

Abstract

Jennifer L. Gabriel. New Data, Old Methods: A Functional Analysis of Colonial Era Structures on the “Wooten-Marnan Lot” at Brunswick Town, North Carolina. (Under the direction of Dr. Charles R. Ewen) Department of Anthropology, April 2012.

Two archaeological features, N26 and N29, at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site were originally located and minimally excavated by Stanley South in the late 1950s. Historical documents and limited excavations led South to interpret both N26 and N29 as colonial era features. Further archaeological investigations during the 2009 and 2011 William Peace University field schools gathered new information indicating that South’s interpretation of feature N26 should be reconsidered. While the functional nature of N26 is still unknown, new evidence indicates that it is of Civil War origin, not colonial. Feature N29 was determined to be a colonial era dwelling as South previously hypothesized. It was also concluded through quantitative pattern analysis and qualitative analysis of artifacts, that the occupants of the dwelling associated with N29 was of high socioeconomic status.

New Data, Old Methods:
A Functional Analysis of Colonial Era Structures
on the “Wooten-Marnan Lot” at Brunswick Town, North Carolina

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Department of Anthropology
East Carolina University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts in Anthropology

by
Jennifer L. Gabriel

April, 2012

New Data, Old Methods:
A Functional Analysis of Colonial Era Structures
on the “Wooten-Marnan Lot” at Brunswick Town, North Carolina

by
Jennifer L. Gabriel

Approved by:

Director of Thesis _____
Dr. Charles R. Ewen

Committee Member _____
Dr. I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.

Committee Member _____
Dr. Linda D. Wolfe

Committee Member _____
Thomas E. Beaman, Jr., RPA

Chair of the Department of Anthropology _____
Dr. Linda D. Wolfe

Dean of the Graduate School _____
Dr. Paul Gemperline

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I would like to give my deepest thanks and appreciation to my advisor and thesis committee chair, Dr. Charles Ewen, for his help and support throughout my graduate experience. Without his guidance and expertise, both in the classroom and in the field, I would not be the archaeologist that I am today. Dr. Ewen's encouragement and reassuring words helped me when I needed it most. Thank you for making the past two years a remarkable experience and giving me the tools I need to succeed.

Second, I would like to thank the members of my committee, Dr. Randy Daniel, Dr. Linda Wolfe, and Thomas Beaman, Jr., for their time and insightful comments on my thesis and research. Their various perspectives and criticisms have helped shape the chapters that follow. I would like to give special thanks to Thomas Beaman, Jr., for the countless hours of conversation, field work, and data pertaining to Brunswick Town and my research. Without your advice, this thesis would be but a shadow of what it is today.

My appreciation to Thomas Beaman, Jr., of Wake Technical Community College, and Dr. Vincent Melomo, of William Peace University, cannot be expressed enough. These individuals and institutions provided access to the colonial period artifacts from the 2009 and 2011 William Peace field schools in which this study is based on. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to analyze these artifacts, and for the use of various photographs and maps throughout this thesis. Similarly, without the hard work and dedication from the students and volunteers of both field schools, this research would not have been possible and I hope this product reflects well on their efforts.

Special thanks go to Dr. Stanley South for the information he shared with me on his excavations in the northern area of Brunswick Town. Dr. South was kind enough to recount his memories of excavating features in this area and answer questions pertaining to my research. It was an honor to follow in the footsteps of such an influential individual in historical archaeology, and to carry his work a bit further.

I appreciate the support, information, help, and involvement from Brenda Bryant, Jim McKee, Shannon Walker, the other staff members and volunteers of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site. Thank you all for allowing access to your site, personnel, resources, and equipment that made my research possible.

