteristics also shed light on contemporaneous sources of trade goods. Historical accounts suggest intense competition among French, English, and Dutch traders in the Northeast and Middle Atlantic regions during the seventeenth century. This competition led to a diverse array of trade beads being offered to Indian traders.

However, after approximately 1670, English dominance in the Indian-European trade networks in Virginia and the Carolinas, akin to the Spanish influence in the Deep South in the previous century, may have resulted in a reduction in bead diversity for Indian groups. This decrease in competition could have influenced the bead assemblage in the Carolinas. Another perspective posits that the Hatteras Native Americans might have prioritized acquiring firearms

and ammunition over beads and other trinkets, exchanging them for their valuable deerskins. During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth-century occupations of the Cape Creek site, a thriving localized industry producing shell beads and brass ornaments suggests a robust demand for these items within the Hatteras community. This local production might have contributed to the preference for such ornaments over European beads (Heath 2012:43).

Bells were another item that was frequently on trade inventories and were popular ornamental items among Native Americans. Both sites had bells, though Cape Creek had only a fragment of a bell. The Fredricks site had a larger (n=35) quantity of bells, though most were associated with burials, which were common burial goods for Native American societies. The only grooming implements seen at the Cape Creek site was of a possible mirror fragment at the site, mirrors were also frequently on trade lists (France 1985) though they also could function as personal adornment, as they were sometimes suspended from the neck or sewn on clothing, rather than as grooming implements (Carner 1983:208). The Fredricks site yielded a higher percentage of clothing items than Cape Creek with a low quantity of buttons (n=2) and one decorative belt piece. One of the mirror glass shards at Cape Creek was bifacially worked, suggesting its use either as a cutting tool or a possible projectile point. This technique can be observed at the Amity site, where four projectile points made of European bottle glass were found (Fig. 7.1 & 7.2). Documentary evidence for the use of glass by Native Americans to fashion projectile points is scant. There is reference in the colonial records for a trade in glass bottles to Virginia Indians in 1628 (McIlwaine 1924:165). Presumably the bottles were used by the Native Americans of coastal Virginia for tool production, the same can be seen at Cape Creek but with the possible glass fragment. The assemblage yielded several tubular brass beads as well, these could also have been aiglets that were repurposed into ornaments by the Native population.

Aiglets played a significant role in the exploration of the Americas, as Christopher Columbus and his crew utilized them as trade commodities with the indigenous populations they encountered in the New World. Aiglets were also being produced by the Jamestown colony and possibly used as trade items with the local Native populations. Interestingly, excavations at Jamestown also revealed scraps of copper alloy that were made into tubes for specific usage in trade (Livings 2022:121).

Miscellaneous Hardware was present at both the Fredricks site and the Cape Creek site. These include knives and knife parts at Fredricks (n=15) and Cape Creek (n=3). Knives were also common trade items, which were typically sold or traded in bulk quantity (France 1985). Brain (1979:153) states that metal knives were the first Euroamerican item to replace a native counterpart (i.e., stone knives). Both sites also had similar amounts of scrap metal, this includes pieces of cut sheet metal strips (mostly of brass). Many of these pieces probably represent by-products of aboriginally modified Euroamerican artifacts (Davis et al. 2021:129). Although local artisans may have created these items for personal or familial purposes, there's a possibility that these ornaments were crafted for trade purposes, especially with nearby indigenous communities. An intriguing finding from Hudgins et al.'s (2009:Figure 2) research is the similarity in elemental composition between brass artifacts recovered at the Amity site (31Hy43) and samples from the Cape Creek site (31Dr1). The analyses of major and trace elements in brass artifact samples from both sites suggest that the metals used in crafting these ornaments originated from continental European sources (Heath 2012:32).



Figure 7.1: Bifacially work glass from Cape Creek site (31Dr1).



Figure 7.2: Bifacially work glass into projectile points from Amity site.

Cape Creek did not yield any 16th century artifacts, excluding the snaphaunce gun lock which may date to the 1580s, though is believed by some museum curators to be later ca. A.D. 1605-1620 (Heath 2012:8). David Blackmore, who is the curator with the Royal Armouries Museum states “In brief, I would put the date somewhere around 1610-1620. It is definitely English.” (Heath 2012 personal communication with Tony Pollard, Glasgow University 2006). The firing lock recovered from the Cape Creek site was in the upper level (Zone IIIa, level 1) within an extensive shell midden deposit. Since no other recognizable gun components were identified in the excavation unit containing the lock, it suggests that the mechanism was separated from its original firearm before being discarded or lost in the activity area associated with the midden.

Notably, restrictions on Native people's access to firearms led to the emergence of illicit markets, likely involving not only whole guns but also gunflint and ammunition produced by Native individuals (Shepard 2009). In regard to the brass ring, there was an almost identical ring recovered in West Sussex, England dating ca. A.D. 1400-1650 (Figure 7.3). This suggests that this ring is not unique and was likely brought to North America specially for trade purposes and was most likely brought to Cape Creek in the 17th (1600-1650) century and deposited sometime after (Ewen & Ferrell 2019: 423). The Cape Creek ring, though not linked to Abraham Kendall or any known Roanoke colonist, appears to be a cast brass item featuring a generic lion, similar to a ring found in West Sussex, England. This suggests it is not a distinctive signet ring of a notable individual. The simplest interpretation is that the ring served as a trade item with Outer Banks' native inhabitants and was likely brought for that purpose. Thus, the Cape Creek ring cannot be attributed to Abraham Kendall or any Roanoke colonist but is considered a cast brass

ring with a generic lion, brought for trade purposes, and deposited during the early to mid-seventeenth century (Ewen & Farrell 2019:422-423).

It was expected that all three Native American sites would yield similar numbers and types of European items which would indicate trade. This was due to Cape Creek and Amity having similar locations on the coast. Though, the Cape Creek site and Amity site did yield different numbers and types of artifacts, though this was due to the low percentage of European trade artifacts associated with the Amity site overall. The Amity site had a higher percentage of Food preparation/consumption than both Cape Creek and Fredricks. This is due to their lack of artifacts in the other categories (Architecture, Clothing, Tools, and Misc. Hardware). The site shows evidence of repurposing glass bottle fragments that were present during the Native populations. This is evident as the site yielded four glass projectile points, including two fragmentary and two complete ones. The amount of glass at the site (n=33) is all from the same type of green bottle glass used to make the glass projectile points. It is evident that Amity was not locally crafting trade items at the site, nor where they received many types of trade items. The site only yielded four brass or copper ornaments. Cape Creek also yielded only four brass ornaments, though the amount of brass scrap at the site shows that local manufacturing was being done at the site. The lack of European items at the Amity site is surprising as it was located on the Carolina Sound during the Contact Period.

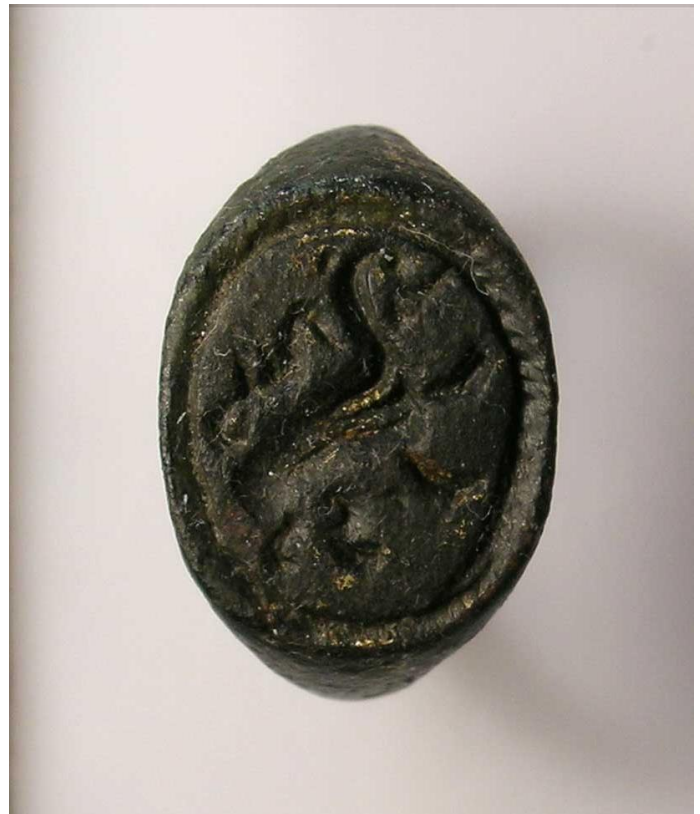


Figure 7.3: Cape Creek signet ring (left), ring from Sussex, England (Right) (Photographs from East Carolina Joyner Library Special Collections and Sussex Archaeological Society, portable antiquities scheme).

Trade not Occupation?

The hypothesis that the Cape Creek artifacts show a presence of Lost Colony occupation is not supported through the artifact assemblage present at the Cape Creek site. The presence of European structures would be evident and clothing and personal items would be much higher in percentage if a number of the colonists were living with the Croatoan. When being compared with the other Native American sites, we can see that, especially with the Fredricks site, they are similar if not lower in some cases. Cape Creek can be seen as a hub for trade, having access to passing ships along the coast. It is likely that the Native inhabitants had access to precious European-origin items that were traded for supplies by the Europeans. The repurposing of these artifacts supports that theory, along with the lack of 16th century items and no 16th century occupational layer.

The existing archaeological evidence suggests that the Hatteras Indians engaged in the production of various metal ornaments or clothing accessories using brass, and potentially copper. However, it remains uncertain whether these items, such as tubular beads and perforated disks, were crafted for local personal use by metalworkers or if they were specifically intended for trade with neighboring Native groups within the inner coastal zone, including other Algonquian communities like the Bay River and Pamlico tribes or the Coree and Neuse Indians (Heath 2012:32). Notably, a “workshop” area that was determined by David Phelps during his excavations are not uncommon during the 17th century and can be seen with other sites specifically the Posey site (18CH281) located on Mattawoman Creek in Charles County, Maryland. Cape Creek displays a small, dispersed community with an area that is for production of ornaments and other trade goods that are adjacent to living areas (Shephard 2016:243); (Reference figure 4.6).

Before approximately 1750, England imported most of its copper and brass for manufacturing from countries such as Austria, Germany, and Sweden (Hudgins et al. 2009:7–9). Consequently, English traders operating in Virginia and the Carolinas during the colonial period likely traded in copper and brass items obtained from London merchants, which, in turn, were made from metals sourced from the Continent. The copper-based metals utilized by the Hatteras Indians, particularly brass, likely derived from kettles or similar vessels acquired through the deerskin trade. Alternatively, these metals might have been obtained from shipwrecks along the Outer Banks, where items like kettles, skillets, basins, and other copper alloy artifacts were often salvaged. This access to "free" copper and brass from shipwrecks could have spurred localized production of items, potentially intended for interior trade with neighboring Indian communities in the region (Heath 2012:32). Notably, the Gulf Stream flows past the coast of North Carolina and many ships traveled this direction on voyages between the Old and New Worlds. This would give opportunities to stop and resupply which would include trading with the locals before heading across the Atlantic (Ewen & Farrell 2019: 423).

The Cape Creek site (1670-1720) is coeval with the Amity site (A.D. 1650-1685) and the Fredricks site (A.D. 1690-1710). The percentage of European artifacts associated with Amity is far less than that of Cape Creek. The glass assemblage at Amity shows high amounts of repurposing of glass when the Cape Creek site utilized copper and brass to repurpose into ornaments. The same ornaments can be seen at Amity though a small assemblage (n=4), still indicates these metals being traded, and perhaps being manufactured at the Cape Creek site. The overall analysis of the European artifacts at Cape Creek indicates trade items popular during this period. Not only are the percentage of types of artifacts around the same for the Fredricks and Cape Creek site, but the repurposing of these objects are done in a similar fashion as seen at the

Cape Creek and Amity sites, in reference to the copper ornaments and reworking of European glass. There is no historical or archaeological evidence to support the hypothesis of assimilation from the Lost Colonists of 1587. This evidence would encompass significant quantities of 16th-century European material culture, alongside building materials and domestic artifacts indicating European occupation.

The only item at the site is that of an English Snaphaunce gunlock, which was found with later European artifacts (1670-1720), though this item has been debated to be dated in the early 17th century. This site has long been thought to show evidence of not only European occupation, but that of the 1587 Lost Colonists of Roanoke. This Hypothesis, stated by Mark Horton and Scott Dawson, claimed that the site holds evidence of assimilation between the colonists and the Algonquian. The data in this thesis supports the alternative hypothesis, being that trade between the Europeans and Algonquian brought the European material culture to Cape Creek, not occupation by the European, specially the 1587 Lost Colonists of Roanoke.

CHAPTER EIGHT: CONCLUSION

The significance of the Cape Creek site

The Cape Creek site, with its association with the Croatoan tribe, has long been speculated as a possible refuge for the Lost Colonists of 1587. This hypothesis gained traction due to the idea that Manteo, a friendly Native American, might have taken the colonists with him back to his homeland, where they gradually integrated into Native American society. However, a reevaluation of the evidence, particularly the artifact assemblage found at Cape Creek, has led to a questioning of this Lost Colony hypothesis. Detailed analysis of the artifacts, combined with a lack of evidence for European settlement features at the site, suggests that the upper component of the Cape Creek site more likely postdates the Lost Colony, with European artifacts present due to trade. This suggests that the gunlock was traded during this time rather than being directly associated with a European colonist's personal weapon. Radiocarbon dating of the Cape Creek site revealed an early occupation of A.D. 870 and A.D. 1445, while the second occupation dates from the early Colonial Period of 1670 to 1720. The earliest European artifact found at the site, the snaphaunce gunlock dates from 1580-1620, and was found in the upper component. Notably most of the European-produced artifacts with approximate production dates fall in the range of A.D. 1650 to 1725 period (Heath 2012:8) and postdate the Lost Colony occupation.

Furthermore, the artifact assemblage of Cape Creek diverges from that expected of a possible location of a 16th century European occupation. Tellingly, the historic component did not yield many architecture features, kitchenware, personal items, or clothing items that one would expect to see coming directly from European colonists during this 16th century time. The Jamestown settlement displays many European items dated during the occupation and shows a clear sign of European presence through items such building materials, domestic items, clothing

items, etc. Though the Cape Creek site would obviously have an overwhelming Native presence as this was a Native American site, European items dating during the Lost Colony era should still be obvious in a 16th century context.

In summary, the Cape Creek site does not possess the archaeological signature of a European occupation where the 1587 colonists were living with the Indigenous population. Rather it is a site that shows the trade and repurposing of these European-origin items in a Native context. It seems possible that Cape Creek was a hub for trade. As stated before, ships would most likely pass these islands and resupply with the local Native American communities. Given the Gulf Stream's proximity and the numerous ships traversing the oceanic route between the Old and New Worlds. With Jamestown established, European trade items, including outdated objects, would have been readily available for exchange. Once integrated into the native trade system, these artifacts could have traveled extensively, as the archaeological record suggests (Ewen & Farrell 2019:423). The Gulf Stream was used by every ship returning from the Caribbean or Florida to Europe. North Carolina is where the Gulf Stream turns east. Ships preparing to head back to Europe would most likely stop to resupply with food and fresh water. Trade with the native inhabitants now would be advantageous to both sides. What the altered artifacts represent is not necessarily the integrated colonists slowly being assimilated into the native culture, but it does show the native people repurposing the European artifacts for their own uses (Ewen and Shields 2024:174). Employing Occam's Razor, this is a more parsimonious explanation as to why the Cape Creek site yields these European trade items, as they were part of the European-Indian trade system during the late 17th century.

The Cape Creek site displays a rare early example of Algonquian and European interaction on the Outer Banks and the coastal plains region of North Carolina. The discovery of

this site and the artifacts analyzed at the Cape Creek site has added to our understanding of the culture of the North Carolina Algonquians. After the departure of White and Harriot, few of the early settlers wrote about the Algonquians of the Outer Banks, thus, through archaeological investigations is one of the only ways to understand their culture during this period. While the Cape Creek site may not be the refuge area of the 1587 Lost Colonists of Roanoke, it still holds important value to the history of Eastern North Carolina and further research into this area and site is vital to further understanding North Carolina history.

Future Research

A comprehensive analysis of all the artifacts from the Cape Creek site remains to be done, with a specific focus on the findings from excavations led by Mark Horton. It's noted that the entire Cape Creek site has not been fully excavated or mapped, which is crucial for understanding its full historical significance. Additionally, creating excavation maps to illustrate the spatial distribution of artifacts is essential. A detailed examination of European objects is recommended to highlight their significance in terms of repurposing at the site. Categorizing artifacts is important for future research on North Carolina trade artifacts. Exploring the specific functions of artifacts within Native American communities would provide valuable insights into their daily use. Comparative analysis with similar-sized Native American sites in Eastern North America would further enhance our understanding of the artifacts and their functions, particularly regarding their spatial relationship to the overall site layout. The ongoing fascination with the Lost Colonists of Roanoke has continually intrigued the public. As this site is believed to be linked to their story, it is crucial to share this data with the public to enhance their knowledge of this site. Like all historical mysteries the Lost Colony may never be known, and though we may never know what happened to the 1587 Lost Colonists of Roanoke, it is

important for the site's narrative to be severed from the Lost Colony narrative. This allows one to better appreciate the additional significance of the Cape Creek site within its own historical context.

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APPENDIX A: 1995-2000 CAPE CREEK ARTIFACT CATALOG

Spec. No	Provenience	Quantity	Description	European Origin	Notes	group	Class
1283-1	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	47	Prehistoric sherds (31 cat.)				
1283-2	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	2	Lithic (spall)				
1283-3	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	1	Red ochre				
1283-4	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	4	Geological specimens				
1283-5	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	102	Faunal (86 cat.)				
1283-6	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	10	Shell				
1283-7	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	1	Historic Sherd	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-8	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	1	Historic Pipe stem	Yes	1680-1720	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-9	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	1	Brick	Yes		Architecture Group	Building materials

1283-10	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot)	3	Metal Fragments (Buckle?)	Yes	modern		
1283-10a	Surface, M area (Ronald Midgette lot) ?	1	Iron object (Woodworking tool?)	Yes	modern		
1283-11	(open)						
1283-12	Test hole 2, M area, zone 1	9	Faunal				
1283-13	Test hole 2, M area, zone 2	4	Shell				
1283-14	E. Midden, Sq. M-A surface, humic zone (0-15cm)	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-15	E. Midden, Sq. M-A surface, humic zone (0-15cm)	10	Faunal				
1283-16	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	37	Prehistoric sherd (50 pieces discarded)				
1283-17	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	1	Lithic				
1283-18	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	455	Faunal				
1283-19	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	13	Scallop shell				
1283-20	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	14	Snail shell				

1283-21	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	9	Oyster shell				
1283-22	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	5	Conch shell				
1283-23	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	4	Clam shell				
1283-24	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	27	Calcine shell				
1283-25	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	2	Metal (UID iron fragments)	Yes	modern	Metal resources	Fragments
1283-25a	E. Midden, Sq, M-A, Fea.1, lev.1 (15-25)	1	Metal (UID Iron object)	Yes	modern	Metal Resource	Scraps
1283-26	E. Midden, Sq. M-A, fea.1, lev.1 (15- 25cm), NM corner (2x2)	1	Radiocarbon (C14) sample				
1283-27	Eastern Midden, Sq. M-B	8	Prehistoric Sherds				
1283-28	Eastern Midden, Sq. M-B	247	Faunal				
1283-29	Eastern Midden, Sq. M-B	21	Oyster shell				

1283-30	Eastern Midden, Sq. M-B	2	Conch shell				
1283-31	Eastern Midden, Sq. M-B	2	Clam shell				
1283-32	Eastern midden, Sq. M-B, zone II	1	Soil Sample				
1283-33	Eastern midden, Sq. M-B, zone III	1	Soil Sample				
1283-34	Eastern midden, Sq. M-B, zone IV	1	Soil Sample				
1283-35	Eastern Midden, Sq. C	62	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-36	Eastern Midden, Sq. C	2	Lithic				
1283-37	Eastern Midden, Sq. C	297	Faunal				
1283-38	Eastern Midden, Sq. C	13	Scallop shell				
1283-39	Eastern Midden, Sq. C	13	Clam shell				
1283-40	Eastern Midden, Sq. C	4	oyster shell				
1283-41	Eastern Midden, Sq. C	4	Conch shell				
1283-42	Eastern Midden, Sq. C	1	Snail shell				
1283-43	Eastern Midden, Sq. C	1	Metal (UID iron fragment)	Yes	modern	Metal Resources	Fragment

1283-44	Eastern Midden, Sq. C, zone II	1	Soil Sample				
1283-45	Eastern Midden, Sq. C, zone III	1	Soil Sample				
1283-46	Eastern Midden, Sq. C, zone IV	1	Soil Sample				
1283-47	Eastern Midden, Sq. C, zone V	1	Soil Sample				
1283-48	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)	7	Historic sherds	Yes	modern	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-49	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)	6	Brick rubble	Yes	modern	Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-50	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)	1	Clear glass jar	Yes	modern	Food Consumption Group	Glass Containers
1283-51	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)	9	Blue glass bottle fragments	Yes	modern	Food Consumption Group	Glass Containers
1283-52	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)	6	Clear glass shards	Yes	modern		
1283-53	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)	1	Green glass shard	Yes	modern		
1283-54	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)		Metal Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	

1283-55	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)		Slate Fragments				
1283-56	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)		Shell				
1283-57	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)	1	Wire insulator	Yes	modern		
1283-58	Test Square RM-A, zone II & III (15-35+)	1	Plastic Knob	Yes	modern		
1283-59	Test Square Rm-A, zone II & III (35+)	1	Soil Sample				
1283-60	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	135	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-61	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	11	Lithic (Primary flake)				
1283-62	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	1	Lithic (secondary flake)				
1283-63	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	4	Geospecimen (waterworn)				
1283-64	Sq. M-A, feature 1,	1	Metal (copper aglet)	Yes	Loaned to JR1	Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments

	lev.2 (25-40cm)						
1283-65	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	1	Metal (Iron nail)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-66	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	1	Metal (Iron object)	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-67	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	2	Metal (Iron fragments)	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-68	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	1260	Faunal				
1283-69	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	3	Shell spp.				
1283-70	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	6	Shell spp.				
1283-71	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	32	Shell spp.				
1283-72	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	5	Shell spp.				

1283-73	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	6	Shell spp.				
1283-74	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	2	Shell spp.				
1283-75	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	37	Shell spp.				
1283-76	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	1	Shell spp.				
1283-77	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	2	Shell spp.				
1283-78	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	31	Shell spp.				
1283-79	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	3	Shell spp.				
1283-80	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm)	3	Shell spp.				
1283-81	Sq. M-A, feature 1,	2	Shell spp.				

	lev.2 (25-40cm)						
1283-82	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	4	Shell spp.				
1283-83	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	3	Shell spp.				
1283-84	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	231	Shell spp.				
1283-85	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	1	Shell spp.				
1283-86	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	1	Shell spp.				
1283-87	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	1	Shell spp.				
1283-88	(Open)						
1283-89	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	7	Shell spp.				
1283-90	Sq. M-A, feature 1,	10	Charred wood sample				

	lev.2 (25-40cm)						
1283-91	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm)	2	Radiocarbon (C14) sample				
1283-92	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm) P.S #1	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-93	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm) P.S #2	5	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-93a	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm) P.S #3	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-94	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm) P.S #3	1	Sandstone abrader				
1283-95	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm) P.S #4	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-96	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm) P.S #5	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-97	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25-40cm) P.S #6	6	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-98	Sq. M-A, feature 1, lev.2 (25- 40cm) P.S #7	1	Sandstone abrader				
1283-99	Sq. M-A, lev.2 (10-30cm) South sec., grey sand,	59	Prehistoric sherds				
	removed after excavating feature 1						
1283-100	removed after excavating feature 1	1	Lithic (bifaced projectile point)				
1283-101	removed after excavating feature 1	1	Lithic (reworked flake)				
1283-102	removed after excavating feature 1	2	Lithic (Primary flake)				
1283-103	removed after excavating feature 1	1	Lithic (worked cobblestone)				
1283-104	removed after excavating feature 1	210	Faunal				
1283-105	removed after excavating feature 1	26	Shell				
1283-106	removed after excavating feature 1	1	Metal (Iron object)	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-107	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-	29	Prehistoric sherds				

	10cm), Non-Shell Midden						
1283-108	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Non-Shell Midden	2	Pipe bowl & stem fragment				
1283-109	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Non-Shell Midden	9	Lithic (spall)				
1283-110	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Non-Shell Midden	1	Lithic (worked spall)				
1283-111	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Non-Shell Midden	1	Lithic (Calcareous sandstone fragment)				
1283-112	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Non-Shell Midden	4	Metal (Iron objects)	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-113	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Non-Shell Midden	163	Faunal				
1283-114	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Non-Shell Midden	1	Lithic (mudstone)				
1283-115	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	3	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-116	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	1	Pipe fragment	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-117	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	1	Lithic (stone abrader)				
1283-118	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	1	Lithic (spall)				
1283-119	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	1	Metal (Iron object)	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-120	Sq. M-F, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	22	Faunal				
1283-121	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), shell midden	21	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-122	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), shell midden	1	Lithic (cobble abrader)				
1283-123	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), shell midden	1	Lithic (spall)				
1283-124	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), shell midden	55	Faunal				
1283-125	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-	9	Shell spp.				

	10cm), shell midden						
1283-126	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), shell midden	48	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-127	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), shell midden	2	Lithic (spall)				
1283-128	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), shell midden	1	Lithic (Calcareous sandstone)				
1283-129	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), shell midden	110	Faunal				
1283-130	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), shell midden	1	Bone (Human tooth)				
1283-135	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm), shell midden	16	Shell spp.				
1283-136	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm), shell midden	8	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-137	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm), shell midden	1	Lithic (sandstone abrader)				

1283-139	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm), shell midden	46	Faunal				
1283-140	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm), shell midden	15	Shell spp.				
1283-141	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm), shell midden	6	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-142	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm), shell midden	1	Pipe stem fragment				
1283-143	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm), shell midden	3	Lithic (spall)				
1283-144	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm), shell midden	47	Faunal				
1283-145	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm), shell midden	9	Shell spp.				
1283-146	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.5 (40-50cm), shell midden	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-147	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.5 (40-	1	Lithic (spall)				

	50cm), shell midden						
1283-148	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.5 (40-50cm), shell midden	55	Faunal				
1283-149	Sq. M-F, zone IIIB, lev.5 (40-50cm), shell midden	2	Shell spp.				
1283-150	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Top of Midden	13	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-151	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Top of Midden	2	Lithic (spall)				
1283-152	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Top of Midden	3	Shell spp.				
1283-152a	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Top of Midden, P.S. #1	2	Metal (Iron Fragments)	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-153	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	135	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-153a	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-	1	Clay lump				

	10cm), Midden						
1283-154	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	8	Pipe stem and bowl (1 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1680-1720	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-155	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	2	Gun flints	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-156	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	52	Lithic (spall)				
1283-157	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	3	Lithic (jasper pebbles)				
1283-158	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	15	Metal (Iron objects)	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-159	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	2	Metal (Lead shot)	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-160	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	650	Faunal				
1283-161	Sq. M-E, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	200	Shell				

1283-162	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	130	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-163	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	14	Lithic (spall)				
1283-164	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	1	Lithic (pebble core)				
1283-165	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	1	Metal (Iron object)	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-166	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	410	Faunal				
1283-167	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	18	Shell spp.				
1283-168	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#1	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-169	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#2	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-170	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#2	1	Faunal				

1283-170a	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#2	4	Shell				
1283-171	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#4	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-172	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#5	8	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-173	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#6	3	Shell spp.				
1283-174	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#7	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-175	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#8	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-176	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#9	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-177	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#9	1	Faunal				
1283-178	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#10		Faunal				
1283-179	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S.#10	2	Shell spp.				
1283-180	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-	1	Prehistoric sherds				

	20cm), P.S.#11						
1283-181	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm), P.S.#12	1	Green glass (kick- up)	Yes	Bottle base "kick up"	Food Consumption Group	Bottle glass
1283-182	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm), P.S.#13	2	Shell spp.				
1283-183	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm) Midden fill	99	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-184	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm) Midden fill	1	Pipe stem fragment				
1283-185	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm) Midden fill	13	Lithic (spall)				
1283-186	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm) Midden fill	1	Lithic (pebble)				
1283-187	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm) Midden fill	3	Metal (iron object)	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-188	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm) Midden fill	2	Metal (copper object) (1 has hole protrusion)	Yes	(copper object) (1 has hole protrusion)	Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments

1283-189	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm) Midden fill	800	Faunal				
1283-190	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm) Midden fill	200	Shell spp.				
1283-191	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3, Bottom of level	12	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-192	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3, Bottom of level	8	Faunal				
1283-193	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3, Bottom of level	5	Shell spp.				
1283-194	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3, Bottom of lev., Shell concent. S.E. corner	7	faunal				
1283-195	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.3, Bottom of lev., Shell concent. S.E. corner	9	Shell spp.				

1283-196	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4, Midden fill	71	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-197	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4, Midden fill	7	Lithic (spall)				
1283-198	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4, Midden fill	2	Lithic (core)				
1283-199	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4, Midden fill	618	Faunal				
1283-200	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4, Midden fill	200	Shell spp.				
1283-201	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4, Midden fill	1	Fossil shell cast				
1283-202	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4-5, pedestal cleaning	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-203	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4-5, pedestal cleaning	1	Jasper core				
1283-204	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4-5, pedestal cleaning	4	Jasper spalls				
1283-205	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4-5, pedestal cleaning	1	Bone ring				

1283-206	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4-5, pedestal cleaning	115	Faunal remains				
1283-206a	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.4-5, pedestal cleaning	57	Shell spp.				
1283-207	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5, Midden sample	23	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-208	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5, Midden sample	1	Sandstone abrader frag.				
1283-209	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5, Midden sample	1	Jasper spall				
1283-210	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5, Midden sample	230	Faunal remains				
1283-211	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5, Midden sample	800 gm.	C14 sample (scallop shell)				
1283-212	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5, Midden sample	290	shell spp.				
1283-213	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5,		Prehistoric ceramics				

	Profile and floor cleaning						
1283-214	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5, Profile and floor cleaning	1	Sandstone abrader				
1283-215	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5, Profile and floor cleaning	2	Jasper spalls				
1283-216	Sq. M-E, zone IIIB, lev.5, Profile and floor cleaning	70	Faunal remains				
1283-217	Sq. M-E, zone IV, lev.1, top of zone	1	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-218	Sq. M-E, zone IV, lev.1, top of zone	1	Jasper spall				
1283-219	Sq. M-E, zone IV, lev.1, top of zone	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-220	Sq. M-E, zone IV, lev.1, top of zone	50	Faunal remains				
1283-221	Sq. M-E, zone IV, lev.1, top of zone	19	Shell				
1283-222	Sq. M-E, lev.4-5 (30-50cm), post hole fill #14	5	Metal frags.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments

1283-223	Sq. M-E2, zone IIB (0- 10cm), over zone III	5	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-224	Sq. M-E2, zone IIB (0- 10cm), over zone III	1	Pipe bowl frags.				
1283-225	Sq. M-E2, zone IIB (0- 10cm), over zone III	1	Jasper spall				
1283-226	Sq. M-E2, zone IIB (0- 10cm), over zone III	1	Fe object	Yes		Metal resources	scrap
1283-227	Sq. M-E2, zone IIB (0- 10cm), over zone III	1	Worked bone artifact				
1283-228	Sq. M-E2, zone IIB (0- 10cm), over zone III	10	Faunal remains				
1283-229	Sq. M-E2, zone IIB (0- 10cm), over zone III	3	Shell				
1283-230	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	223	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-230a	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	1	Historic sherds	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Sherds

1283-231	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	16	Ceramic pipe bowl/stem frags.	Yes	(3 historic bowl frags.)	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-232	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	1	Worked jasper spall				
1283-233	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	58	Jasper/flint spalls	Yes			
1283-233a	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	3	Jasper cores				
1283-234	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	2	Sandstone abrader				
1283-235	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-236	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	1	brass frag.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-236a	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	1	Cu bead	Yes		Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments
1283-237	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	15	Fe objects/frags. 2 nails	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-238	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	711	Faunal remains				
1283-239	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	56	Shell frags.				

1283-240	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	4	Glass sherds	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-241	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIA, lev. 1	1	Unknown object- seed?				
1283-242	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	154	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-243	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	1	Pipe bowl frag.				
1283-244	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	10	Jasper spalls				
1283-245	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	2	Sandstone abraders				
1283-246	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-247	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	1	Fe wire frag.	Yes		Metal Resources	Wire Fragments
1283-248	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	1	Fe Object	Yes		Metal Resources	scrap
1283-249	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	450	Faunal remains				
1283-250	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	2	Bone awl frags.				

1283-251	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	304	shell spp.				
1283-252	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	99	C14 sample (shell)				
1283-252a	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1	2 bags	Soil samples				
1283-253	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1, P.S. #1	1	Colington fabric sherd				
1283-254	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1, P.S. #2	1	Colington fabric sherd				
1283-255	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1, P.S. #3	1	Turtle carapace frag.				
1283-256	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1, P.S. #4	1	Turtle carapace frag.				
1283-257	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 1, P.S. #5	1	Colington fabric sherd				
1283-258	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2	112	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-259	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2	10	Jasper spalls				
1283-260	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2	4	Jasper cores				

1283-261	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2	1	Sandstone frag.				
1283-262	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2	1	Cu sheet frag.	Yes		Metal Resources	Sheet
1283-263	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2	725	Faunal remains				
1283-264	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2	117	Shell spp.				
1283-265	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2		C14 sample #1 (shell)				
1283-265a	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2		C14 sample #2 (shell)				
1283-266	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 2		Charred wood sample				
1283-267	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 3	19	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-268	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 3	4	Jasper spalls				
1283-269	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 3	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-270	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 3	220	Faunal remains				

1283-271	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 3	54	shell				
1283-272	Sq. M-E2, zone IIIB, lev. 3		Charred wood sample				
1283-273	Sq. M-E2, top of zone IV, P.S. #1	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-274	Sq. M-E2, top of zone IV	1	Jasper spalls				
1283-275	Sq. M-E2, top of zone IV	3	Sandstone frags.				
1283-276	Sq. M-E2, top of zone IV	53	Faunal remains				
1283-277	Sq. M-E2, all zones, profile cleaning	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-278	Sq. M-E2, all zones, profile cleaning	1	Pipe bowl frag.				
1283-279	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm)	43	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-279a	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Gun flint	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-280	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm)	6	Jasper spalls				
1283-281	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Jasper pebble				

1283-282	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Sandstone frag.				
1283-283	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-283a	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm)	10	Fe frags. Nails	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-284	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm)	330	Faunal remains				
1283-285	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm)	17	shell				
1283-286	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	79	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-287	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Pipe bowl frag.				
1283-288	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	6	Jasper spalls				
1283-289	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Jasper core				
1283-290	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Jasper pebbles				
1283-291	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Cu bead	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle	Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments

1283-292	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	2	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-293	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	238	Faunal remains				
1283-294	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	92	Shell				
1283-295	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Seed?				
1283-296	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3 (20-30cm)	111	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-297	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	Jasper spall				
1283-298	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3 (20-30cm)	2	Sandstone frags.				
1283-298a	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	Fe object	Yes		Metal Resources	
1283-299	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3 (20-30cm)	211	Faunal remains				
1283-300	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3 (20-30cm)	8	Shell				
1283-301	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3, floor and	9	Prehistoric sherds				

	profile cleaning						
1283-302	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3, floor and profile cleaning	1	Sandstone abrader (very fine)				
1283-303	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3, floor and profile cleaning	17	Shell				
1283-304	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.4	61	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-305	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.4	4	Jasper spalls				
1283-306	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.4	1	Sandstone frag. (coarse)				
1283-307	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.4	235	Faunal remains				
1283-308	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.4	30	Shell				
1283-309	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.5	10	Shell				
1283-310	Sq. M-D2, profile cleaning	7	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-311	Sq. M-D2, profile cleaning	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-312	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1	54	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-313	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1	19	Jasper/flint spalls	Yes			

1283-314	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1	2	Jasper cores				
1283-315	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1	1	Sandstone abrader				
1283-316	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1	1	Decorative metal tack	Yes	Iron tack with inset showing detail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-317	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1	2	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-317a		1	Container glass	Yes	Burned	Food Consumption Group	Container glass
1283-318	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1	928	Faunal remains				
1283-319	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1	33	Shell spp.				
1283-320	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.1	2	Red ochre frags.				
1283-321	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2	108	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-322	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2	1	Pipe bowl frag.				
1283-322a	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2	10	Jasper spalls				
1283-323	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2	1	Metal knife blade frag.	Yes		Miscellaneous Hardware	
1283-324	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2	957	Faunal remains				
1283-325	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.2	41	Shell				
1283-326	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3	48	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-327	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3	1	Pipe bowl frag.				

1283-328	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3	1	Quartzite hammerstone				
1283-329	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3	2	Jasper spalls				
1283-330	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-331	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3	124	Faunal remains				
1283-332	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.3	19	Shell spp.				
1283-333	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.4	12	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-334	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.4	4	Jasper spalls				
1283-335	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.4	190	Faunal remains				
1283-336	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.4	103	Shell spp.				
1283-337	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.5	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-338	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.5	1	Jasper spall				
1283-339	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.5	62	Faunal remains				
1283-340	Sq. M-D2, zone III, lev.5	41	Shell spp.				
1283-341	Sq. M-D2, profile cleaning	28	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-342	Sq. M-D2, profile cleaning	5	Jasper spalls				

1283-343	Sq. M-D2, profile cleaning	1	Sandstone abrader				
1283-344	Sq. M-D2, profile cleaning	2	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-345	Sq. M-D2, profile cleaning	390	Faunal remains				
1283-346	Sq. M-D/M-C, zone III, balk between squares	23	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-347	Sq. M-D/M-C, zone III, balk between squares	1	Jasper spall				
1283-348	Sq. M-D/M-C, zone III, balk between squares	240	Faunal remains				
1283-349	Sq. M-D/M-C, zone III, balk between squares	8	Shell spp.				
1283-350	Sq. M-D/M-C, zone III, balk between squares	1	Charred seed				
1283-351	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2	54	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-352	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2	9	Jasper spalls				

1283-353	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2	1	Sandstone abradar				
1283-354	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2	1	Cu bead	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle	Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments
1283-355	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2	1500	Faunal remains				
1283-356	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2	81	Shell spp.				
1283-357	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2, floor and profile cleaning	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-358	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2, floor and profile cleaning	1	Pipestem frag.				
1283-359	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2, floor and profile cleaning	1	Jasper core				
1283-360	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2, floor and profile cleaning (Salvage from profile slump)	1	Gun flint spall	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-361	Sq. M-D/M-C, Feature 2,	71	Faunal remains				

	floor and profile cleaning						
1283-362	West surface, house foundation	25	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-363	West surface, house foundation	1	Quartzite spall				
1283-364	West surface, house foundation	1	Jasper pebble				
Burial 1	West surface, house foundation		Human remains (1 ind.)				
1283-365	PS-0 (sound floor-Brody collection)	24	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-366	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (light), 8 liters	50	Faunal remains				
1283-367	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (heavy), 8 liters	6	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-368	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (heavy), 8 liters	4	Jasper spalls				
1283-369	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float	1	Fe object	Yes		Metal Resources	scrap

	sample (heavy), 8 liters						
1283-370	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (heavy), 8 liters	100	Faunal remains				
1283-371	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (heavy), 8 liters	13	shell spp.				
1283-372	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (heavy), 8 liters	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-373	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (heavy), 8 liters	2	Jasper spalls				
1283-374	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (heavy), 8 liters	200	Faunal remains				
1283-375	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (heavy), 8 liters	12	Shell spp.				