Finally, I would like to thank a group of friends, family, and colleagues who have provided me with countless hours of enthusiastic support, guidance, and encouragement. To my parents, Watson and Debbie Gabriel, I cannot say thank you enough for your generosity and support throughout the years. Bryan Wiggins, whom has stuck with me always and held me up in the worst of times, thank you. Hannah Smith, thank you for your countless hours of help both in and out of the field, and for moral support when I needed it the most. Dr. Simmons of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, thank you for the inspiration to do archaeology, as well as the allowance to help direct the 2009 and 2011 Summer Ventures in Science and Math students. To my graduate peers, I could not have done this without the many hours of laughter and fond memories with each and every one of you.

Table of Contents

List of Tables	xi
List of Figures	xii
Chapter One: Introduction	1
Introduction	1
Brunswick Town, A Colonial Era Port Town	2
Archaeology at Brunswick Town	3
Research Directives and Hypotheses	4
Chapter Two: Historical Review	7
Early History of the Cape Fear Region	7
A History of Brunswick Town	9
A Brief History of Fort Anderson	19
History of Town Lots 344, 345, and 346 at Brunswick Town	20
Conclusion	24
Chapter Three: Archaeological History	26
Introduction	26
Archaeology Research Comes to Brunswick Town: Lee, Tarlton and South	27
Features N26, N27, and N29 on Town Lots 344, 345, and 346	35
2009 and 2011 Peace College Field Schools	36
Conclusion	43
Chapter Four: The Carolina Artifact Pattern and Other Theoretical Concerns	44
Introduction	44

The Carolina Artifact Pattern	45
The Carolina Elite Pattern.....	49
Garrow’s Ceramic to Wine Bottle Ratio	50
Conclusion	52
Chapter Five: Data Analysis	53
Introduction.....	53
Site Preparation.....	53
Excavation Methodology of the 2009 and 2011 Field Season.....	54
Artifact Analysis for Feature N26	58
Artifact Analysis for Feature N29	63
Conclusion	69
Chapter Six: Conclusions.....	71
Introduction.....	71
Feature N26 Results.....	71
The Carolina Artifact Pattern	71
Comparative Kitchen Structures at Brunswick Town.....	72
A Reconsideration for Feature N26.....	73
Feature N26 Conclusions	78
Feature N29 Results.....	78
The Carolina Artifact Pattern	78
The Carolina Elite Pattern.....	79
Multiple Contextual Lines of Evidence for an Elite Residence.....	82

Garrow's Spirit Glass to Ceramics Ratio	86
Feature N29 Conclusions	87
Final Conclusions and Future Research Directives	88
Works Cited	91
Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26	97
Appendix B: Artifact Data from Feature N29	107
Appendix C: Civil War Era Artifact Data from Feature N26	147

List of Tables

1. South's Artifact Classes and Groups (South 1977:95).....	47
2. South's Carolina Artifact Pattern Normative Ranges (South 1977:107)	48
3. Beaman's proposed artifact frequency ranges in the Carolina Elite Pattern (Beaman 2001:92)	50
4. The Artifact Assemblage from Feature N26 in South's Pattern Format	59
5. The Ceramic Assemblage from Feature N26.....	61
6. The Artifact Assemblage from Feature N29 in South's Pattern Format	64
7. The Ceramic Assemblage from Feature N29	65
8. N26 Assemblage Percentages Compared with the Carolina Artifact Pattern	72
9. Comparative Data from other Detached Kitchens at Brunswick Town (Thomas Beaman, Jr., Personal Communication 2012).....	73
10. Civil War Period Artifacts from Feature N26	76
11. Comparison of Artifact Frequencies of Excavated Barracks Structures (South 1959a) (Beaman and Melomo 2011:57).....	77
12. N29 Assemblage Percentages Compared with the Carolina Artifact Pattern	79
13. N29 Assemblage Percentages Compared with the Carolina Elite Pattern	80