1283-376	Sq. M-D2, lev.2, float sample (light), 8 liters	2	Botanical seeds				
1283-377	Sq. M-D2, lev.5, float sample (heavy), 10 liters	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-378	Sq. M-D2, lev.5, float sample (heavy), 10 liters	8	Jasper spalls				
1283-379	Sq. M-D2, lev.5, float sample (heavy), 10 liters	300	Faunal remains				
1283-380	Sq. M-D2, lev.5, float sample (heavy), 10 liters	5	Shell spp.				
1283-381	Sq. M-D2, lev.6, float sample (light), 16 liters	100	Faunal remains				
1283-382	Sq. M-D2, lev.6, float sample (heavy), 18 liters	7	Faunal remains				

1283-383	Sq. M-D, Feature 2, lev.4, float samples (light), 13 liters	10	Faunal remains				
1283-384	Sq. M-D, lev.4, float sample (light), 9 liters	20	Faunal remains				
1283-385	Test Sq. M-A, Feature 1, zone I, lev.1 (15-25cm), eastern midden, float sample, 10 liters	18	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-386	Test Sq. M-A, Feature 1, zone I, lev.1 (15-25cm), eastern midden, float sample, 10 liters	244	Faunal remains				
1283-387	Test Sq. M-A, Feature 1, zone I, lev.1 (15-25cm), eastern midden, float sample, 10 liters	44	Shell spp.				

1283-388	Sq. M-A1, Feature 1 area, all levels, profile cleaning	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-389	Sq. M-A1, Feature 1 area, all levels, profile cleaning	3	Shell spp.				
1283-390	Sq. M-A1/M- A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	12	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-391	Sq. M-A1/M- A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	1	Jasper core				
1283-392	Sq. M-A1/M- A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	4	Jasper spalls				
1283-393	Sq. M-A1/M- A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	1	Flint spall	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-394	Sq. M-A1/M- A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	2	Jasper pebbles				
1283-395	Sq. M-A1/M- A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	1	Sandstone abrader				

1283-396	Sq. M-A1/M-A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	1	Fe nail	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-397	Sq. M-A1/M-A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	2	Metal frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-398	Sq. M-A1/M-A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	650	Faunal remains				
1283-399	Sq. M-A1/M-A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	99	Shell spp.				
1283-399a	Sq. M-A1/M-A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	1	C14 sample				
1283-399b	Sq. M-A1/M-A2, zone III, lev.1,2 (former Feature 3)	1 bag	Float sample (light)				
1283-400	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-401a	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Historic sherd	Yes	1680-1775	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-401b		1	Historic sherd	Yes			
1283-402	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	C14 sample				

1283-403	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.1 (0-10cm)	24	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal resources	fragments
1283-404	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.1 (0-10cm)	4	Shell spp.				
1283-405	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Prehistoric sherds				
1283-406	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Glass frag.	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Glass fragment
1283-407	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Worked lithic				
1283-408	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.2 (10-20cm)	13	Metal frags. 1 bolt	Yes	Metal Resources	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-409	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Faunal remains				
1283-410	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.2 (10-20cm)	2	Shell spp.				
1283-411	Sq. J-A, zone II, lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Roofing tiles	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-412	Sq. J-A, zone III, lev.1	1	Brick	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-413	Sq. J-A, zone III, lev.2	1	Bell (1/2)	Yes		Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-414	Sq. J-A, zone III, lev.3	1	Fe frag.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments

1283-415	Sq. J-B, lev.1 (0-3cm), transition	9	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-416	Sq. J-B, lev.1 (0-3cm), transition	3	Jasper spalls				
1283-417	Sq. J-B, lev.1 (0-3cm), transition	14	Faunal remains				
1283-418	Sq. J-B, lev.1 (0-3cm), transition	1	Botanical				
1283-419	Sq. J-B, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-420	Sq. J-B, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Historic sherds	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-420a		1	Historic sherd	Yes			
1283-420b		2	Historic sherds	Yes	1680-1775	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-421	Sq. J-B, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Lithic?				
1283-422	Sq. J-B, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	UID botanical				
1283-423	Sq. J-B, lev.2 (10-20cm), medium grey sand	11	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-424	Sq. J-B, lev.2 (10-20cm), medium grey sand	1	Glass frag.	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Fragments

1283-425	Sq. J-B, lev.2 (10-20cm), medium grey sand	3	Sandstone frags.				
1283-426	Sq. J-B, lev.2 (10-20cm), medium grey sand	3	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-427	Sq. J-B, lev.2 (10-20cm), medium grey sand	12	Faunal remains				
1283-428	Sq. J-B, lev.2 (10-20cm), medium grey sand	1	Shell				
1283-429	Sq. J-B, lev.3 medium grey sand	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-430	Sq. J-B, lev.3 medium grey sand	1	Fe frag.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-431	Sq. J-B, lev.3 medium grey sand	2	Faunal remains				
1283-432	Sq. J-C1, Feature 1, lev.1, pit fill	7	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-433	Sq. J-C1, Feature 1, lev.1, pit fill	2	Mortar/sandstone				
1283-434	Sq. J-C1, Feature 1, lev.1, pit fill	1	Faunal remains				

1283-435	Sq. J-C1, Feature 1, lev.1, pit fill	1	Shell				
1283-436	Sq. J-C1, lev. 2, feature fill	5	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-437	Sq. J-C1, lev. 2, feature fill	4	Faunal remains				
1283-438	Sq. J-C1, lev. 2, feature fill	4	Shell				
1283-439	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1	1	Glazed tile	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-440	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1	1	Glazed brick	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-441	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1	1	Brick	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-442	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1	6	Unworked lithics				
1283-443	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1	1	Fe frag.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-444	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1	2	Faunal remains				
1283-445	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1	3	Shell				
1283-446	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.2	14	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-447	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.2	1	Historic sherd	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-448	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.2	3	Brick	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-449	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.2	2	Glass	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Fragments

1283-449a	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.2	4	Fe frags.	Yes	2 nails total	Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-450	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.2	5	Lithics				
1283-451	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.2	13	Faunal remains				
1283-452	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.2	2	Shell				
1283-453	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1,2, wall clean-up	13	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-454	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1,2, wall clean-up	12	Faunal remains				
1283-455	Sq. J-C, zone II, lev.1,2, wall clean-up	2	Shell				
1283-456	Sq. J-C, zone III, lev.2	7	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-457	Sq. J-C, zone III, lev.2	100	Faunal remains				
1283-458	Sq. J-C, zone III, lev.2	8	Shell				
1283-459	Sq. J-C, zone III, lev.2	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-460	Sq. J-C, zone III, lev.2	9	Faunal remains				
1283-461	Sq. J-C, zone III, lev.2	2	Shell				
1283-462	Sq. J-C, zone IV, lev.1	63	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-463	Sq. J-C, zone IV, lev.1	1	Historic sherd	Yes	1675-1775	Food Consumption Group	Sherds

1283-464	Sq. J-C, zone IV, lev.1	1	Jasper spall				
1283-465	Sq. J-C, zone IV, lev.1	1	Pebble				
1283-466	Sq. J-C, zone IV, lev.1	7	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-467	Sq. J-C, zone IV, lev.1	722	Faunal remains				
1283-468	Sq. J-C, zone IV, lev.1	30	shell spp.				
1283-469	Sq. J-C, zone V, lev.1	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-470	Sq. J-C, zone V, lev.1	3	Shell				
1283-471	Sq. J-C, all levels, profile cleaning	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-472	Sq. J-C, all levels, profile cleaning	35	Faunal remains				
1283-473	Sq. M-A, Feature 1, lev.1 (15-25cm), float sample (light) #1	1 bag					
1283-474	Sq. M-A, Feature 1, lev.1 (15-25cm), float sample (heavy) #1	3 bags					
1283-475	Sq. M-A, Feature 1,	3bags	Dry sifted				

	lev.2, float sample (heavy), #2						
1283-476	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	105	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-478	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	3	Prehistoric pipestems/bowl				
1283-478a	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	1	Historic pipe stem	Yes	1620-1650	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-479	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	5	Jasper spalls				
1283-480	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	1	Jasper core				
1283-481	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	16	Worked flakes				
1283-482	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	5	Pebbles				
1283-483	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0-	1	Gun flint	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts

	10cm), Midden						
1283-484	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	3	Sandstone abrader (coarse)				
1283-485	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	1	Sandstone abrader (fine)				
1283-486	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	1	Sandstone artifact				
1283-487	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	10	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-488	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	2250	Faunal remains				
1283-489	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	179	Shell spp.				
1283-490	Sq. M-A2, lev.1 (0- 10cm), Midden	1	Glass frag.	Yes			
1283-491	Sq. M-A2, lev.2 (10- 20cm), Midden	20	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-492	Sq. M-A2, lev.2 (10- 20cm), Midden	5	Worked lithics				
1283-493	Sq. M-A2, lev.2 (10- 20cm), Midden	2	Unworked lithics				
1283-494	Sq. M-A2, lev.2 (10- 20cm), Midden	2	Nails	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-494a	Sq. M-A2, lev.2 (10- 20cm), Midden	1	wrought Iron spike	Yes	1 spike	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-495	Sq. M-A2, lev.2 (10- 20cm), Midden	3	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-496	Sq. M-A2, lev.2 (10- 20cm), Midden	841	Faunal remains				
1283-497	Sq. M-A2, lev.2 (10- 20cm), Midden	71	Shell spp.				
1283-498	Sq. M-A2, lev.2, photo clean	37	Faunal remains				
1283-499	Sq. M-A2, lev.2, photo clean	1	Shell				

1283-500	Sq. M-A2, all levels below 30cm, SW corner strata test, 1by1	18	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-501	Sq. M-A2, all levels below 30cm, SW corner strata test, 1by1	1	Pipe bowl frag.				
1283-502	Sq. M-A2, all levels below 30cm, SW corner strata test, 1by1	3	Jasper spalls				
1283-503	Sq. M-A2, all levels below 30cm, SW corner strata test, 1by1	8	Flakes				
1283-504	Sq. M-A2, all levels below 30cm, SW corner strata test, 1by1	1	Pebble core				
1283-505	Sq. M-A2, all levels below 30cm, SW corner strata test, 1by1	3	Pebbles				
1283-506	Sq. M-A2, all levels below 30cm, SW	15	Fe frags. (1 Fe object)	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments

	corner strata test, 1by1						
1283-507	Sq. M-A2, all levels below 30cm, SW corner strata test, 1by1	460	Faunal remains				
1283-508	Sq. M-A2, all levels below 30cm, SW corner strata test, 1by1	26	Shell spp.				
1283-509	Sq. M-A3, zone I, IIB, just above zone III	38	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-510	Sq. M-A3, zone I, IIB, just above zone III	1	Pipe bowl frag.				
1283-511	Sq. M-A3, zone I, IIB, just above zone III	12	Worked lithic				
1283-512	Sq. M-A3, zone I, IIB, just above zone III	2	Unworked lithics				
1283-513	Sq. M-A3, zone I, IIB, just above zone III	1	Calcareous coarse grained sandstone				
1283-514	Sq. M-A3, zone I, IIB,	7	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments

	just above zone III						
1283-515	Sq. M-A3, zone I, IIB, just above zone III	49	Faunal remains				
1283-516	Sq. M-A3, zone I, IIB, just above zone III	38	Shell spp.				
1283-517	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #2	3	Faunal remains				
1283-518	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #3	7	Faunal remains				
1283-519	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #6	5	Faunal remains				
1283-520	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #8	5	Faunal remains				
1283-521	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #11	4	Faunal remains				
1283-522	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #12	1	Prehistoric sherd				

1283-523	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #12	4	Faunal remains				
1283-524	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #13	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-525	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #13	2	Faunal remains				
1283-526	Sq. M-A3, zone II, top of midden, P.M. #14	4	Faunal remains				
1283-527	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	41	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-528	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	10	Pipe stem/bowl frags. (1 hist. bowl frag. w/ makers mark) (1 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1680-1720; Lluellin Evans pipe bowl cartouche	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-529	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	2	Historic sherds	Yes	17th c.		
1283-530	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	1	Brick	Yes	Handmade	Architecture Group	Building materials

1283-531	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	6	Pebble core				
1283-532	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	3	Flakes				
1283-533	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	1	Pebble				
1283-534	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-534a	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	8	Fe frags.	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-535	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	221	Faunal remains				
1283-536	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	9	Shell spp.				
1283-537	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.1 (0-10cm), Midden	1	Peach pit				
1283-538	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2	62	Prehistoric sherds				

	(10-20cm), Midden						
1283-539	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	9	Pipe bowl/stem frags. (2 hist. frags) (2 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-540	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	1	Biface scraper				
1283-541	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	22	Flakes				
1283-542	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	4	Shattered flakes				
1283-543	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	5	Pebbles				
1283-544	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	1	Sandstone abrader frag.				
1283-545	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	18	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-545a	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	3	Cu frags.	Yes	1 cut brass, 2 frags.	Metal Resources	sheet

1283-545b	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	22	Fe frags.	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-546	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	2700	Faunal remains				
1283-546a	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	27	Shell spp.				
1283-547	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.2 (10-20cm), Midden	4	Botanical frags.				
1283-548	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3A (20- 25cm)	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-549	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3A (20- 25cm)	4	Pipe bowl/stem frags. (2 hist. pipe frags., 1 stem)	Yes	1650-1680, all historic	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-550	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3A (20- 25cm)	1	Gun flint	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-551	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3A (20- 25cm)	7	Flakes				
1283-552	Sq. M-A3, zone III,	1	Cu bead (hole in bead)	Yes		Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments

	lev.3A (20-25cm)						
1283-553	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3A (20-25cm)	18	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-554	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3A (20-25cm)	9	Fe frags.	Yes			
1283-554a	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3A (20-25cm)	1	Iron object (punch tool)	Yes		activities	Construction tools
1283-554b		8	Fe frags. (3 nails)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-555	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3A (20-25cm)	500	Faunal remains				
1283-556	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3A (20-25cm)	3	Shell spp.				
1283-557	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25-30cm)	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-558	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25-30cm)	2	Pipe stem frag. (1 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items

1283-559	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25- 30cm)	1	Historic sherd (Tin-glaze, earthenware)	Yes	1680-1690	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-560	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25- 30cm)	1	Shell bead				
1283-561	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25- 30cm)	2	Worked lithics				
1283-562	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25- 30cm)	1	Flake				
1283-563	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25- 30cm)	3	Shattered flakes				
1283-564	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25- 30cm)	1	Sandstone abrader				
1283-565	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25- 30cm)	5	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-566	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25- 30cm)	19	Fe frags. (2 nails)	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-566a	Sq. M-A3, zone III,	1	Flintlock gear spring	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts

	lev.3B (25-30cm)						
1283-567	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25-30cm)	194	Faunal remains				
1283-568	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25-30cm)	3	Shell spp.				
1283-569	Sq. M-A3, zone III, lev.3B (25-30cm)	2	Botanical remains				
1283-570	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	5	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-571	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	2	Pipe stem/bowl frags. (1 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1680-1720	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-572	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	1	Historic sherd (North devon-ware, Earthenware)	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-573	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	2	Flakes				
1283-574	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	3	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-575	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	1	Brass frag. (curved)	Yes		Metal Resources	Rolled/cut brass

1283-576	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	8	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-577	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	131	Faunal remains				
1283-578	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	2	Shell spp.				
1283-579	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	1	Peach pit				
1283-580	Sq. M-A3, profile and floor cleaning	1	"Weave mat" frag.				
1283-581	Sq. M-A4, zone IIB	16	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-582	Sq. M-A4, zone IIB	2	Flints				
1283-583	Sq. M-A4, zone IIB	3	Shattered flakes				
1283-584	Sq. M-A4, zone IIB	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-585	Sq. M-A4, zone IIB	5	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-586	Sq. M-A4, zone IIB	80	Faunal remains				
1283-587	Sq. M-A4, zone IIB	5	Shell spp.				
1283-588	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	19	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-589	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	5	Pipe bowl/stem frags. (1 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1620-1650	Personal Group	Entertainment Ideas
1283-590	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	1	Historic sherd	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-591	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	2	Glass frags.	Yes	Missing	Food Consumption Group	Fragments
1283-592	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	1	Flint				
1283-593	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	13	Flakes				
1283-594	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	6	Shattered flakes				
1283-595	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	2	Pebble/cobble				
1283-596	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	1	Sandstone frag.				
1283-597	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	1	Pb bead	Yes	Missing	Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments
1283-598	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	3	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-599	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	10	Fe frags. (4 nails)	Yes	4	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners

1283-600	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	213	Faunal remains				
1283-601	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	10	Shell spp.				
1283-602	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.1, top of midden	1	Botanical				
1283-603	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	10	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-604	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	3	Pipe stem frags. (1 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Ideas
1283-605	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	1	Gun flint	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-606	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	19	Flakes				
1283-607	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	120	Faunal remains				
1283-608	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	1	Shell bead				
1283-609	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	11	Shell spp.				
1283-610	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	2	Botanical remains				
1283-611	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	1	Black glass bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-612	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	1	Cu coin (half coin with hole at top)	Yes		Personal Group	Personal Item
1283-613	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	1	Cu tack	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners

1283-614	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2	6	Fe frags. 3 nails	Yes		Metal Resource	Fragments
1283-615	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.2, P.S. #1	2	Faunal remains				
1283-616	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	27	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-617	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	4	Pipe bowl/stem frags. (2 hist. pipe stem frag.)	Yes	1650-1680 (could be 1620-1650)	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-618	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	1	Gun flint	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-619	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	48	Flakes				
1283-620	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	1	Sandstone frag.				
1283-621	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	6	Bone rings				
1283-622	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	1550	Faunal remains				
1283-623	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	12	Shell spp.				
1283-624	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	1	Glass frag.	Yes	Missing		
1283-625	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	1	Cu coin (drilled copper farthing)	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle	Personal Group	Personal Items
1283-626	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	1	Brass ornament	Yes	lozenge- shape “pendant”	Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass
1283-627	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	1	Brass flat frag.	Yes	scrap piece of brass	Metal Resources	sheet

1283-628	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	68	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-628a	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3?	4	Fe Spikes/nails?	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-629	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3	36	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-629a	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3?	8	Fe Nails	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-629b	Sq. M-A4, zone III, lev.3?	3	Fe Frags. (1 knife blade fragment)	Yes		Metal Resources/misc. hardware	
1283-630	Sq. M-A3/A4, zone III, photo clean	2	Pipe stem/bowl frags. (1 hist. bowl frag.)	Yes	1680-1720	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-631	Sq. M-A3/A4, zone III, photo clean	1	Shell bead				
1283-632	Sq. M-A3/A4, zone III, photo clean	55	Faunal remains				
1283-633	Sq. M-A3/A4, zone III, photo clean	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-634	Sq. M-A3/A4, zone III, photo clean	4	Fe frags. (1 large piece)	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments/scrap
1283-635	Sq. M-A5m zone IIB	20	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-636	Sq. M-A5m zone IIB	2	Pipe bowl frags.				
1283-637	Sq. M-A5m zone IIB	11	Flakes				
1283-638	Sq. M-A5m zone IIB	137	Faunal remains				

1283-639	Sq. M-A5m zone IIB	13	Shell spp.				
1283-640	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1	58	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-641	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1	22	Flakes				
1283-642	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1	428	Faunal remains				
1283-643	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1	22	Shell spp.				
1283-644	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1	4	Glass frags.	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Fragments
1283-645	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1	8	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-646	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1	7	Fe frags. (3 nails)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-646a	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1?	1	Iron tool: splitting wedge	Yes		Activities group	Construction Tools
1283-647	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1	5	Brick frags.	Yes	small	Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-648	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, pit #1	1	Pipe stem (hist.)	Yes	1680-1720	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-649	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, pit #1	8	Flakes				
1283-650	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, pit #1	127	Faunal remains				
1283-651	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, pit #1	1	Glazed brick	Yes	small	Architecture Group	Building Materials

1283-651a	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, pit #1	2	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-652	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, pit #2	1	Flake				
1283-653	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, pit #2	110	Faunal remains				
1283-654	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, pit #2	4	Shell spp.				
1283-654a	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, pit #2	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-655	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, profile and floor cleaning	1	Pipe bowl				
1283-656	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, profile and floor cleaning	3	Flakes				
1283-657	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, profile and floor cleaning	53	Faunal remains				
1283-658	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.1, profile and floor cleaning	1	Shell				
1283-659	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	21	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-660	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	9	Pipe stem/bowl frags. (2 hist. frags.)	Yes	1650-1720	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-661	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	7	Worked lithics				
1283-662	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	43	Flakes				
1283-663	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	2600	Faunal remains				
1283-663a		1	Alloy Button	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle	Clothing Group	Clothing Fasteners
1283-664	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	35	Shell spp.				
1283-665	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	1	Peach pit				
1283-666	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	4	Brick frags.	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-667	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	1	Glass frag.	Yes	Burned bottle glass	Food Consumption Group	Bottle glass
1283-668	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	1	Brass pendant (disk with hole in it)	Yes		Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass
1283-669	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	1	Brass tack/button	Yes	tack	Personal Group	clothing Fasteners
1283-670	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	30	Pb shot/droppings	Yes	1 partial lead "bale" seal	Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-671	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	1	Fe hand forged object	Yes	"Possible iron rudder gudgeon with		
broken mounting	Misc. Hardware	iron rudder gudgeon					

strap (missing). "							
1283-672	Sq. M-A5, zone III, lev.2	33	Fe objects (nails and other UID objects)	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-673	Sq. M-A5, profile cleaning	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-674	Sq. M-A5, profile cleaning	1	Hist. Pipe stem	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-675	Sq. M-A5, profile cleaning	6	Flakes				
1283-676	Sq. M-A5, profile cleaning	110	Faunal remains				
1283-677	Sq. M-A5, profile cleaning	1	Shell bead				
1283-678	Sq. M-A5, profile cleaning	1	Fe nail	Yes	1 nail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-679	Sq. M- A3/A4/A5, profile cleaning	8	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-680	Sq. M- A3/A4/A5, profile cleaning	9	Fe objects (3 nails)	Yes	3 nails total	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-681	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	3	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-682	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	3	Pipe bowl frags.				
1283-683	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	20	Flakes				
1283-684	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	5	Bone rings				
1283-685	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	1	Shell bead				
1283-686	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	1	Worked bone				
1283-687	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	500	Faunal remains				
1283-688	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	1	Shell				
1283-689	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	1	Glass	Yes	Bottle glass	Food Consumption Group	Bottle glass frag.
1283-690	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	14	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-691	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	4	Brass objects (1 brass tack)	Yes		Metal Resources	Scrap
1283-692	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	1	Fe nail	Yes	1 nail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners

1283-693	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, lev.2	22	Fe frags. (3nails)	Yes	3 nails total	Metal resource/architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-694	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, photo clean	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-695	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, photo clean	1	Cu sheet frag.	Yes		Metal Resources	Sheet
1283-696	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, photo clean	1	Fe latch (hook)	Yes		Miscellaneous Hardware	
1283-697	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, photo clean	9	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-698	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	26	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-699	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	1	Pipe bowl frag.				
1283-700	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	2	Historic sherds (Nottingham Brown Stoneware)	Yes	1670-1765; 17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-701	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	3	Brick frags.	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-702	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	1	Gun flint	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-703	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	12	Worked lithics				
1283-704	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	1	Fire cracked rock				
1283-705	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	2	Sandstone frags.				

1283-706	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-707	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	2	Glass frags.	Yes	1 flat piece of glass	Food Consumption Group	Fragments
1283-708	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-709	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	3	Fe frags. (1 nail?)	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-710	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	8	Shell spp.				
1283-711	Sq. M-A6, zone IIB	400	Faunal remains				
1283-712	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	33	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-713	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	13	Pipe bowl/stem frags.	Yes	1620-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-714	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	2	Historic sherds (1 German stoneware jug base) (1 North devon-ware, earthenware)	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-715	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	1	Sandstone abrader (fine)				
1283-716	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	16	Worked lithics				
1283-717	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	8	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-718	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	1	Brass frag.	Yes		Metal Resources	scrap
1283-719	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	121	Fe frags. 4 nails	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-720	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	1200	Faunal remains				

1283-721	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	13	Shell spp.				
1283-722	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	1	Peach pit				
1283-723	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.1	1	Cu bead	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle	Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments
1283-724	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	23	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-725	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	17	Pipe bowl/stem frags.				
1283-726	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	1	Historic sherd (North-devon, Earthenware)	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-727	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	1	Glass bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-728	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	31	Lithics				
1283-729	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	1	Brass ornament (decorative belt piece)	Yes		Personal Group	belt end loop fastener
1283-730	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	1	Brass Tack	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-731	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	26	Pb shot	Yes	1 musket ball	Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-732	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	2	Cu sheeting	Yes		Metal Resources	Sheet
1283-733	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	40	Fe frags. 14 nails	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-734	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	2500	Faunal remains				

1283-735	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	7	Shell spp.				
1283-736	Sq. M-A6, zone III, lev.2	1	Peach pit				
1283-737	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, photo cleaning	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-738	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, photo cleaning	1	Pipe stem frag.				
1283-739	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, photo cleaning	3	Worked lithics				
1283-740	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, photo cleaning	2	Metal frag.	Yes	Loaned to JR1	Metal Resources	
1283-741	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, photo cleaning	295	Faunal remains				
1283-742	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, photo cleaning	2	Shell spp.				
1283-743	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, photo cleaning	1	Shell bead				
1283-744	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6,	4	Bone rings				

	photo cleaning						
1283-745	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-745a	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	4	Pipe stem frags. (1 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-746	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	4	Worked lithics				
1283-747	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	360	Faunal remains				
1283-748	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	12	Bone rings				
1283-749	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4,	1	Glass bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern	Personal Group	Ornaments

	east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)				Illinois University		
1283-750	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	1	Brass leather clasp/button (Cast brass decorative bosses)	Yes		Clothing Group	Clothing Fasteners
1283-751	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	18	Pb shot	Yes	(1 pellet?) (1 pb object)	Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-752	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	4	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-753	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (red soil area)	1	Pipe stem frag. (1 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-754	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (red soil area)	60	Faunal remains				
1283-756	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4,	2	Bone rings				

	east 1/2 of Hearth B (red soil area)						
1283-757	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (red soil area)	1	Botanical				
1283-758	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (red soil area)	1	Fe nail	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-759	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-760	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	1	hist. Pipe stem frag.	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-761	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	2	Worked lithics				
1283-762	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of	273	Faunal remains				

	Hearth B (dark soil ring area)						
1283-763	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	1	Bone ring				
1283-764	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	8	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-765	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	4	Fe frags. (Rolled metal)	Yes		Metal resources	rolled metal
1283-766	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	1	Peach pit				
1283-767	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, photo clean	3	Worked lithics				
1283-768	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, photo clean	205	Faunal remains				

1283-769	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, photo clean	1	Shell				
1283-770	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (red soil area)	1 bag	soil sample				
1283-771	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (dark soil ring area)	1	C14 sample				
1283-772	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B (red soil)	1	C14 sample				
1283-773	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, east 1/2 of Hearth B	1	C14 sample				
1283-774	Sq. M-A7, bottom of zone II (transition)	7	Faunal remains				
1283-775	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	1	Fe spike (auger or drill bit)	Yes	Tool	Misc. Hardware	Construction Tools
1283-776	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	2	Prehistoric pipestem frags.				

1283-777	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	1	Historic pipestem frag.	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-778	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	1	Quartz secondary flake				
1283-779	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	1	Quartzite primary flake				
1283-780	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	3	Orange ochre				
1283-781	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	1	Shaped sandstone object				
1283-782	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	2	Calcareous sandstone abrader				
1283-783	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	3	Marl				
1283-784	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	2	Calcareous sandstone (raw)				
1283-785	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	6	Jasper pebbles				
1283-786	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	16	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-787	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	48	Jasper secondary flakes				

1283-788	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	2	Glass seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-789	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	2	Bone rings				
1283-790	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	4	Shell disk beads				
1283-791	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	149	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-792	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	4	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-792	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	4	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-793	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	7968	Faunal remains				
1283-794	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-15cm)	82	Shell spp.				
1283-795	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), transition	67	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-796	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-	6	Calcareous sandstone				

	10cm), transition						
1283-797	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), transition	1	Worked sandstone (fine- grained)				
1283-798	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), transition	3	Jasper pebbles				
1283-799	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), transition	5	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-800	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), transition	2	Seed bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-801	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), transition	1	Shell bead				
1283-802	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm), transition	1	Bone ring				
1283-803	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA,	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition

	lev.1 (0-10cm), transition						
1283-804	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), transition	1	Fe frag. (1 nail)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-805	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), transition	1	Cu frag.	Yes		Metal Resources	Rolled/cut brass
1283-806	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), transition	2	Ornate brass pin	Yes		Clothing Group	Sewing Implements
1283-807	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), transition	3	Shell				
1283-808	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), transition	1970	Faunal remains				
1283-809	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1 midden	1	Bone pin		Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle		
1283-810	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA,	16	Prehistoric sherds				

	lev.2 (10-20cm), non-shell area						
1283-811	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm), non-shell area	6	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-812	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm), non-shell area	349	Faunal remains				
1283-813	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (ash layer)	10	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-814	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (ash layer)	1	Quartzite adze				
1283-815	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (ash layer)	2	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-816	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (ash layer)	1	Quartzite pebble				
1283-817	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (ash layer)	123	Faunal remains				

1283-818	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (0- 20cm), photo clean	6	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-819	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (0- 20cm), photo clean	5	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-820	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (0- 20cm), photo clean	1	Shell bead				
1283-821	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (0- 20cm), photo clean	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-822	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.2 (0- 20cm), photo clean	350	Faunal remains				
1283-823	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.1, south portion of unit (grey ash layer)	1	Charcoal concentration				
1283-824	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-	1	C14 sample				

	30cm), ash layer						
1283-825	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA/IIIB, collapsed section (0-20cm)	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-826	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA/IIIB, collapsed section (0-20cm)	1	Quartzite secondary flake				
1283-827	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA/IIIB, collapsed section (0-20cm)	1	Seed bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-828	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIA/IIIB, collapsed section (0-20cm)	230	Faunal remains				
1283-829	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	112	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-830	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	1	Shaped quartzite object				
1283-831	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	1	Jasper primary flakes				

1283-832	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	3	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-833	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-834	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	1	Sandstone pebble (fine grain)				
1283-835	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	1	Shaped sandstone object				
1283-836	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	3	Marl				
1283-837	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	1500	Faunal remains				
1283-838	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (south 1/2 of unit)	1	Ceramic vessel (31 pieces)				
1283-839	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 20cm), P.S. #1	6	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-840	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (20- 30cm), top of feature 5A	16	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-841	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (20- 30cm), top of feature 5A	1	Calcareous sandstone object				
1283-842	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (20- 30cm), top of feature 5A	1	Jasper primary flake				
1283-843	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (20- 30cm), top of feature 5A	2	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-844	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (20- 30cm), top of feature 5A	530	Faunal remains				
1283-845	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (20- 30cm), top of feature 5A	12	Shell spp.				
1283-846	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.2 (30-	7	Prehistoric sherds				

	40cm), top of feature 5A						
1283-847	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.2 (30-40cm), top of feature 5A	46	Faunal remains				
1283-848	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.2 (30-40cm), top of feature 5A	15	Shell spp.				
1283-849	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.2 (30-40cm), top of feature 5A	1	Bone ring				
1283-850	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.3 (40-50cm), top of feature 5A	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-851	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.3 (40-50cm), top of feature 5A	33	Faunal remains				
1283-852	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.3 (40-50cm), top of feature 5A	11	Shell spp.				
1283-853	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB,	2	Prehistoric sherds				

	lev.1 (20-30cm), S.A. #2						
1283-854	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, lev.1 (20-30cm), S.A. #2	110	Faunal remains				
1283-855	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, grey area below S.A. #2 (25-30cm)	5	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-856	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, grey area below S.A. #2 (25-30cm)	1	Orange ochre				
1283-857	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, grey area below S.A. #2 (25-30cm)	2	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-858	Sq. M-A7, zone IIIB, grey area below S.A. #2 (25-30cm)	30	Faunal remains				
1283-859	Sq. M-A7, P.M #2, north bisection	29	Faunal remains				
1283-860	Sq. M-A7, zone IV, lev.2 (10-20cm),	1	Seed bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern	Personal Group	Ornaments

	P.M. #2, bisection trench				Illinois University		
1283-861	Sq. M-A7, zone IV, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.M. #2, bisection trench	4	Shell beads				
1283-862	Sq. M-A7, zone IV, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.M. #2, bisection trench	16	Faunal remains				
1283-863	Sq. M-A7, zone IV, lev.2 (10-20cm), transition from III	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-864	Sq. M-A7, zone IV, lev.2 (10-20cm), transition from III	1	Sandstone conglomerate				
1283-865	Sq. M-A7, zone IV, lev.2 (10-20cm), transition from III	108	Faunal remains				
1283-865a	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5, lev.4, base of feature	1	C14 sample				

1283-866	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	254	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-867	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Prehistoric pipe bowl frag.				
1283-868	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Marl				
1283-869	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Sandstone pebbles				
1283-870	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Shaped sandstone object				
1283-871	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	336	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-872	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	17	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-873	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Jasper pebbles				
1283-874	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	shaped sandstone object (fine grain)				
1283-875	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Red ochre				
1283-876	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Fe chisel (2 pieces)	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle	Misc. Hardware	Construction Tools

1283-877	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	9	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-878	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Brass straight pin	Yes		Clothing Group	Sewing Implements
1283-879	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	10	Fe objects	Yes		Metal Resources	Scraps
1283-880	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	9	Cu pieces	Yes		Metal Resources	scrap
1283-881	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu figure	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle; repurposed into a human figure; evidence of repurposing	Metal resources	Sheet
1283-882	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Shell beads				
1283-883	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Shell bead				
1283-884	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Glass seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-885	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Shell				

1283-886	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Glass frag.	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Fragments
1283-887	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	10,629	Faunal remains				
1283-888	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Pebble				
1283-889	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	193	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-890	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	9	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-891	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	19	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-892	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Calcareous sandstone				
1283-893	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Quartzite flakes				
1283-894	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Brass object	Yes		Metal Resources	UID
1283-895	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Brass frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	scrap
1283-896	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Fe frag. (Fe nail)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners

1283-897	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Shell beads				
1283-898	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	26	Shell spp.				
1283-899	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	4890	Faunal remains				
1283-900	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10cm to bottom)	29	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-901	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10cm to bottom)	4	Calcareous sandstone				
1283-902	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10cm to bottom)	1	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-903	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10cm to bottom)	1	Quartzite flake				
1283-904	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10cm to bottom)	12	Shell spp.				
1283-905	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10cm to bottom)	550	Faunal remains				

1283-906	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10cm to bottom), sw corner of unit	62	Faunal remains				
1283-907	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm), photo clean	6	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-908	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm), photo clean	1	Prehistoric pipestem frag.				
1283-909	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm), photo clean	1	Jasper primary flake				
1283-910	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm), photo clean	2	Calcareous sandstone pebbles				
1283-911	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm), photo clean	360	Faunal remains				
1283-912	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB	51	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-913	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB	2	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-914	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB	16	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-915	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB	480	Faunal remains				
1283-916	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB	11	Shell spp.				
1283-917	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10cm to bottom), photo clean at transition below zone IIIB	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-918	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10cm to bottom), photo clean at transition below zone IIIB	140	Faunal remains				
1283-919	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB,	75	Faunal remains				

	lev.3 (20cm to bottom), mixed levels, collapsed profile section						
1283-920	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #1	1	Worked jasper				
1283-921	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #2	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-922	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #3	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-923	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #4	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-924	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #5	1	Shell				
1283-925	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #6	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-926	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #7	1	Calcareous sandstone				

1283-927	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #8	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-928	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #9	1	Quartzite object				
1283-929	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #10	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-930	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #11	1	Jasper flake				
1283-931	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #12	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-932	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #13	1	Jasper secondary flake				
1283-933	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB , P.S. #14	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-934	Sq. M-A8, transition below zone IIIB, shell assoc. with	50	Shell spp.				

	Hanover/Mt. Pleasant						
1283-935	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, all levels (0-30cm), collapsed edge	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-936	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, all levels (0-30cm), collapsed edge	48	Faunal remains				
1283-937	Sq. M-A8, below zone IIIB	1	C14 sample				
1283-938	Sq. M-A8, ash layer below zone IIIB, assoc. with plotted C14 sample from Sq. M-A7	1	C14 sample				
1283-939	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1, over Feature 5	15	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-940	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1, over Feature 5	1	Roanoke triangular point				
1283-941	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB,	1	Quartzite hammerstone				

	lev.1, over Feature 5						
1283-942	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1, over Feature 5	1	Jasper primary flake				
1283-943	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1, over Feature 5	1	Shell bead				
1283-944	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1, over Feature 5	7	Shell				
1283-945	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1, over Feature 5	609	Faunal remains				
1283-946	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, lev.1 (0-10cm), dark upper fill	15	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-947	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, lev.1 (0-10cm), dark upper fill	1	Calcareous sandstone				
1283-948	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, lev.1 (0-10cm), dark upper fill	2	Jasper secondary flakes				

1283-949	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, lev.1 (0-10cm), dark upper fill	160	Faunal remains				
1283-950	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5, lev.3, photo cleaning	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-951	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5, lev.3, photo cleaning	2	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-952	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5, lev.3, photo cleaning	6	Shell spp.				
1283-953	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5, lev.3, photo cleaning	10	Faunal remains				
1283-954	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5, lev.4 (50cm to bottom)	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-955	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5, lev.4 (50cm to bottom)	1	Secondary flake				
1283-956	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5, lev.4 (50cm to bottom)	64	Faunal remains				

1283-957	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm), photo clean at bottom of Feature 5A/5B	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-958	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm), photo clean at bottom of Feature 5A/5B	1	Jasper secondary flake				
1283-959	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm), photo clean at bottom of Feature 5A/5B	154	Faunal remains				
1283-960	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5, lev.2 (10cm to bottom), below dark fill	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-963	Sq. M-A8, Feature 8, below zone IIIB, lev.1 (0cm to bottom)	10	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-964	Sq. M-A8, Feature 8, below zone IIIB, lev.1 (0cm to bottom)	3	Calcareous sandstone objects				
1283-965	Sq. M-A8, Feature 8, below zone IIIB, lev.1 (0cm to bottom)	1	Jasper primary flake				
1283-966	Sq. M-A8, Feature 8, below zone IIIB, lev.1 (0cm to bottom)	9	Jasper secondary flake				
1283-967	Sq. M-A8, Feature 8, below zone IIIB, lev.1 (0cm to bottom)	434	Faunal remains				
1283-968	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5A, lev.4 (50cm to bottom)	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-969	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5A, lev.4 (50cm to bottom)	24	Shell spp.				
1283-970	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5A, lev.4 (50cm to bottom)	16	Faunal remains				
1283-971	Sq. M-A8, Feature	1	Prehistoric sherd				

	5A/5B, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), open at bottom of feature, P.S. #1						
1283-972	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), open at bottom of feature, P.S. #2	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-973	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), open at bottom of feature, P.S. #3	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-974	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), open at bottom of feature, P.S. #4	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-975	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-	2	Prehistoric sherds				

	10cm), open at bottom of feature, P.S. #5						
1283-976	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), open at bottom of feature, P.S. #6	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-977	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), open at bottom of feature, P.S. #7	2	Faunal remains				
1283-978	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5A/5B, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm), open at bottom of feature, P.S. #8	1	Shell				
1283-979	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5B, lev.2 (12cm to bottom)	13	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-980	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5B,	3	Jasper secondary flakes				

	lev.2 (12cm to bottom)						
1283-981	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5B, lev.2 (12cm to bottom)	184	Faunal remains				
1283-982	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5B, lev.1 (0-12cm), burned area, 8-12cm below top of feature	1	C14 sample #2				
1283-983	Sq. M-A8, Feature 5B, lev.1 (0-12cm), burned area, 4-5cm below top of feature	1	C14 sample #1				
1283-984	Sq. M-A8, Feature 8, all levels (0cm to bottom)	1	C14 sample				
1283-985	Sq. M-A7, Feature 5, lev.4 (50-60cm below top of midden)	18	Shell spp.				
1283-986	Sq. M-A8, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	28	Shell spp.				
1283-987	Sq. M-A8, Feature 8, below zone	19	Shell spp.				