List of Figures

1.	A map of North Carolina highlighting the location of Brunswick Town in relation to Wilmington. Image courtesy of Bryan Wiggins	9
2.	Lawrence Lee's 1958 <i>Reconstructed Lot Plan for the Town of Brunswick</i> depicting Maurice Moore's original lot plan, with study area highlighted in red. Original image located in Locating the Excavation Units at Brunswick Town and Reconstruction of the Brunswick Town Lot Plan (South 1962). Copy on file, Historic Sites Archaeology Files, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh	12
3.	Excerpt from <i>Plan of the Town and Port of Brunswick</i> by Claude J. Sauthier (1769) illustrating Brunswick Town commissioned by Governor Tryon. Highlighted area depicts area of study. Original on file, King's Map Collection, Reference Number CXXII 55, King George III's Topographic Collection, British Library, London. Copy on file, North Carolina Historic Sites Section, Archaeology Branch.....	16
4.	A timeline graphically depicting changing ownership of town lots 344, 345, and 346. Image courtesy of Bryan Wiggins.....	22
5.	Excerpt from C.J. Sauthier's 1769 Plan of the Town and Port of Brunswick in Brunswick County, North Carolina depicting town lots 344, 345, and 346	24
6.	Photo of the curved wall on town lot 27, feature S13, that made correlation of the 1769 Sauthier map possible. Photograph from the Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson photography collection, Historic Sites Archaeology Files, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh	29
7.	Lawrence Lee's hand drawn map of the curved wall on town lot 27, feature S13, that made correlation of the 1769 Sauthier map possible. Image courtesy of Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources	30
8.	Stanley South's archaeological base map, correlated with Sauthier's 1769 map and the reconstructed lot plan by Lee.	31
9.	Excerpt from South's 1960 Archaeological Base Map depicting the northern section of Brunswick Town and the Civil War barracks area	34
10.	The 2009 and 2011 William Peace University excavation area archaeological base map. Original on file at William Peace University, Department of Anthropology. Digitized by Bryan Wiggins.....	38
11.	Photo of Feature N26 upon relocation. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology	40

12.	Photo of foundation rubble from the house depicted on the 1769 Sauthier Map and South's N29. Photo courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology	42
13.	Photograph of the 2009 and 2011 William Peace University Research Area in the barracks area of Fort Anderson. Photograph courtesy of Bryan Wiggins.....	54
14.	A decorative copper alloy drawer pull. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology	62
15.	A set of sleeve links from feature N29. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology	67
16.	A fragment of spinning wheel whorl from feature N29. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology	68
17.	A jetton from feature N29. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology	69
18.	A book latch from feature N29. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology	70
19.	A close up photograph depicting the construction of feature N26 with broken bricks and mortar of gray mud. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology	75
20.	A comprehensive map of Group 3 Units, depicting the architectural features of the dwelling associated with N29. Map on file at William Peace University, Department of Anthropology	84

Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction

Historical archaeology began as little more than a “hand maiden to history” (Hume 1964) and an “auxiliary science to American history” (Harrington 1955). Investigations during this time period with well known archaeologists such as J.C. Harrington (1957) at Fort Necessity, and William S. Tarlton (1954) at Somerset Place used archaeology as nothing more than a way to supplement the historical record. These investigations focused primarily on sites that represent well known people and events of American history.

However, with the advent of Processual Archaeology in the 1960s, archaeologists such as Lewis Binford (1962b) began to push for new scientific methodologies, which breathed fresh air into both prehistoric and later, historical archaeology. Research in historical archaeology during this time period shifted from supplementation of the historical record, to research designs with hypotheses to be tested that reflected generalized anthropological processes inherent in the archaeological record. These archaeological processes are the key for archaeologists to understand the life ways of past peoples.

Archaeologists such as Stanley South (1977), with his seminal work *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*, proposed scientific, quantitative methodologies in which these anthropological cultural processes could be revealed. Scientific archaeology, according to South (1977:15-16) uses inductive reasoning to form generalizations of observed phenomenon. Hypotheses are then generated and tested based on these observed phenomenon using the hypothetico-deductive method against further observations of data. Previous archaeological

methods, instead, had its emphasis on the use of inductive reasoning of observed data to develop generalized statements of theory (South 1977:15-16).