	IIIB, lev.1 (0cm to bottom)						
1283-988	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	3	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-989	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	1	Prehistoric pipe bowl frag.				
1283-990	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	1	Historic pipestem frag.	Yes	1750-1800	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-991	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	4	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-992	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	7	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-993	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4,	1	Pb object	Yes	(shot or pellet maybe)	Arms Group	Ammunition

	Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning						
1283-994	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	2	Fe nails	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-995	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	3	Metal objects	Yes	Lead slag	Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-996	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	1	Cu tack	Yes		Clothing Group	Clothing Fasteners
1283-997	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	1	Seed bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-998	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	2	Shell disk beads				

1283-999	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	5	Bone rings				
1283-1000	Sq. M-A4/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B, top of feature, surface cleaning	92	Faunal remains				
1283-1001	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, open at top of feature, P.S. #2	1	Stone abrader				
1283-1002	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, open at top of feature, P.S. #3	1	Fe object	Yes		Metal Resources	Scraps
1283-1002a		10	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1003	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, open at top of feature, P.S. #4	1	Fe object	Yes	1 nail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1004	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm),	16	Jasper secondary flakes				

	feature (black) fill						
1283-1005	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	1	Sandstone pebble				
1283-1006	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	17	Pb shot/droppings	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1007	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	1	Brass straight pin	Yes		Clothing Group	Sewing Implements
1283-1008	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	4	Fe objects	Yes		Metal resources	Scraps
1283-1009	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	1	Seed bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1010	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4,	1	UID bead				

	Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill						
1283-1011	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	1	Shell disk bead				
1283-1012	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	4	Shell beads				
1283-1013	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	7	Bone rings				
1283-1014	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	2	Shell				
1283-1015	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), feature (black) fill	327	Faunal remains				

1283-1016	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), central ash concen.	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-1017	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), central ash concen.	1	Historic pipestem frag.	Yes	1720-1750	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1018	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), central ash concen.	2	Fe nails	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1019	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), central ash concen.	1	Shell bead				
1283-1020	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), central ash concen.	1	Large glass bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1021	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm),	63	Faunal remains				

	central ash concen.						
1283-1022	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), central ash concen.	1	Charred seed				
1283-1023	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C/Hearth-A ext., surface cleaning	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1024	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C/Hearth-A ext., surface cleaning	1	Bale seal hinge element	Yes		Misc. Hardware	Bale seal
1283-1024a	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C/Hearth-A ext., surface cleaning	1	Pb object	Yes	lead shot production scraps	Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1025	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C/Hearth-A ext., surface cleaning	31	Faunal remains				
1283-1026	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4,	1	Prehistoric pipestem frag.				

	Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), west 1/2 bisection						
1283-1027	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), west 1/2 bisection	3	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1028	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), west 1/2 bisection	1	Fe nail	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1029	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), west 1/2 bisection	4	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1030	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), west 1/2 bisection	1	Pb object	Yes		Misc. Hardware	Unknown
1283-1031	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), west 1/2 bisection	4	Shell beads				

1283-1032	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), west 1/2 bisection	2	Bone rings				
1283-1033	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), west 1/2 bisection	161	Faunal remains				
1283-1034	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.2 (10- 20cm), west 1/2 bisection	1	Prehistoric pipe bowl frag.				
1283-1035	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.2 (10- 20cm), west 1/2 bisection	2	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1036	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.2 (10- 20cm), west 1/2 bisection	2	Fe objects	Yes		Metal Resource	Scraps
1283-1037	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.2 (10-	3	Pb shot/droppings	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition

	20cm), west 1/2 bisection						
1283-1038	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.2 (10- 20cm), west 1/2 bisection	1	Nail head	Yes	1 nail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1039	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.2 (10- 20cm), west 1/2 bisection	1	Shell bead				
1283-1040	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.2 (10- 20cm), west 1/2 bisection	2	Bone rings				
1283-1041	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.2 (10- 20cm), west 1/2 bisection	72	Faunal remains				
1283-1042	Sq. M-A4, all levels, west profile cleaning	8	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1043	Sq. M-A4, all levels, west profile cleaning	4	Jasper secondary flakes				

1283-1044	Sq. M-A4, all levels, west profile cleaning	1	Pb object	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1045	Sq. M-A4, all levels, west profile cleaning	1	Fe object	Yes	Slag	Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1046	Sq. M-A4, all levels, west profile cleaning	4	Glass seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1047	Sq. M-A4, all levels, west profile cleaning	2	Shell beads				
1283-1048	Sq. M-A4, all levels, west profile cleaning	6	Charred seeds				
1283-1049	Sq. M-A4, all levels, west profile cleaning	194	Faunal remains				
1283-1050	Sq. M-A4, all levels, west profile cleaning	1	Botanical object				
1283-1051	Sq. M-A4 area, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection, dark fill	1	Prehistoric pipe bowl frag.				

1283-1052	Sq. M-A4 area, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection, dark fill	1	Jasper primary flake				
1283-1053	Sq. M-A4 area, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection, dark fill	11	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1054	Sq. M-A4 area, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection, dark fill	4	Fe objects	Yes	(frags?)	Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1055	Sq. M-A4 area, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection, dark fill	2	Seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1056	Sq. M-A4 area, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection, dark fill	1	Shell bead				
1283-1057	Sq. M-A4 area, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection, dark fill	70	Faunal remains				
1283-1058	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.3 (15-40cm),	1	Jasper secondary flake				

	P.M. bisection trench #1						
1283-1059	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.3 (15-40cm), P.M. bisection trench #1	2	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1060	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.3 (15-40cm), P.M. bisection trench #1	41	Faunal remains				
1283-1061	Sq. M-A4, P.S. #1, west profile	1	Fe nail	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1062	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-C, lev.1 (0-10cm), ash concentration	1	C14 sample (charcoal)				
1283-1064	Sq. M-A5, open at top of Feature 4, P.S. #1	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-1065	Sq. M-A5, open at top of Feature 4, P.S. #5	4	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resource	Fragments
1283-1066	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection	1	Prehistoric pipestem frag.				

1283-1067	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection	1	Gun flint	Yes		Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-1068	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection	2	Fe tacks	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1069	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection	35	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1070	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection	5	Cu frags.	Yes		Metal resources	scrap
1283-1071	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection	3	Metal objects	Yes		Metal Resources	Unknown
1283-1072	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection	1	Pb ingot	Yes		Miscellaneous Hardware	Iron ingot
1283-1073	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection	1	Fe slag	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1074	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-A west 1/2 bisection	3	Pyrite				
1283-1075	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, top	1	Pb shot	Yes	(lead bale seal lug?)	Misc. Hardware	Lead bale seal lug

	of Hearth-B, photo cleaning						
1283-1076	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, top of Hearth-B, photo cleaning	37	Faunal remains				
1283-1077	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, top of Hearth-B, photo cleaning	1	Shell bead				
1283-1078	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 bisection	1	Seed bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1079	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 bisection	2	Jasper flakes				
1283-1080	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 bisection	3	Bone rings				
1283-1081	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 bisection	86	Faunal remains				
1283-1082	Sq. M-A4, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 bisection	8	Shell bead				

1283-1083	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, west 1/2 upper central fire pit lev. (dark fill)	1	Seed bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1084	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, west 1/2 upper central fire pit lev. (dark fill)	3	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1085	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, west 1/2 upper central fire pit lev. (dark fill)	1	Fe nail	Yes	1 nail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1086	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, west 1/2 upper central fire pit lev. (dark fill)	2	Cu/brass frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	scrap
1283-1087	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, west 1/2 upper central	63	Faunal remains				

	fire pit lev. (dark fill)						
1283-1088	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, west 1/2 upper central fire pit lev. (dark fill)	4	Shell beads				
1283-1089	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 base	6	Seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1090	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 base	3	Secondary flakes				
1283-1091	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 base	3	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1092	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 base	1	Fe object	Yes		Metal Resources	Scraps
1283-1093	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 base	2	Bone rings				
1283-1094	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 base	74	Faunal remains				

1283-1095	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 base	8	Shell beads				
1283-1096	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, east 1/2 base	1	Charred seed				
1283-1097	Sq. M-A6, Feature, Hearth-B, lower fired sand red area	1	Historic pipe frag.	Yes		Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1098	Sq. M-A6, Feature, Hearth-B, lower fired sand red area	4	Seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1099	Sq. M-A6, Feature, Hearth-B, lower fired sand red area	1	Fe object	Yes		Metal resource	Scraps
1283-1100	Sq. M-A6, Feature, Hearth-B, lower fired sand red area	11	Faunal remains				
1283-1101	Sq. M-A6, Feature 4, Hearth-B, base of center depression, P.S. #1	1	Historic sherd (1 North deveon-ware)	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Sherds

1283-1102	Sq. M-A4/A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A, west 1/2 bisection, red/orange sand	6	Faunal remains				
1283-1103	Sq. M-A4/A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, surface cleaning	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-1104	Sq. M-A4/A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, surface cleaning	32	Seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1105	Sq. M-A4/A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, surface cleaning	43	Bone rings				
1283-1106	Sq. M-A4/A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, surface cleaning	132	Faunal remains				
1283-1107	Sq. M-A4/A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, surface cleaning	15	Shell beads				
1283-1108	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4,	1	Prehistoric pip bowl frag.				

	Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection						
1283-1109	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection	6	Seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1110	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection	1	Burnt glass frag.	Yes			
1283-1111	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection	1	Brass tack	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1112	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection	1	Brass pin	Yes		Clothing Group	Sewing Implements
1283-1113	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection	6	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1114	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection	1	Cu/brass frag.	Yes		Metal resources	scrap

1283-1115	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection	3	Fe objects (1 nail)	Yes	1 nail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1116	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection	12	Bone rings				
1283-1117	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A ext., north 1/2 bisection	161	Faunal remains				
1283-1118	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A, lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.	2	Seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1119	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A, lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.	2	Secondary flakes				
1283-1120	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A, lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.	1	Pb button	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle, dates to late 17th century	Clothing Group	Clothing Fasteners
1283-1121	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A,	5	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition

	lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.						
1283-1122	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A, lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.	1	Cu/brass nail head	Yes	1 nail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1123	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A, lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.	3	Pb slag	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1124	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A, lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.	2	Fe frags. (1 nail?)	Yes	1 nail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1125	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A, lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.	7	Bone rings				
1283-1126	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A, lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.	255	Faunal remains				
1283-1127	Sq. M-A, Feature 4, Hearth-A, lev.1 (0-10cm), south 1/2 ext.	1	Shell bead				

1283-1128	Sq. M-A5, Feature 4, Hearth-A	1	C14 sample				
1283-1129	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, top of Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, lev.1	1	Jasper spall				
1283-1130	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, top of Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, lev.1	2	Secondary flakes				
1283-1131	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, top of Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, lev.1	1	Brass pin	Yes		Clothing Group	Sewing Implements
1283-1132	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, top of Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, lev.1	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1133	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, top of Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, lev.1	2	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1134	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, top of Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, lev.1	28	Faunal remains				

1283-1135	Sq. M-A4/A5/A6, top of Feature 4, Hearth-A/B/C, lev.1	1	Shell				
1283-1136	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1137	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	1	Red ochre				
1283-1138	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	3	Seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1139	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	5	Secondary flakes				
1283-1140	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	5	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1141	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	1	Cu/brass	Yes		Metal Resources	Sheet
1283-1142	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	5	Bone rings				

1283-1143	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	152	Faunal remains				
1283-1144	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	2	Shell beads				
1283-1145	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	1	Shell				
1283-1146	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.1, photo cleaning	1	Chenopodium seed				
1283-1147	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #1	1	Jasper spall (fauna discarded)				
1283-1148	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), surface cleaning P.M. #1	1	Faunal remains				
1283-1149	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #2	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-1150	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #4		Shell pieces (discarded)				

1283-1151	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #5	4	Faunal remains				
1283-1152	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #7		Faunal/shell remains (discarded)				
1283-1153	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #8		Shell/charcoal frags. (discarded)				
1283-1154	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #9		Shell frags. (discarded)				
1283-1155	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #10		Faunal remains (discarded)				
1283-1156	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #11		Faunal remains (discarded)				
1283-1157	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #12		Faunal remains (discarded)				
1283-1158	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #13	1	Flake (faunal/shell remains discarded)				
1283-1159	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2		Faunal remains (discarded)				

	(10-15cm), P.M. #14						
1283-1160	Sq. M-A4/A5, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #17	1	Prehistoric pipe bowl frag. (faunal/shell remains discarded)				
1283-1161	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #18		Faunal remains (discarded)				
1283-1162	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #21		Faunal remains (discarded)				
1283-1163	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #22		Faunal remains (discarded)				
1283-1164	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #23		Faunal remains (discarded)				
1283-1165	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #24		Shell frags. (discarded)				
1283-1166	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #26	2	Fe frags. (faunal remains discarded)	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1166a		1	Fe Frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1167	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2		Faunal/shell remains (discarded)				

	(10-15cm), P.M. #34						
1283-1168	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #35	1	Bone (shell discarded)				
1283-1169	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #36		Faunal/shell/charcoal remains discarded				
1283-1170	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #37		Faunal/shell/charcoal remains discarded				
1283-1171	Sq. M-A4, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #31		Faunal/shell/charcoal remains discarded				
1283-1172	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), east 1/2, P.M. #31	1	Faunal remains, Fe frag., bone ring	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1173	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), P.M. #32	1	Faunal remains (shell discarded)				
1283-1174	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), east 1/2, P.M. #32		Faunal remains (discarded)				

1283-1175	Sq. M-A5, zone IV, lev.2 (10-15cm), south 1/2, P.M. #33	1	Prehistoric sherd (faunal remains discarded)				
1283-1176	Sq. M-A5/A6, Feature 4, Hearth-A, P.M. at junction with Hearth-A ext.		Jasper flake (discarded)				
1283-1177	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all levels, profile cleaning	17	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1178	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all levels, profile cleaning	4	Pipe bowl/stem frags. (2 historic stems)	Yes	1650-1720	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1179	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all levels, profile cleaning	1	Red ochre				
1283-1180	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all levels, profile cleaning	2	Flints				
1283-1181	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all levels, profile cleaning	23	Secondary flakes				
1283-1182	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all	2	Glass frags.	Yes	Bottle glass green	Food Consumption Group	Bottle Glass

	levels, profile cleaning						
1283-1183	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all levels, profile cleaning	10	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1184	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all levels, profile cleaning	10	Fe nails/frags. (3 nails)	Yes	4 total wrought iron nails	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1185	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all levels, profile cleaning	417	Faunal remains				
1283-1186	Sq. M-A5/A6 (reopened), all levels, profile cleaning	1	Seed				
1283-1187	Sq. M-J, zone II, sand above zone IIIA	1	Fire cracked rock				
1283-1188	Sq. M-J, zone II, sand above zone IIIA	1	Shell				
1283-1189	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	122	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1189a	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Historic sherds	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-1190	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Prehistoric pipestem frag.				

1283-1191	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1192	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1193	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	9	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1194	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Quartzite flake				
1283-1195	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Calcareous sandstone				
1283-1196	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Sandstone				
1283-1197	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	7	Fe objects	Yes		Metal resources	scraps
1283-1198	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Fe nails	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1199	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu curved band with hole	Yes	Cut brass bead or washer	Activities Group	Misc. hardware
1283-1200	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1201	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Pb object	Yes	Missing		

1283-1202	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Shell bead				
1283-1203	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2041	Faunal remains				
1283-1204	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Shell				
1283-1205	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm), P.S. #1	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1206	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.2, photo cleaning	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1207	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.2, photo cleaning	1	Fe object (UID)	Yes		Metal resources	scraps
1283-1208	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.2, photo cleaning	56	Faunal remains				
1283-1209	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.2, photo cleaning	1	Shell				
1283-1210	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.3, (20-30cm)	44	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1211	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.3, (20-30cm)	1	Prehistoric pipe bowl frag.				

1283-1212	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.3, (20-30cm)	10	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1213	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.3, (20-30cm)	256	Faunal remains				
1283-1214	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.3, (20-30cm), photo cleaning	2	Jasper flakes				
1283-1215	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.3, (20-30cm), photo cleaning	23	Faunal remains				
1283-1216	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, all levels, (20-30cm), photo cleaning	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1217	Sq. M-J, Feature 2, fill	44	Faunal remains				
1283-1218	Sq. M-J, Feature 2, fill	62	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1219	Sq. M-J, Feature 2, fill	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-1220	Sq. M-J, Feature 2, fill	3	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1221	Sq. M-J, Feature 2, fill	1	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1222	Sq. M-J, Feature 2, fill	18	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1223	Sq. M-J, Feature 2, fill	1	Calcareous sandstone				

1283-1224	Sq. M-J, Feature 2, fill	8	Shell				
1283-1225	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.3, NW corner	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-1226	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.3, NW corner	1	Secondary flake				
1283-1227	Sq. M-J, zone IIIA, lev.3, NW corner	18	Faunal remains				
1283-1228	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1, transition from zone II	10	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1229	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1, transition from zone II	4	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1230	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1, transition from zone II	1	Calcareous sandstone				
1283-1231	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1, transition from zone II	9	Fe objects	Yes		Metal Resources	scraps
1283-1232	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1, transition from zone II	123	Faunal remains				
1283-1233	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1,	43	Shell				

	transition from zone II						
1283-1234	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	26	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1235	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	6	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1236	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	1	Cu object	Yes	Loaned to JR1		
1283-1237	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	1	Fe object	Yes		Metal Resources	scraps
1283-1238	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	314	Faunal remains				
1283-1239	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	7	Botanical remains				
1283-1240	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	3	Shell				
1283-1241	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1, profile cleaning	42	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1242	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1, profile cleaning	6	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1243	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1,	8	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments

	profile cleaning						
1283-1244	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1, profile cleaning	384	Faunal remains				
1283-1245	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.1, profile cleaning	2	Shell				
1283-1246	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	12	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1247	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Prehistoric pipe stem frag.				
1283-1248	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	2	Jasper flakes				
1283-1249	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Sandstone pebble				
1283-1250	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Fe frag.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1251	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1251a	No prov. Labeled?	1	Metal object	Yes		Personal	Ornamental
1283-1252	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	218	Faunal remains				

1283-1253	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Botanical/faunal remains				
1283-1254	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	4	Shell				
1283-1255	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm)	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1256	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm)	23	Faunal remains				
1283-1257	Sq. M-G, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm)	2	Botanical remains				
1283-1258	Sq. M-H, humic layer	1	UID rock				
1283-1259	Sq. M-H, trans. From zone II to zone IIIA, lev.1	24	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1260	Sq. M-H, trans. From zone II to zone IIIA, lev.1	1	Prehistoric pipe bowl frag.				
1283-1261	Sq. M-H, trans. From zone II to zone IIIA, lev.1	1	Historic pipe stem frag.	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1262	Sq. M-H, trans. From zone II to zone IIIA, lev.1	2	Jasper pebbles				

1283-1263	Sq. M-H, trans. From zone II to zone IIIA, lev.1	3	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1264	Sq. M-H, trans. From zone II to zone IIIA, lev.1	6	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1265	Sq. M-H, trans. From zone II to zone IIIA, lev.1	6	Faunal remains				
1283-1266	Sq. M-H, trans. From zone II to zone IIIA, lev.1	7	Shell				
1283-1267	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	213	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1268	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	15	Prehistoric pipe frags.				
1283-1269	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	2	Historic pipe frags. (1 bowl frag, 1 stem frag.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1270	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	2	Calcareous sandstone pebbles				
1283-1271	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	1	Shale flake				
1283-1272	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	6	Jasper pebbles				

1283-1273	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	10	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1274	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	55	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1275	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	6	Pb shot/droppings	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1275a	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Lead bale seal lug?	Yes		Misc. Hardware	Lead bale seal lug
1283-1276	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	13	Fe objects UID iron	Yes		Metal resources	scraps
1283-1277	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Fe (2) nails	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1278	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Cu/brass objects	Yes	Loaned to JR1		
1283-1279	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Pb bailing seal	Yes		Clothing Group	Bale seals
1283-1280	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Glass (possible mirror glass shard) (bifacially worked)	Yes	bifacially worked glass sherd	Grooming Group	Mirror Glass
1283-1281	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	550	Faunal remains				
1283-1282	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	19	Shell				

1283-1283	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Botanical remains				
1283-1284	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	141	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1285	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	4	Prehistoric pipe stem frags.				
1283-1286	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	2	Historic pipe stem frags.	Yes	Pipe bowl frags.	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1287	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	2	Sandstone				
1283-1288	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	3	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1289	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	12	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1290	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	14	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1291	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	3	Quartzite flake				
1283-1292	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1293	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	6	Fe objects	Yes		Metal Resources	scraps

1283-1294	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	2	Fe nails	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1295	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	610	Faunal remains				
1283-1296	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	24	Shell spp.				
1283-1297	Sq. M-H, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-13cm)	1	Historic gold signet ring (brass trade ring)	Yes	In special collections Joyner	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1298	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	145	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1299	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Prehistoric pipe stem frag.				
1283-1300	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Sandstone				
1283-1301	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1302	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	8	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1303	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1304	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Fe nails	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners

1283-1305	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	827	Faunal remains				
1283-1306	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	60	Shell spp.				
1283-1307	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	6	Calcareous shell conglomerate with sherd included				
1283-1308	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	53	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1309	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Sandstone				
1283-1310	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	5	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1311	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	UID flake				
1283-1312	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	9	Calcareous shell conglomerated				
1283-1313	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	762	Faunal remains				
1283-1314	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	49	Shell spp.				
1283-1315	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Charred seed				

1283-1316	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), photo cleaning	9	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1317a		2	Glass	Yes		Food consumption group	Fragments
1283-1317	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), photo cleaning	53	Faunal remains				
1283-1318	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm), photo cleaning	3	Shell spp.				
1283-1319	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Collection of bone (whale rib)				
1283-1320	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	58	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1321	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	2	Prehistoric pipe stem frags.				
1283-1322	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	Ochre				
1283-1323	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-1324	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	2	Jasper primary flakes				

1283-1325	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	Jasper secondary flake				
1283-1326	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	7	Calcareous sandstone				
1283-1327	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1314	Faunal remains				
1283-1328	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	116	Shell spp.				
1283-1329	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	C14 sample (charcoal)				
1283-1330	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	C14 sample (scallop shell)				
1283-1331	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	35	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1332	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	1	Pipe frag.				
1283-1333	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	1	Jasper primary flake				
1283-1334	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	1	Jasper secondary flake				
1283-1335	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	1	Sandstone abrader				

1283-1336	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	3	Sandstone				
1283-1337	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	988	Faunal remains				
1283-1338	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	44	Shell spp.				
1283-1339	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4, photo cleaning	7	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1340	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4, photo cleaning	1	Jasper primary flake				
1283-1341	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4, photo cleaning	1	Jasper secondary flake				
1283-1342	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4, photo cleaning	140	Faunal remains				
1283-1343	Sq. M-H, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	1	C14 sample (scallop shell)				
1283-1344	Sq. M-H, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	4	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1345	Sq. M-H, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Pipe stem frag.				

1283-1346	Sq. M-H, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1347	Sq. M-H, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	9	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1348	Sq. M-H, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	580	Faunal remains				
1283-1349	Sq. M-H, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	15	Shell spp.				
1283-1350	Sq. M-H, zone IV, SE corner depression below lev.1	64	Faunal remains				
1283-1351	Sq. M-H, zone IV, SE corner depression below lev.1	1	C14 sample (charcoal)				
1283-1352	Sq. M-H, zone IV, lev.2, P.M. #7	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-1353	Sq. M-H, zone IV, lev.2, P.M. #7	3	Jasper flakes				
1283-1354	Sq. M-H, zone IV, lev.2, P.M. #7	10	Faunal remains				
1283-1355	Sq. M-H1, zone II, near bottom of zone	1	Quartzite object				

1283-1356	Sq. M-H1, zone II, near bottom of zone	1	Shell				
1283-1357	Sq. M-H1, zone II, wall/floor cleaning	2	Sandstone				
1283-1358	Sq. M-H1, zone II, wall/floor cleaning	1	Fe nail	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1359	Sq. M-H1, transition to zone IIIA	24	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1360	Sq. M-H1, transition to zone IIIA	6	Jasper secondary flake				
1283-1361	Sq. M-H1, transition to zone IIIA	2	Fe objects	Yes		Metal Resources	scraps
1283-1362	Sq. M-H1, transition to zone IIIA	8	Faunal remains				
1283-1363	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	353	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1364	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Historic sherds (1 tin glaze earthenware English? 1600-1700), (1 porcelain)	Yes	1600-1700	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-1365	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	7	Prehistoric pipe frags.				

1283-1366	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Historic pipe frags. (1 bowl frag.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1367	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Quartzite pebble				
1283-1368	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Quartzite flakes				
1283-1369	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Burnt clay				
1283-1370	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Jasper cobble				
1283-1371	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1372	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	16	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1373	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	42	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1374	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	7	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1375	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	24	Fe objects (2 nails)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1376	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu object	Yes		Metal Resources	scraps

1283-1377	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Green glass (container?)	Yes	Square bottle (case bottle) or an apothecary phial	Food Consumption Group	Container glass
1283-1378	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1379	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	648	Faunal remains				
1283-1380	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Coal				
1283-1381	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	208	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1382	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Prehistoric pipe frags.				
1283-1383	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	10	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1384	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	8	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1385	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	16	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1386	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Quartzite flake				

1283-1387	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	5	Fe objects	Yes		Metal Resources	scraps
1283-1388	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	742	Faunal remains				
1283-1389	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	233	prehistoric sherds				
1283-1389a	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Vessel (sherds from Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1, and Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1,2)				
1283-1389b	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Vessel (sherds from Sq. M-H1, zone IIIA, lev.1, and Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1,2)				
1283-1389c	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Pipe frags.				
1283-1390	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	7	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1391	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	11	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1392	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	6	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1393	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Quartzite pebble				

1283-1394	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Sandstone pebble				
1283-1395	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Pb object (net-sinker)	Yes		Misc. Hardware	net-sinker
1283-1396	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	914	Faunal remains				
1283-1397	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	36	Shell spp.				
1283-1398	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1, possible fire pit in SE corner	17	Faunal remains				
1283-1399	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1, possible fire pit in SE corner	4	Shell				
1283-1400	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.1	1	C14 (scallop shell)				
1283-1401	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	143	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1402	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	2	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1403	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	5	Jasper primary flakes				

1283-1404	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	UID rock				
1283-1405	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	858	Faunal remains				
1283-1406	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	36	Shell spp.				
1283-1407	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	C14 sample (scallop shell)				
1283-1408	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	99	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1409	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	2	Pipe frags.				
1283-1410	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	2	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1411	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	7	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1412	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	3	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1413	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	7	Calcareous shell conglomerate				
1283-1414	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	660	Faunal remains				

1283-1415	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	Possible worked bone				
1283-1416	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	35	Shell spp.				
1283-1417	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	C14 sample (scallop shell)				
1283-1418	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	17	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1419	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	2	Jasper flakes				
1283-1420	Sq. J-B, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Historic sherd, plain white-ware 19th century	Yes	Modern	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-1420	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	180	Faunal remains				
1283-1421	Sq. M-H1, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	13	Shell spp.				
1283-1422	Sq. M-H1, Feature 9	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-1423	Sq. M-H1, Feature 10	4	Faunal remains				
1283-1424	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	28	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1425	Sq. M-H2, transition	2	Pipe stem frags.				

	from zone II to zone IIIA						
1283-1426	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	5	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1427	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	22	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1428	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	1	Flint				
1283-1429	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1430	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	6	Fe pieces	Yes		Metal Resources	scraps
1283-1431	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	2	Seed beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1432	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	1	Pumice				
1283-1433	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	1	Slate core				

1283-1434	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	22	Faunal remains				
1283-1435	Sq. M-H2, transition from zone II to zone IIIA	14	Shell spp.				
1283-1436	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	139	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1437	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Pipe frags.				
1283-1438	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	6	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1439	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	30	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1440	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Quartzite flake				
1283-1441	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	9	Fe frags.	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1442	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	4	Pb shot/slag	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1443	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Glass beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments

1283-1444	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	706	Faunal remains				
1283-1445	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	59	Shell spp.				
1283-1446	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	244	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1447	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	13	Pipe frags. (1 hist. bowl frag.)	Yes		Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1448	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Quartzite pebble				
1283-1449	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Quartzite flake				
1283-1450	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1451	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	14	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1452	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-20cm)	90	Jasper secondary flakes				

1283-1453	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	1	Slate flake				
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1283-1454	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	7	Ochre				
1283-1455	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	12	Fe objects	Yes		Metal resources	scraps
1283-1456	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	7	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1457	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	1	Cu object	Yes		Metal Resources	scraps
1283-1458	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	1	UID metal object	Yes	Missing	Metal Resources	scraps
1283-1459	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	2	Glass	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Bottle Glass frags.
1283-1460	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	7	Glass beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1461	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	1450	Faunal remains				
1283-1462	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA,	1	Shell				

	lev.2 (10-20cm)						
1283-1463	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	136	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1464	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	3	Pipe frags.				
1283-1465	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	1	Sandstone				
1283-1466	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	1	Slate flake				
1283-1467	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	2	Ochre				
1283-1468	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA,	2	Jasper pebbles				

	lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths						
1283-1469	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	10	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1470	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	21	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1471	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	2	Fe objects	Yes		Metal resources	scraps
1283-1472	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	1140	Faunal remains				
1283-1473	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, lev.3 (20-30cm), varying depths	4	Shell				

1283-1474	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	6	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1475	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	1	Jasper primary flake				
1283-1476	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	80	Faunal remains				
1283-1477	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIA, profile cleaning	1	Charred seed				
1283-1478	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	174	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1479	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	1	Quartzite object				
1283-1480	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	5	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1481	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	5	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1482	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB,	2	Sandstone				

	lev.1 (0-10cm)						
1283-1483	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Burnt clay				
1283-1484	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Fe frag.	Yes		Metal Resource	Fragments
1283-1484a	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Fe object (splitting wedge fragment)	Yes	splitting wedge fragment	Misc. Hardware	Tools Group
1283-1485	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Glass	Yes	Missing		
1283-1486	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	962	Faunal remains				
1283-1487	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	35	Shell spp.				
1283-1488	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	C14 sample (scallop shell)				
1283-1489	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	178	Prehistoric sherds				

1283-1490	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	4	Pipe frags.				
1283-1491	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	1	Stone abrader				
1283-1492	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	2	Sandstone				
1283-1493	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	4	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1494	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	8	Jasper primary flakes				
1283-1495	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	12	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1496	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	1	Fe object	Yes	(2 frags.?)	Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1497	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	1	Cu frag.	Yes	Loaned to JR1	Metal Resources	
1283-1498	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB,	2550	Faunal remains				

	lev.2 (10-20cm)						
1283-1499	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Faunal (bag of fish scales)				
1283-1500	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	76	Shell spp.				
1283-1501	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	C14 sample (scallop shell)				
1283-1502	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	57	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1503	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	4	Pipe frags.				
1283-1504	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	2	Jasper pebbles				
1283-1505	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	2	Jasper secondary flakes				
1283-1506	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1610	Faunal remains				

1283-1507	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm)	63	Shell spp.				
1283-1508	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm)	1	Incomplete shell bead				
1283-1509	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm)	1	Drilled Venus clam				
1283-1510	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm)	2	Shark vertebrae beads				
1283-1511	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.3 (20- 30cm)	1	C14 sample (scallop shell)				
1283-1512	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30- 40cm)	7	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1513	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30- 40cm)	1	Flake				
1283-1514	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30- 40cm)	467	Faunal remains				
1283-1515	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB,	10	Shell spp.				

	lev.4 (30-40cm)						
1283-1516	Sq. M-H2, zone IIIB, lev.4 (30-40cm)	1	C14 sample (scallop shell)				
1283-1517	Sq. M-H2, Feature 7, zone IIIB, bottom of zone	1	C14 sample (charcoal)				
1283-1518	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1519	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-1520	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Flakes				
1283-1521	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm)	290	Faunal remains				
1283-1522	Sq. M-H2, Feature 7, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm), NE corner	3	Faunal remains				
1283-1523	Sq. M-H2, Feature 7, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm), NE corner	2	Shell				

1283-1524	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm), Photo cleaning	1	Jasper pebble				
1283-1525	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1 (0-10cm), Photo cleaning	60	Faunal remains				
1283-1526	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #1	1	Prehistoric sherd				
1283-1527	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #1	12	Faunal remains				
1283-1528	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #1	1	Shell				
1283-1529	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #2	13	Faunal remains				
1283-1530	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #3	1	Faunal remains				
1283-1531	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #4	8	Faunal remains				
1283-1532	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #5	1	Pipe frag.				
1283-1533	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #5	1	Flake				

1283-1534	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #5	16	Faunal remains				
1283-1535	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #6	6	Faunal remains				
1283-1536	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #7	2	Prehistoric sherds				
1283-1537	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #8	1	Flake				
1283-1538	Sq. M-H2, zone IV, lev.1, P.M. #8	8	Faunal remains				
1283-1539	Wyche house foundation	1	Pipe Bowl fragment				
1283-1540	Wyche house foundation	1	Small Triangular Point				
1283-1541	Wyche house foundation	1	Musket Ball	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle	Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1542	Sq. W-A, zone I, lev.1 (0-20cm)	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1543	Sq. W-A, zone I, lev.1 (0-20cm)	1	Historic Ceramic, Childs Porcelain Tea Pot (modern)	Yes	Modern	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1544	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.1 (10-30cm w/ in unit)	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				

1283-1545	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.1 (10-30cm w/ in unit)	1	Wire Nail?	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1546	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.1 (10-30cm w/ in unit)	4	Metal Fragments	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1547	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.1 (10-30cm w/ in unit)	6	Quahog Shell Fragments				
1283-1548	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.2 (30-40cm)	14	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1549	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.2 (30-40cm)	2	Lithics/Jasper Pebble Tested (1), Coarse Sandstone (1)				
1283-1550	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.2 (30-40cm)	1	Brick Fragment?	Yes	Missing	Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-1551	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.2 (30-40cm)	5	Metal Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1552	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.2 (30-40cm)	2	Quahog Shells (1 complete frag.)				
1283-1553	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.2 (30-40cm)	1	Miscellaneous				
1283-1554		1	Wrought Iron "punch"	Yes		Tools Group	
1283-1554a	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.2 (at 25cm)	1	Copper Plate	Yes	Missing	Metal resources	

1283-1555	Sq. W-A, zone II, lev.2 (20-30cm), Plotted Rock	1	Granite Looking?				
1283-1556	Sq. W-A, zone IA	1	Soil Sample				
1283-1557	Sq. W-A, zone II	1	Soil Sample				
1283-1558	Sq. W-A, zone III	1	Soil Sample				
1283-1559	Sq. W-A, zone IV	1	Soil Sample				
1283-1560	Sq. W-A, zone V	1	Soil Sample				
1283-1561	Sq. W-B, zone I, lev.1	4	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1562	Sq. W-B, zone I, lev.2	2	Metal Fragments	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1563	Sq. W-B, zone I, lev.3	9	Assorted Shell Fragments				
1283-1564	Sq. W-B, zone I & II interface	1	Historic Ceramic	Yes	Modern	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1565	Sq. W-B, zone I & II interface	2	Shell Fragments				
1283-1566	Sq. W-B, zone III, lev.1		Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1567	Sq. W-B, zone III, lev.1		Historic Ceramic				
1283-1568	Sq. W-B, zone III, lev.1		Lithic				
1283-1569	Sq. W-B, zone III, lev.1		Glass	Yes	Missing		

1283-1570	Sq. W-B, zone III, lev.1		Bone				
1283-1571	Sq. W-B, zone III, lev.1		Botanical				
1283-1572	Sq. W-B, zone III, lev.1		Shell				
1283-1573	Sq. W-B, P.S. #1 Top of Zone III		Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1574a		1	Pb object	Yes	1 nail	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1574	Burial 2						
1283-1575	Sq. W-B, Extension zone III, lev. I, Above Burial	1	Prehistoric Sherd				
1283-1576	Sq. W-B, Extension zone III, lev. I, Above Burial	2	Historic Sherds (Creamware)	Yes	Modern	Food Consumption Group	Sherds
1283-1577	Sq. W-B, Extension zone III, lev. I, Above Burial	4	Glass	Yes	Bottle glass green	Food Consumption Group	Bottle Glass
1283-1578	Sq. W-B, Extension zone III, lev. I, Above Burial	1	Lead Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1579	Sq. W-B, Extension zone III, lev. I, Above Burial	1	Lithic				
1283-1580	Sq. W-B, Extension	7	Shell				

	zone III, lev. I, Above Burial						
1283-1581	Sq. W-B, Extension zone III, lev. I, Disturbed Area		Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1582	Sq. W-B, Extension zone III, lev. I, Disturbed Area	3	Historic Ceramic sherds (Creamware)	Yes	Modern	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1583	Sq. W-B, Extension zone III, lev. I, Disturbed Area		Lithics				
1283-1584	Sq. W-B, Extension zone III, lev. I, Disturbed Area	10	Shell				
1283-1585	Sq. W-B, zone III, lev.1, P.S. #1	1	Glass Bottle Neck	Yes	Hand blown	Food Consumption Group	Bottle neck
1283-1586	Burial 2, Associated Shell	22	Shell Fragments				
1283-1587	Sq. W-B, General Shell	12	Quahog				
1283-1588	M-A10, zone IIB	5	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1589	M-A10, zone IIB	1	Lithic				

1283-1590	M-A10, zone IIB	2	Fe Fragments	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1591	M-A10, zone IIB	24 grams	Faunal Remains				
1283-1592	M-A10, zone IIB	1	Botanical Remain (Chenopodium)				
1283-1593	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	408	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1594	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	1	CSPP (sm. Triangular)				
1283-1594A	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment				
1283-1595	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	60	Lithics				
1283-1596	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	5	Fe Fragments (2 nails and scraps)	Yes		Architecure Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1597	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	2	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1598	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu brass wire "Ring"	Yes		Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass
1283-1599	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	5	Worked(?) Shell Fragments				
1283-1600	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)		Shell Sample				

1283-1601	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	1	Worked(?) Bone Vertebrae				
1283-1602	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1603	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, Plotted Fe in S. Balk	6	Fe Object (fragments)	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragments
1283-1604	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, P.S. #9	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1605	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, P.S. #10	1	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1606	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, P.S. #11	1	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1607	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, P.S. #12	1	Fe Object (small trianguloid, splitting wedge)	Yes		Tools Group	
1283-1608	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, P.S. #13	1	Fe Object pieces wrought bar stock	Yes		Misc. Hardware	Scraps
1283-1608A	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, P.S. #13	1	Sandstone Fragment				
1283-1609	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, photo clean	10	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1610	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, photo clean	2	Lithics				

1283-1611	M-A10, zone IIIA, lev. 1, photo clean		Faunal Remains				
1283-1612	M-A10, Grey Sand Area W. Side	10	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1613	M-A10, Grey Sand Area W. Side	15	Lithics				
1283-1614A	M-A10, Grey Sand Area W. Side		Shell Sample				
1283-1614B	M-A10, Grey Sand Area W. Side		Faunal Remains				
1283-1615	M-A10, A11, Photo Cleaned top of zone IIIB	14	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1616	M-A10, A11, Photo Cleaned top of zone IIIB	1	Lithic				
1283-1617	M-A10, A11, Photo Cleaned top of zone IIIB		Faunal Remains				
1283-1618	M-A10, A11, Photo Cleaning of profiles & zone IIIB, lev. 1	12	Prehistoric Ceramics				

1283-1619	M-A10, A11, Photo Cleaning of profiles & zone IIIB, lev. 2	4	Lithics				
1283-1620	M-A10, A11, Photo Cleaning of profiles & zone IIIB, lev. 3		Faunal Remains				
1283-1621	M-A10, A11, W. Profile Clean Mixed w/ M-A7, -A8 Backfill	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1622	M-A10, A11, W. Profile Clean Mixed w/ M-A7, -A8 Backfill	1 gram	Faunal Remains				
1283-1623	M-A11, Profile Clean, P.S. #1	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1624	M-A11, Profile Clean, P.S. #2	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1625	M-A11, Profile Clean, P.S. #3	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1626	M-A11, Profile Clean, P.S. #4	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				

1283-1627	M-A11, Profile Clean, P.S. #5	1	Fe Object (Knife Blade Fragment)	Yes		Miscellaneous Hardware	Knife blade frag.
1283-1628	M-A10, P.S. #6	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1629	M-A10, P.S. #8	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1630	M-A10, P.S. #9	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1631	M-A10 E. Profile	1	Jasper Pebble				
1283-1632	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	24	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1633	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	2	Lithics				
1283- 1634A	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 1 (0-10cm)		Shell Sample				
1283- 1634B	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1635	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 1 P.S. #1	1	Fe Fragments (awl with handle tang element)	Yes		Clothing Group	Sewing Implements
1283-1636	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 1 P.S. #2	6	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1637	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	35	Prehistoric Ceramics				

1283-1638	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	1	Lithic				
1283-1639	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	1	Fe Object (splitting wedge)	Yes	Splitting wedge	Misc. Hardware	Tools Group
1283- 1640A	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 2 (10-20cm)		Shell Sample				
1283- 1640B	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 2 (10-20cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1641	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 2 (10-20cm)		Ash Conglomerate				
1283-1642	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 3 (20-30cm)	5	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1643	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 3 (20-30cm)	2	Worked(?) Shell				
1283-1644	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 3 (20-30cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1645	M-A10 Fea.10, lev. 3 (20-30cm)		C14 Remains				
1283-1646	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (0-10cm)	207	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1647	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (0-10cm)	5	Lithics				
1283-1648	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (0-10cm)	10	Modified Shell (?)				