Armed with this new approach, South, and others after him, began researching sites such as colonial era Brunswick Town, and proposed generalized patterns such as the Carolina Artifact Pattern that could be used to organize artifactual data to test specific hypotheses. South's main goal was to "gain an understanding of the processes in the past cultural system to which the people who occupied the site were responding – world trade, contact with Native Americans, religious beliefs, and adapting to the environment in a new world" (South 2010:249).

Brunswick Town, A Colonial Era Port Town

This thesis focuses on Brunswick Town, a colonial era port town located on the western banks of the Cape Fear River, just south of modern day Wilmington, North Carolina. Founded by a prominent member of South Carolinian society, Maurice Moore, in 1726, Brunswick Town attracted a number of wealthy individuals who sought new areas to enhance their economic and political positions in society (South 2010:2). As a budding port town that would eventually become heavily involved in the successful export of naval stores for the American colonies and Britain, Brunswick grew quickly over the years and gained political notoriety in the Cape Fear Region (Lee 1952:234-235).

Brunswick Town's success was relatively short lived, as a series of unfortunate events befell the town. As a result of a long standing trade rivalry between England and Spain, Brunswick was attacked by Spanish privateers, which resulted in major damage to the town in 1748 (Lee 1952:237). Afterwards, Brunswick recovered somewhat until 1769 when a terrible

hurricane swept through the region, which resulted in even more damage to the already distressed town. Raids by British armies on Brunswick during the American Revolution left several town structures being burned. The majority of individuals who fled for the safety of nearby Wilmington never returned. By 1776, the town was mostly deserted of residents, and was stripped of all political power (Lee 1952: 244-245).

Archaeology at Brunswick Town

While antiquarian activity brought the first historian, James Sprunt, to Brunswick in the 1890s, it would not be until the 1950s that true research came to the town. With the work of three men, Lawrence Lee, William S. Tarlton, and Stanley South, historical research and scientific archaeology were conducted over the two next decades.

Lee's research in the early 1950s provided a wealth of historical data previously unknown about Brunswick, as well as the impetus to conduct archaeological investigations at the site to answer questions with unknown answers that pertained to the physical aspects of the town. Together, Tarlton and Lee worked on the first systematic, scientific archaeological investigations at Brunswick. They strove to understand the physical aspects of the town, as well as develop part of the site for public visitation (Beaman et al. 1998:5).

When Lee returned to The Citadel where he taught history, Stanley South joined Tarlton in the late 1950s. Over the next decade, South would carry out archaeological investigations primarily in the central and southern portions of the town that were slated for development for the public (Beaman et al. 1998:9-10). However, the northern area of Brunswick Town that was not being developed for the public only received minimal exploration by South. Investigations in

this area focused primarily on the initial identification of structures. South tested and recoded a number of features in this area, including features N26 and N29 that are the primary focus of this study. While a generalized history of this area is known from documentation, many of the details of the physical structures remain unknown (South 2010:191-195).

In 2009, William Peace University launched the first systematic, scientific excavations in the northern barracks area of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson (North Carolina State Site 31BW376**12) under the direction of Thomas Beaman, Jr., and Vincent Melomo since South finished his research in the late 1960s. While the research design of the field school was primarily aimed at Civil War barrack features that lie on top of the ruins of Brunswick town, a significant amount of colonial era artifacts were recovered in two groups of units (Beaman and Melomo 2011:2). These groups of colonial era artifacts were found to correlate with the location of features N26 and N29 that South had previously discovered and minimally tested (Beaman and Melomo 2011:32).

In 2011, William Peace University returned to the northern area of Brunswick Town with an expanded research design to continue research on the Civil War barracks, as well as the areas associated with South's feature N26 and N29 (Beaman 2011:6). Excavations were successful in the relocation of both of these colonial features, as well as the collection of more artifactual data to aid in the interpretation of the function of the structures associated with them.