1283-1649	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (0-10cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1650	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1651	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (0-10cm)		C14 Sample (Scallop)				
1283-1652	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	113	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1653	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	1	Sandstone Abrader				
1283-1654	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	7	Lithics				
1283-1655	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	5	Modified Shell				
1283-1656	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1657	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	1	Shell Bead				
1283-1658	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	1	Bone Ring				
1283-1659	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	1	Modified Bone				
1283-1660	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1661	Fea. 5A, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	1	Botanical Remic (Acorn Fragment)				
1283-1662	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)	57	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1663	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)	2	Lithics				
1283-1664	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)	3	Modified Shell				
1283-1665	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)		Shell Sample				

1283-1666	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)	1	Bone Ring				
1283-1667	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)	1	Drilled Shark Vertebrae				
1283-1668	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1669	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)	1	Carved(?) Wood				
1283-1670	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)		C14 Sample #1				
1283-1671	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)		C14 Sample (Shell) Associated w/C14 #1				
1283-1672	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)		C14 Sample #2				
1283-1673	Fea. 5A, lev. 3 (20-30cm)		C14 Sample (Shell) Associated w/C14 #2				
1283-1674	Fea. 5A, lev. 4 (30-40cm)	37	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1675	Fea. 5A, lev. 4 (30-40cm)	6	Lithics				
1283-1676	Fea. 5A, lev. 4 (30-40cm)	6	Modified Shell				
1283-1677	Fea. 5A, lev. 4 (30-40cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1678	Fea. 5A, lev. 4 (30-40cm)		C14 Sample				
1283-1679	Fea. 5A, Burned sand Area, Upper 5cm		Soil Sample				
1283-1680	Fea. 5A, Burned sand from upper edge of Pit #1	4	Prehistoric Ceramics				

1283-1681	Fea. 5A, Burned sand from upper edge of Pit #2		Faunal Remains				
1283-1681A	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A, P.S. #1	1	Metate				
1283-1682	Fea. 5A, Burned sand from upper edge of Pit #3	2	Botanical Remains				
1283-1682A	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A, P.S. #2	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1683	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A	8	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1683A	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A, P.S. #3	1	Hammerstone/Mano(?)				
1283-1684	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A	2	Lithics				
1283-1684A	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A, P.S. #4	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1685	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A		Faunal Remains				

1283-1685A	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A		C14 Sample #1(?)				
1283-1686	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A, Photo Clean	16	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1687	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A, Photo Clean	2	Lithics				
1283-1688	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A, Photo Clean		Faunal Remains				
1283-1689	Pit #1, Bottom of Fea. 5A, Photo Clean	6	Botanical Remains				
1283-1690	Pit #1, Bottom (0- 10cm)	6	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1691	Pit #1, Bottom (0- 10cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1692	Pit #1, Bottom (0- 10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1693	Pit #1, Bottom (0- 10cm)		C14 Sample #2				
1283-1694	Pit #1, Base Bottom (10- 15cm)	50	Prehistoric Ceramics				

1283-1695	Pit #1, Base Bottom (10-15cm)	23	Lithics				
1283-1696	Pit #1, Base Bottom (10-15cm)	2	Modified Shell				
1283-1697	Pit #1, Base Bottom (10-15cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1698	Pit #1, Base Bottom (10-15cm)	1	Botanical Remains				
1283-1699	Pit #1, Base Bottom (10-15cm)		C14 Sample #3				
1283-1700	Pit #1, Base Cleaning	4	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1701	Pit #1, Base Cleaning	4	Lithics				
1283-1702	Pit #1, Base Cleaning		Shell Sample				
1283-1703	Pit #1, Base Cleaning		Faunal Remains				
1283-1704	M-A11, zone IIB	16	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1705	M-A11, zone IIB	1	Lithic				
1283-1706	M-A11, zone IIB	2	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1707	M-A11, zone IIB		Faunal Remains				
1283-1708A	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	268	Prehistoric Ceramics				

1283-1708B	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Pipe Fragments				
1283-1709	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	CSPP (sm. Triangular)				
1283-1710	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	53	Lithics				
1283-1711	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1712	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu alloy frag.	Yes	Missing	Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1713	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	7	Fe Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1713a		1	Possible Gauntlet lame UID metal object?	Yes		Metal Resources	scrap
1283-1714	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	4	Modified Shell				
1283-1715	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1716	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1717	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				

1283-1718	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Botanical Remain				
1283-1719	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm) P.S. #1	1	Pipe Stem				
1283-1720	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm) P.S. #2	13	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1721	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm) P.S. #3	1	Hammerstone				
1283-1722	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm) P.S. #4	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1723	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm) P.S. #5	1	Cu Point (frag.?)	Yes		Metal Resources	Fragment
1283-1724	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm) P.S. #6	1	Jasper Cobble				
1283-1725	M-A11, zone IIB, lev.1 (0-10cm) P.S. #7	17	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1726	M-A11, Bottom zone IIIA, lev.1, Photo Clean	5	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1727	M-A11, Bottom zone IIIA, lev.1, Photo Clean	3	Lithics				
1283-1728	M-A11, Bottom zone		Faunal Remains				

	IIIA, lev.1, Photo Clean						
1283-1729	M-A11, Top zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm) P.S.#1	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1730	M-A11, Top zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm) P.S.#2	3	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1731	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	243	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1732	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	23	Lithics				
1283-1733	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	1	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1734	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1735	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	2	Modified Bone				
1283-1736	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1737	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	68	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1738	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	1	Pipe Stem Fragment				

1283-1739	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	16	Lithics				
1283-1740	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1741	M-A11, Zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1742	M-A11, Top of Grey Sand, zone IIIB, P.S.#1	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1743	M-A11, Grey Sand, P.S.#1	1	Sand Conglomerate				
1283-1744	M-A11, Grey Sand, P.S.#2	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1745	M-A11, Grey Sand, P.S.#3	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1746	M-A11, Grey Sand, P.S.#4	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1747	M-A11, Grey Sand, P.S.#5	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1748	M-A11, Grey Sand, P.S.#6	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1749	M-A11, Grey Sand, P.S.#7	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1750	M-A11, Grey Sand, P.S.#8	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1751	M-A11, Grey Sand Area, lev.1	20	Prehistoric Ceramics				

1283-1752	M-A11, Grey Sand Area, lev.1	2	Lithics				
1283-1753	M-A11, Grey Sand Area, lev.1		Faunal Remains				
1283-1754	M-A11, Top of zone IV, Photo Clean	16	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1755	M-A11, Top of zone IV, Photo Clean	11	Lithics				
1283-1756	M-A11, Top of zone IV, Photo Clean		Faunal Remains				
1283-1757	M-A11, Top of zone IV, Photo Clean	1	Botanical Remain				
1283-1758	M-A11, Top of zone IVA, Floor, Photo Clean	6	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1759	M-A11, Top of zone IVA, Floor, Photo Clean	7	Lithics				
1283-1760	M-A11, Top of zone IVA, Floor, Photo Clean		Faunal Remains				
1283-1761	M-A11, Top of zone IVA, Floor, Photo Clean	2	Botanical Remains (Acorn)				

1283-1762	M-A12, zone IIB	27	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1763	M-A12, zone IIB	3	Pipe stem (1), & Bowl (2) Fragments				
1283-1764	M-A12, zone IIB	1	Historic Ceramic (Bukley-type?)	Yes	1680-1775	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1765	M-A12, zone IIB	21	Lithics				
1283-1766	M-A12, zone IIB, transition to IIIA	1	Brick Fragment (Handmade)	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-1767	M-A12, zone IIB	1	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1768	M-A12, zone IIB	2	Fe Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1769	M-A12, zone IIB		Shell Sample				
1283-1770	M-A12, zone IIB		Faunal Remains				
1283-1771	M-A12, zone IIB	4	Charcoal Fragments				
1283-1772	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	88	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1773	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	9	Pipe Fragments Kaolin bowl (7), Kaolin Stem (2)	Yes	1650-1720	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1774	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	63	Lithics				
1283-1775	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	8	Brick Fragments	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials

1283-1776	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Chas. II, Bale Seal	Yes	Loaned to Museum of the Albemarle	Clothing Group	Bale Seals
1283-1777	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	26	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1778	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu Alloy "Ring" (Small circular piece, looks like size of bead)	Yes		Personal Group	Frgs.
1283-1779	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	10	Fe Fragments (4 nails, bolt?)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction fasteners
1283-1780	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Shell Beads				
1283-1781	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1782	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1783	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1784A	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Botanical Remain				
1283-1784B	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.1 Profile, 46 cmbs	2	Fe Fragments (nail head(1), nail)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction fasteners

1283-1785	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	18	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1786	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	11	Pipe Fragments, Bowls (7), 2 Kaolin Stems (4)	yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1787	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	29	Lithics				
1283-1788	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	67	Pb Shot (pellet? Cylinder shaped)	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1789	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	1	Cu Alloy (Cast brass decorative bosses)	Yes		Clothing Group	Clothing Fasteners
1283-1790	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	13	Fe Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1791	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	3	Shell Beads				
1283-1792	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	4	Modified Shell				
1283-1793	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	13	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1794	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	2	Bone Rings				
1283-1795	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	1	Modified Bone(?)				

1283-1796	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1797	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm)	1	Botanical Remain				
1283-1798	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm) P.S. #1	1	Fe Tool Fragment (Knife blade fragment with handle tang element)	Yes	Knife blade fragment with handle tang element	Misc. Hardware	knife blade frag.
1283-1799	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm) P.S. #2	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1800	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm) P.S. #3	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1801	M-A12, zone IIIA, lev.2 (10-18cm) P.S. #4	1	Fe Fragment (object)	Yes		Metal resources	scrap
1283-1802	M-A12, zone IVA	5	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1803	M-A12, zone IVA	3	Lithics				
1283-1804	M-A12, zone IVA	3	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1805	M-A12, zone IVA	1	Pb object	Yes		Metal resources	Unknown
1283-1806	M-A12, zone IVA	3	Fe Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1807	M-A12, zone IVA	1	Glass Bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments

1283-1808	M-A12, zone IVA		Faunal Remains				
1283-1809	M-A13, zone IIA, Dune Sand	1	Brick (whole)	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-1810	M-A13, zone IIA, Dune Sand		Shell Sample				
1283-1811	M-A13, zone IIB, lev.1	34	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1812	M-A13, zone IIB, lev.1	1	Lithic				
1283-1813	M-A13, zone IIB, lev.1	1	Fe Fragment	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1814	M-A13, zone IIB, lev.1		Shell Sample				
1283-1815	M-A13, zone IIB, lev.1		Faunal Remains				
1283-1816	M-A13, zone IIB, lev.1	2	Botanical Remains (1 Chenopodium)				
1283-1817	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	67	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1818	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	7	Pipe Fragments, 1 Kaolin Bowl (3), 2 Kaolin Stems (4)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1819	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	3	Historic Ceramics (Coarse Earthenware)	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1820	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	2	Fired Daub				

1283-1821	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	158	Lithics				
1283-1822	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	24	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1823	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu Alloy (Straight Pin)	Yes		Clothing Group	Sewing Implements
1283-1824	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu Alloy (Rolled Bead Fragment)	Yes		Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments
1283-1825	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	3	Cu Fragments	Yes		Metal Resources	Scrap
1283-1826	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	9	Fe Nails(?)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1827	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	27	Fe Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1828	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	1	Shell Bead				
1283-1829	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	2	Modified Shell(?)				
1283-1830	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1831	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	25	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments

1283-1832	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1833	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	2	Botanical Remains				
1283-1834	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)	16	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1835	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)	3	Pip Fragments, Bowl (3)				
1283-1836	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)	30	Lithics				
1283-1837	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)	13	Pb Shot/1 Pb Fragment	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1837	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)	13	Pb shot/1 Pb frag.	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1838	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)	8	Fe objects (bolt, Nail tip)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1839	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1840	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)	9	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1841	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)		Faunal Remains				

1283-1842	M-A13, zone IIIA, lev. 2 (10-15cm)	4	Botanical Remain (1 Peach pit)				
1283-1843	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1	50	Prehistoric Ceramics (1 Buckley-type)				
1283-1844	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1	1	Historic Ceramic, tin glazed earthenware, English 1680-1700	Yes	1680-1690	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1845	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1	17	Lithics				
1283-1846	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1	2	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1847	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1	1	Cu Alloy Fragment	Yes		Metal Resources	Unknown
1283-1848	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1	6	Fe Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1849	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1		Shell Sample				
1283-1850	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1	1	Glass Bead	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1851	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1		Faunal Remains				
1283-1852	M-A13, zone IVA, lev. 1	1	Botanical Remian (Chenopodium)				
1283-1853	M-A14, zone IIA, Upper 10cm	1	Lithic				
1283-1854	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm	66	Prehistoric Ceramics				

1283-1855	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm	4	Pipe Fragments, Bowls (3) & Stem (1) hist.	Yes	1680-1720	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1856	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm	1	Historic Ceramic	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1857	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm	32	Lithics				
1283-1858	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm	7	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1859	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm	2	Fe Fragments 2 nails	Yes		Construction	Fasteners
1283-1860	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm		Shells				
1283-1861	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm	2	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1862	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm	3	Glass Fragments	Yes	1 mirror glass shard	Grooming Group	Mirror glass
1283-1863	M-A14, zone IIA, Bottom 10cm		Faunal Remains				
1283-1864	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	186	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1865	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	10	Pipe Fragments, Bowls (7) & Stems (3)			Personal Group	Entertainment Items

1283-1866	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Historic Ceramic (porcelain)	Yes	cup rim, no date	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1867	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	109	Lithics				
1283-1868	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	20	Pb Fragments (5) & Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1869	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Straight Pin	Yes		Clothing Group	Sewing Implements
1283-1870	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Wax Seal(?)	Yes	Missing		
1283-1871	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu Bead	Yes		Personal Group	Rolled/cut brass Ornaments
1283-1872	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Cu Alloy Fragments	Yes		Metal Resources	Scrap
1283-1873	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	12	Fe objects	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1874	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Shells				
1283-1875	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	20	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1876	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Glass Fragment	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Fragments

1283-1877	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1878	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Botanical Remains				
1283-1879	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.2, (10-?cm)	18	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1880	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.2, (10-?cm)	3	Pipe Fragments, Bowl (2) & Stem (1)				
1283-1881	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.2, (10-?cm)	1	Brick(?) Fragment	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-1882	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.2, (10-?cm)	3	Lithics				
1283-1883	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.2, (10-?cm)	5	Fe Fragments 1 nail	Yes		Metal resource	Fragments
1283-1884	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.2, (10-?cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1885	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, Profile & Photo Clean	11	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1886	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, Profile & Photo Clean	2	Pipe Bowl Fragments (historic)	Yes		Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1887	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2,	41	Lithics				

	Profile & Photo Clean						
1283-1888	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, Profile & Photo Clean	9	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1889	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, Profile & Photo Clean	2	Cu Alloy Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	Scrap
1283-1890	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, Profile & Photo Clean	5	Fe Fragments (1 Nail)	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1891	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, Profile & Photo Clean	1	Worked(?) Shell				
1283-1892	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, Profile & Photo Clean	1	Shell Bead				
1283-1893	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, Profile & Photo Clean	15	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1894	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, (0-15cm) Profile & Photo Clean	3	Glass Fragments	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Fragments
1283-1895	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2,		Faunal Remains				

	Profile & Photo Clean						
1283-1896	M-A14, zone IIIA, lev.1&2, Profile & Photo Clean	2	Botanical Remains				
1283-1897	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	207	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1898	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	1	Pipestem (Kaolin)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1899	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	12	Lithics				
1283-1900	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	1	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1901	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	2	Cu Alloy Fragments	Yes			
1283-1902	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)	2	Fe Fragments	Yes		Personal group	ornaments
1283-1903	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1904	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0- 10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1905	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10- 20cm)	76	Prehistoric Ceramics				

1283-1906	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	5	Lithics				
1283-1907	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Shell Pendant(?)				
1283-1908	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Shells				
1283-1909	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Drilled(?) Vertebrae				
1283-1910	M-A14, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1911	M-A14, Top of zone IVA, P.S. #1	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1912	M-A14, Top of zone IVA, P.S. #2	2	Fe Fragments	Yes	Missing	Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1913	M-A14, Top of zone IVA, P.S. #3	1	Historic Ceramic	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1914	M-A14, zone IVA, lev.1		Semi-Fired Clay Lump				
1283-1915	M-A14, zone IVA, lev.1	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment				
1283-1916	M-A14, zone IVA, lev.1	1	Lithic				
1283-1917	M-A14, zone IVA, lev.1	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1918	M-A14, zone IVA, lev.1	1	Fe Nail	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners

1283-1917	M-A14, zone IVA, lev.1	1	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1919	M-A14, zone IVA, lev.1		Faunal Remains				
1283-1920	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1	36	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1921	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1	6	Pipe Fragments, Bowl(3) & Stem(3)-1 Kaolin (2 hist. frag. Stem frag.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1922	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1	7	Brick Fragments	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-1923	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1	15	Lithics				
1283-1924	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1	1	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1925	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1	5	Fe Fragments	Yes	2 nails	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1926	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1		Shells				
1283-1927	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1	2	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1928	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1		Faunal Remains				
1283-1929	M-A9, zone IIB, lev.1	3	Botanical Remains				
1283-1930	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	254	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1931	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	8	Pipe Fragments, Stems(5) & Bowls (3)				

1283-1932	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	4	Historic Ceramics (1 stoneware, salt glaze, brown)	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1932a	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Brick Fragments	Yes		Construction Group	Building Materials
1283-1933	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	52	Lithics				
1283-1934	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	(2) Pb shot, (1) Pb object	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-1935	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Cu Alloy Fragments (1 brass tack)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1936	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	4	Fe Fragments	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-1937	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	7	Shell Beads				
1283-1938	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-1939	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal Group	Ornaments
1283-1940	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Glass Fragments	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Fragments
1283-1941	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				

1283-1942	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Botanical Remains				
1283-1943	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Human Cranium Fragment				
1283-1944	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion	54	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1945	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion	9	Pipe Fragments, (4) Stems-2 Kaolin & (5) Bowls (1 hist. stem frag.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1946	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion	1	Historic Ceramic (tin-glaze earthenware) English 1640-1775+	Yes	1640-1700	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1947	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion	5	Brick Fragments	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials
1283-1948	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion	36	Lithics				
1283-1949	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion	5	Pb shot	Yes		Arms Group	Ammunition

1283-1950	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion	1	Cu Alloy Fragment	Yes			
1283-1951	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion	7	Fe fragments (1 nail)	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1952	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion		Shells				
1283-1953	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion	2	Glass Beads	Yes	Loaned to Southern Illinois University	Personal group	Ornaments
1283-1954	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.1 (0-10cm), S. Portion		Faunal Remains				
1283-1955	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.2, S. Portion	140	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1956	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.2, S. Portion	4	Pipe Fragments, (3) bowls & (1) stem (kaolin)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1957	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.2, S. Portion	1	Historic Ceramic (Rhenish Brown)	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-1958	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.2, S. Portion	1	Brick (?) Fragments	Yes		Architecture Group	Building Materials

1283-1959	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.2, S. Portion	18	Lithics				
1283-1960	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.2, S. Portion	2	Pb Shot	Yes		Arms group	Ammunition
1283-1961	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.2, S. Portion	1	Fe Nail	Yes		Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-1962	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.2, S. Portion	2	Shell Beads				
1283-1963	M-A9, zone IIIA, lev.2, S. Portion		Faunal Remains				
1283-1964	M-A9, zone IIIA,B Transtion Photo Clean	13	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1965	M-A9, zone IIIA,B Transtion Photo Clean	1	Lithic				
1283-1966	M-A9, zone IIIA,B Transtion Photo Clean		Shell Sample				
1283-1967	M-A9, zone IIIA,B Transtion Photo Clean		Faunal Remains				
1283-1968	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, P.S. #1	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				

1283-1969	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, P.S. #2	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1970	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, P.S. #3	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1971	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, P.S. #4	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1972	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, P.S. #5	8	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1973	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, P.S. #6	1	Lithi				
1283-1974	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, P.S. #7	24	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1975	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, P.S. #8	1	Fe Object (Hand-anvil)	Yes		Misc. Hardware	Construction Tools
1283-1976	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, P.S. #9	1	Fe Gunlock (Snaphaunce)	Yes	In Archives in Joyner	Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-1977	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, Assoc. w/ P.S. #9	1	Prehistoric Ceramic				
1283-1978	M-A9, Top of zone IIIB, Assoc. w/ P.S. #9	1	Shell Hoe				
1283-1979	Fea. 8, Lev.1 (10-20cm)	68	Prehistoric Ceramics				

1283-1980	Fea. 8, Lev.1 (10-20cm)	2	Lithics				
1283-1981	Fea. 8, Lev.1 (10-20cm)	1	Modified Shell(?)				
1283-1982	Fea. 8, Lev.1 (10-20cm)		Shells				
1283-1983	Fea. 8, Lev.1 (10-20cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-1984	M-A9, Top of zone IIIA, Photo clean, above Fea. 8	3	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1985	M-A9, Top of zone IIIA, Photo clean, above Fea. 8	1	Worked Shell(?)				
1283-1986	M-A9, Top of zone IIIA, Photo clean, above Fea. 8		Faunal Remains				
1283-1987	M-A10, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (5cm)	1	V. Mercenaria sample				
1283-1988	Fea. 5A, Lev. 1 (8cm)	2	V. Mercenaria sample				
1283-1989	Fea. 5A, Lev. 2 (7cm)	1	V. Mercenaria sample				
1283-1990	Fea. 5A, Lev. 2	7	V. Mercenaria sample				
1283-1991	Fea. 5A, Lev. 3	4	V. Mercenaria sample				
1283-1992	M-A11, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (4cm)	1	V. Mercenaria sample #1				

1283-1993	M-A11, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (7cm)	1	V. Mercenaria sample #2				
1283-1994	M-A11, zone IIIB, Bottom of Lev.1 (0-10)	2	V. Mercenaria sample				
1283-1995	M-A11, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (0-10)	3	V. Mercenaria sample				
1283-1995a		9	Pipestem frags. (2 hist. stem frags.)	Yes	1650-1680	Personal Group	Entertainment Items
1283-1996	M-A9, zone IIIA (7.5cm), Lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	V. Mercenaria sample				
1283-1997	M-A9, zone IIIA (7.5cm), Lev.1 (10cm)	1	V. Mercenaria sample				
1283-1998	GC Area, Surface Collection	2	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-1999	GC Area, Surface Collection	2	Lithics				
1283-2000	GC Area, Surface Collection	2	Fe Object (modern?) (UID tool?) (Woodworking tool?)	Yes			
1283-2000a	Surface Adjacent to GC-A3	1	(UID tool?) (Woodworking tool?)	Yes			

1283-2000b	Surface Adjacent to GC-A3	6	Fe objects (large pieces?)	Yes			
1283-2001	GC Area, Shovel Test #1	3	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-2002	GC Area, Shovel Test #1	1	Lithic				
1283-2003	GC Area, Shovel Test #1	4	Faunal Remains				
1283-2004	GC Area, Shovel Test #2	3	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-2005	GC Area, Shovel Test #2	2	Historic Ceramics	Yes	(1) tin glazed, base of vase buff bodied, no date	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-2006	GC Area, Shovel Test #2	18	Faunal Remains				
1283-2007	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0- 10cm)	176	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-2008	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0- 10cm)	9	Pipe Fragments, Stems(5) & Bowls (4)				
1283-2009	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0- 10cm)	4	Historic Ceramics (tin- glazed earthenware)	Yes	Tin glazed (3) white, plain (1) Hand-painted blue, yellowish paste 1640- 1700	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-2010A	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0- 10cm)	1	Brick Fragment	Yes	size of a med. Rock	Architecture Group	Building Materials

1283-2010B	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	33	Flint Debitage				
1283-2011	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	18	Lithics				
1283-2012	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Cu Fragments	Yes		Metal Resources	Scrap
1283-2013	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	11	Fe Objects/frags.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments
1283-2014	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Pb Shot	Yes	(1) musket ball	Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-2015	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	7	Glass Fragments	Yes	Modern		
1283-2016	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2017	Sq. C-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Venus Mercenaria Samples				
1283-2018	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	184	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-2019	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Pipestem Fragment				
1283-2020	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	2	Flint Debitage				

1283-2021	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	17	Lithics				
1283-2022	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	2	Sandstone abraders				
1283-2023	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Marl				
1283-2024	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Fe Objects (1 large hardware object?)	Yes	(dog lock)	Arms Group	Gun Parts
1283-2025	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Shell bead				
1283-2026	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Bead Blank (?)				
1283-2027	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2028	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Botanical Remain				
1283-2029	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIA, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	4	Venus Mercenaria Samples				
1283-2030	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (0-10cm), gray sand	76	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-2031	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1	1	Pipestem fragment				

	(0-10cm), gray sand						
1283-2032	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (0-10cm), gray sand	1	Shell fragment				
1283-2033	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (0-10cm), gray sand		Faunal Remains				
1283-2034	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (0-10cm), gray sand	1	Botanical remain				
1283-2035	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (0-10cm), gray sand		Carbon sample				
1283-2036	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 NE Quadrant	35	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-2037	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 NE Quadrant		Faunal Remains				
1283-2038	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 NE Quadrant	3	Venus Mercenaria Samples				
1283-2039	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 NE Quadrant		Carbon sample				
1283-2040	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 NE Quadrant		C14 Sample (Scallops)				

1283-2041	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 NE Quadrant	33	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2042	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 NE Quadrant		Faunal Remains				
1283-2043	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (NW, SW, SE Quad)	3	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-2044	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (NW, SW, SE Quad)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2045	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (NW, SW, SE Quad)		Venus Mercenaria Samples				
1283-2046	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (NW, SW, SE Quad)		Carbon Sample				
1283-2047	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.2 (NE Quad)	35	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2048	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.2 (NE Quad)	1	Lithic (jasper)				
1283-2049	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.2 (NE Quad)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2050	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.2	55	Prehistoric ceramics				

	(NW, SE, SW Quads)						
1283-2051	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.2 (NW, SE, SW Quads)	1	Lithic				
1283-2052	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.2 (NW, SE, SW Quads)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2053	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.3	22	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2054	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.3	3	Lithics (jasper)				
1283-2055	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.3	1	Sandstone abrader				
1283-2056	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.3		Faunal Remains				
1283-2057	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.3		Shell sample (scallop)				
1283-2058	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.4	34	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2059	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.4	2	Lithics				
1283-2060	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.4	1	Sandstone Fragment				
1283-2061	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.4	1	Shell fragment				
1283-2062	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.4		Faunal Remains				
1283-2063	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB, Lev.4		Carbon sample				
1283-2064	Sq. GC-A3, zone IIIB,		Carbon sample				

	Lev.5/ Feature 11						
1283-2065	M-A Area Backfill	2	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2066	Sq. M-A8, Fea. 5A/5B, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Float sample, Heavy fraction				
1283-2067	Sq. M-A8, Fea. 5A/5B, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Float Sample, Light fraction				
1283-2068	Sq. M-A10, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Float, Heavy fraction				
1283-2069	Sq. M-A10, zone IIIB, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Float, Light fraction				
1283-2070	Sq. M-A10, zone IIIB, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Float, Heavy fraction				
1283-2071	Sq. M-A10, zone IIIB, Lev.2 (10-20cm)	2	Float, light fraction				
1283-2072	Sq. M-A10, fea. 5A, zone IIIB, Lev.1	1	Float, light fraction				
1283-2073	Sq. M-A10, fea. 5A, pit #1, base bottom (10cm)	1	Float, heavy fraction				
1283-2074	Sq. M-A10, fea. 5A, pit #1, base bottom (10cm)	1	Float, light fraction				

1283-2075	Sq. M-A11, fea. 5A, Lev. 1	2	Float, Heavy fraction				
1283-2076	Sq. M-A11, Fea. 5A, Lev.1	1	Float, Light fraction				
1283-2077	Sq. M-A15, zone IIA	5	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2078	Sq. M-A15, zone IIB	12	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2079	Sq. M-A15, zone IIB	3	Pipe fragments (1) Bowl (2) Stems				
1283-2080	Sq. M-A15, zone IIB	21	Lithics				
1283-2081	Sq. M-A15, zone IIB	1	Cu alloy fragment	Yes	Missing		
1283-2082	Sq. M-A15, zone IIB	2	Fe Nail (?) Fragments	Yes	Missing	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-2083	Sq. M-A15, zone IIB		Faunal remains				
1283-2084	Sq. M-A15, zone IIB	1	Botanical remain				
1283-2085	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	101	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2086	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	6	Pipe fragments (4) bowls (2) stems				
1283-2087	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Historic ceramics	Yes	17th c.	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics

1283-2088	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	4	Geologic Specimens (?)				
1283-2089	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	CSPP				
1283-2090	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	37	Lithics				
1283-2091	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	15	Flint debitage				
1283-2092	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu alloy tack	Yes	Missing	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-2093	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Cu alloy fragment	Yes	Missing		
1283-2094	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	14	Fe nail fragments	Yes	Missing	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-2095	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	6	Pb shot	Yes	Missing	Arms Group	Ammunition
1283-2096	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Glass beads	Yes		Personal group	Ornaments
1283-2097	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2098	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIA, Lev.1 (0-10cm)		Carbon Sample				

1283-2099	Sq. M-A15m Dk. Black area, above fea. 5A	12	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2100	Sq. M-A15m Dk. Black area, above fea. 5A	1	Sandstone fragment				
1283-2101	Sq. M-A15m Dk. Black area, above fea. 5A		Faunal Remains				
1283-2102	Sq. M-A15, top of zone IIIB, lev.1	1	Sandstone Abrader				
1283-2103	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	238	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2104	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Pipe fragments (1) Bowl (2) Stems				
1283-2105	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	51	Lithics				
1283-2106	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Cu alloy Bell (?) Fragment	Yes	Missing	Personal group	Ornaments
1283-2107	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Fe Nails	Yes	Missing	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-2108	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Fe Fragments	Yes	Missing	Metal Resources	

1283-2109	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Pb Fragment	Yes	Missing	Metal Resources	
1283-2110	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Shell Disc. Bead blank				
1283-2111	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Bone beads				
1283-2112	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3 bags	Faunal Remains				
1283-2113	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	wood fragment				
1283-2114	Sq, M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Carbon sample				
1283-2115	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	244	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2116	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	2	Pipe fragments (2) stems				
1283-2117	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	20	Lithics				
1283-2118	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	9	Sandstone fragments				
1283-2119	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	3	Sandstone (?)				

1283-2120	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Cu alloy frag.	Yes	Missing		
1283-2121	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Fe nail	Yes	Missing	Architecture Group	Construction Fasteners
1283-2122	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Fe frag. (chisel blade)	Yes		Misc. Hard	Tools Group
1283-2123	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	1	Shell (cut)				
1283-2124	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)	2 bags	Faunal Remains				
1283-2125	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Carbon sample				
1283-2126	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.3, S. portion of unit ONLY	37	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2127	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.3, S. portion of unit ONLY	1	Sandstone				
1283-2128	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.3, S. portion of unit ONLY	2	Shell Sample				

1283-2129	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev.3, S. portion of unit ONLY		Faunal Remains				
1283-2130	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev. 4 (30-40cm)	31	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2131	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev. 4 (30-40cm)	3	Lithics				
1283-2132	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev. 4 (30-40cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2133	Sq. M-A15, zone IIIB, lev. 4 (30-40cm)		Carbon Sample				
1283-2134	Sq. M-A15, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #1	1	Shell (worked?)				
1283-2135	Sq. M-A15, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #2	2	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2136	Sq. M-A15, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #3	2	Geologic Specimens				
1283-2137	Sq. M-A15, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #4	3	Prehistoric ceramics				

1283-2138	Sq. M-A15, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #5	2	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2139	Sq. M-A15, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #6	1	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2140	Sq. M-A14, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #7	1	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2141	Sq. M-A14, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #8	8	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2142	Sq. M-A14, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #9	1	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2143	Sq. M-A14, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #10	1	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2144	Sq. M-A14, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #11	1	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2145	Sq. M-A14, Botton zone IIIB/top zone IV, p.s. #12	2	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2146	Sq. MA-15, zone IVA	7	Prehistoric ceramics				

	(trans.), lev.1 (0-5cm)						
1283-2147	Sq. MA-15, zone IVA (trans.), lev.1 (0-5cm)	1	Geologic specimen				
1283-2148	Sq. MA-15, zone IVA (trans.), lev.1 (0-5cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2149	Sq. MA-15, zone IVA (trans.), lev.1 (0-5cm)		Shell				
1283-2150	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIB/fea.5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)	88	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2151	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIB/fea.5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Pipe stem				
1283-2152	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIB/fea.5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)	5	Lithics				
1283-2153	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIB/fea.5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)	2	Sandstone				
1283-2154	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIB/fea.5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Faunal Remains				

1283-2155	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIB/fea.5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	Shell Sample				
1283-2156	Sq. MA-15, fea.5A, lev.2 (10-20cm)	129	Prehistoric Ceramics				
1283-2157	Sq. MA-15, fea.5A, lev.2 (10-20cm)	5	Lithics				
1283-2158	Sq. MA-15, fea.5A, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2159	Sq. MA-15, Bottom of fea. 5A, P.S.#1	1	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2160	Sq. MA-15, W. profile clean, fea.5A	6	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2161	Sq. MA-15, W. profile clean, fea.5A	1	Lithic				
1283-2162	Sq. MA-15, W. profile clean, fea.5A		Faunal Remains				
1283-2163	Sq. MA-15, E. profile clean, fea.5A	2	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2164	Sq. MA-15, E. profile clean, fea.5A		Faunal remains				
1283-2165	Sq. MA-15, E. profile clean, fea.5A		Shell sample				

1283-2166	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIA, lev. 1	1	V. mercenaria sample				
1283-2167	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIB, lev. 1 (0-10cm)	3	V. mercenaria samples				
1283-2168	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIB, lev. 2 (10-20cm)	3	V. mercenaria samples				
1283-2169	Sq. MA-15, zone IIIB, lev. 3 (20-30cm), S. Portion of unit (partial level)	3	V. mercenaria samples				
1283-2170	Sq. MA-15, fea. 5A, lev.1, 48 cmbs	3	V. mercenaria samples				
1283-2171	Sq. MA-15, fea. 5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)	79	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2172	Sq. MA-15, fea. 5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)	9	Lithics				
1283-2173	Sq. MA-15, fea. 5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)	1	Conch hoe				
1283-2174	Sq. MA-15, fea. 5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Faunal remains				
1283-2175	Sq. MA-15, fea. 5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)		Carbon Sample				
1283-2176	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Prehistoric ceramics				

1283-2177	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Faunal remains				
1283-2178	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.2 (10-20cm)		Carbon Sample				
1283-2179	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.3 (20-30cm)	76	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2180	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.3 (20-30cm)	4	Sandstone frags.				
1283-2181	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.3 (20-30cm)	15	Lithics				
1283-2182	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.3 (20-30cm)	1	Iron concretion	Yes	Missing	Metal Resources	
1283-2183	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.3 (20-30cm)		Faunal remains				
1283-2184	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.3 (20-30cm)		Shell Sample				
1283-2185	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.3 (20-30cm), charcoal concentration		C14 sample				
1283-2186	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.3 (20-30cm), Imbedded in pit wall		C14 sample				

1283-2187	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.3 (20-30cm), Random Charcoal		C14 sample				
1283-2188	Sq. MA-14, Bottom of fea. 5A, lev.4 (30- 40cm)	4	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2189	Sq. MA-14, Bottom of fea. 5A, lev.4 (30- 40cm)	1	Lithic				
1283-2190	Sq. MA-14, Bottom of fea. 5A, lev.4 (30- 40cm)		Faunal Remains				
1283-2191	Sq. MA-14, Bottom of fea. 5A, lev.4 (30- 40cm)		C14 Sample				
1283-2192	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, North sidewall cleaning	6	Prehistoric ceramics				
1283-2193	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, North sidewall cleaning		Faunal Remains				
1283-2194	Sq. MA-14, zone IV, (N. End), photo clean	3	Prehistoric ceramics				

1283-2195	Sq. MA-14, zone IV, (N. End), photo clean	1	Lithic				
1283-2196	Sq. MA-14, zone IV, (N. End), photo clean		Faunal Remains				
1283-2197	Sq. MA-14, zone IVA		Oyster sample				
1283-2198	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.1 (0-10cm)	3	V. mercenaria samples				
1283-2199	Sq. MA-14, fea. 5A, lev.1 (0-10cm), w depression	3	V. mercenaria samples				
1283-2200	No prov.	10	Ceramic sherds (creamware)	Yes	Modern	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-2201	No prov.	2	Green glass frag.	Yes		Food Consumption Group	Bottle glass
1283-2202	No prov.	1	Ceramic sherd (Earthenware, tin glaze)	Yes	Modern	Food Consumption Group	Ceramics
1283-2203	M-B, East Midden, Float sample Test B	1	Iron frag.	Yes		Metal resources	Fragments