Research Directives and Hypotheses

This study seeks to further analyze the Colonial period artifacts recovered from features N26 and N29, located in the minimally researched northwestern portion of Brunswick Town

during the 2009 and 2011 William Peace University field seasons. An effort to identify the structures shown on South's 1960 base map, believed to be a colonial era kitchen associated with feature N26, and a colonial era dwelling associated with feature N29, was undertaken with the use of the Carolina Artifact Pattern as developed by South (1977). It is argued that when recovered artifact frequencies are compared against the normative frequencies established by South for 18th century colonial British homes, the function of the associated structures will be revealed.

Status will also be studied from the recovered artifact assemblage belonging to the colonial era dwelling associated with feature N29. Quantitative methods used will include Thomas Beaman, Jr.'s (2001) Carolina Elite Pattern, and Patrick Garrow's (1989) Ceramics to Spirit Glass Ratio. Qualitative analysis of artifacts will also be performed to help determine status to assess the status of the occupants who once dwelt in the structures.

In the chapters that follow, the reader is taken along a logical pathway that is intended to build toward final conclusions. Chapter Two will provide historical information about the Cape Fear region and Brunswick Town. The archaeological history of Brunswick Town from its inception to the present is summarized in Chapter Three. Chapter Four reviews theoretical models that are used for data analysis. Data analysis results are presented in Chapter Five, while Chapter Six will offer interpretations and conclusions.

Hypotheses for this study were derived from historical documents and South's excavation reports of these two features from the late 1950s. South originally interpreted both features to be of colonial origin. While he did not give a conclusive functional interpretation for N26, historical documents indicated a detached kitchen associated with the Wooten-Marnan House stood on the

town lot where it is located (South 1959c). South interpreted feature N29 to be a dwelling, as his investigations correlated with a house depicted on the 1769 Sauthier map (South 1962).

However, as this study progressed, it became clear that South's interpretation of feature N26 as a colonial era feature was incorrect in light of new evidence. Instead, N26 was determined to be of the Civil War time period, while N29 was indeed colonial.

The first hypothesis tested during this study was that feature N26 is a colonial era detached kitchen. The second hypothesis tested was that feature N29 is a colonial era dwelling. As a result, the null hypothesis for Hypothesis One was that feature N26 is not a colonial era detached kitchen. The null hypothesis for Hypothesis Two was that feature N29 is not a colonial era dwelling.

Chapter 2: The History of Brunswick Town, Fort Anderson, and the Wooten-Marnan Lot

Early History of the Cape Fear Region

In 1584, the British first encountered and explored the American mainland on what is known today as Roanoke Island, North Carolina. In 1585 and 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh attempted to establish two permanent settlements on Roanoke Island. Both subsequently failed and remain a mystery still to this day. Successful colonization in the Americas did not transpire for the British until the establishment of Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 by the London Company. After the success of the Jamestown settlement, the British set out to further expand into the northeastern Albemarle Region of North Carolina.

In 1663, a group of Englishmen from Massachusetts interested in trade and with local Native populations attempted to settle the Cape Fear Region. Impressed by the land's potential, the New Englanders secured land grants from the Native Americans in an effort to raise cattle and swine (Sprunt 1916:30). The New Englanders quickly sailed home to obtain settlers to help colonize the Cape Fear. They returned but stayed only briefly, as the colonists abandoned the land, their cattle, and left a letter to warn other explorers against settling the Cape Fear (Lee 1951: 3). According to Lee, the reason for the failure of the colony is unclear (1951:3).

The second attempt to settle the Cape Fear region came in 1664 after Charles II granted loyal supporters the land of Carolina the previous year. This new regional settlement, again aimed at agricultural endeavors, was located several miles upstream on the Cape Fear River from the first attempted settlement at what is known as Old Town Creek (Lee 1951: 3-4; Loftfield

2005:36). In 1665, a group from Barbados joined the English in an attempt to establish a permanent colony called Charles Towne. Included in the group from Barbados was Colonel John Yeamans, who was appointed governor by the Lords Proprietors, a group of nobles chartered by the King to administer and grant land in the colonies (Lee 1951:4).

Charles Towne grew rapidly to around 800 people at its peak occupancy. Eventually, the settlers became spread out along the banks of the Cape Fear River for several miles, with Charles Towne remaining both the geographic, political, and defensive center of the settlement (Loftfield 2005:36). The Lords Proprietors' interests shifted to the south however, which left the Cape Fear Colonists to suffer and eventually fail at establishing a permanent colony due to neglect. After the failure at Old Town Creek in 1667, the Lords Proprietors did not attempt to resettle the Cape Fear Region. (Lee 1951:4).

After the fall of Charles Towne, the Lords Proprietors shifted their attention outside of the Cape Fear Region towards Charleston and Albemarle as a location to establish a permanent settlement. However, despite their lack of interest, the Cape Fear's rich natural resources were too abundant to be ignored for long. The need for large amounts of tar, pitch, turpentine, and other naval stores by the expanding colony turned the Lords Proprietors' attention back to the colonies along the eastern seaboard of the Americas and renewed their interest in the establishment of permanent settlements. The Cape Fear Region and surrounding areas, which were abandoned at the time, were covered in thick forests of long leaf pine trees and was seen as an untapped grove of natural resources. The location of the Cape Fear River and its many navigable tributaries made the successful exploitation of natural resources in the area possible (Lee 1951:4-8).

A History of Brunswick Town

Governor George Burrington and Maurice Moore (originally from Goose Creek, South Carolina) were the two men primarily responsible for the settlement of the Cape Fear region with the intention of exploiting the region's rich pine forest resources (Lee 1951:10). In 1713, Maurice Moore led a squadron of troops from South Carolina to aid in his brother's efforts that had been launched the previous year to help eradicate the Tuscarora Indians. After the war, Moore decided to stay in the Cape Fear region. He purchased property and married the widow of Colonel Samuel Swann (Lee 1951: 12-13). In 1715, Moore led another group of men to South Carolina to help defeat the Yamassee Indians. On his way to battle, he passed through the location on the Cape Fear River that he would later establish as Brunswick Town. It is not known for sure, but this may be when Moore first became interested in settlement in this region (Lee 1951:13).

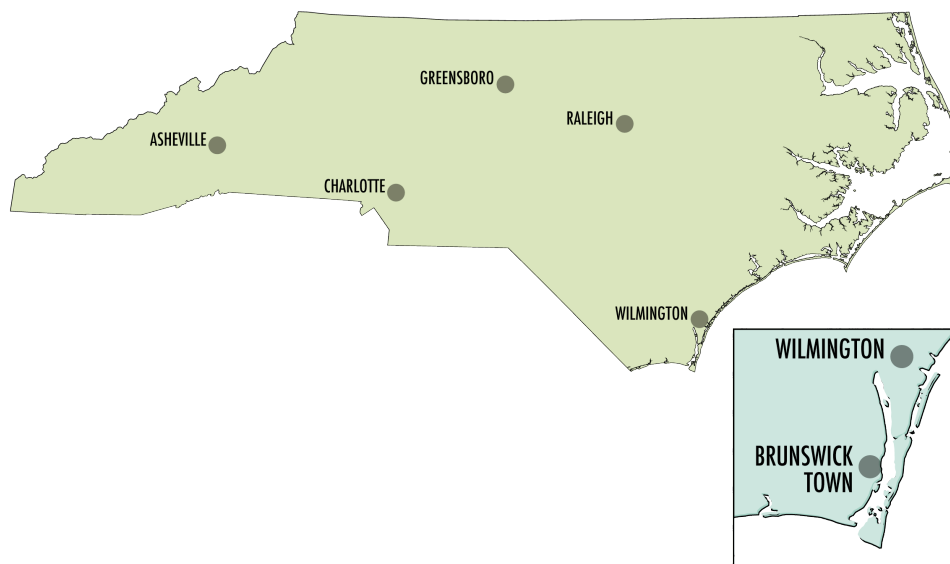


Figure 1. A map of North Carolina highlighting the location of Brunswick Town in relation to Wilmington. Image courtesy of Bryan Wiggins.

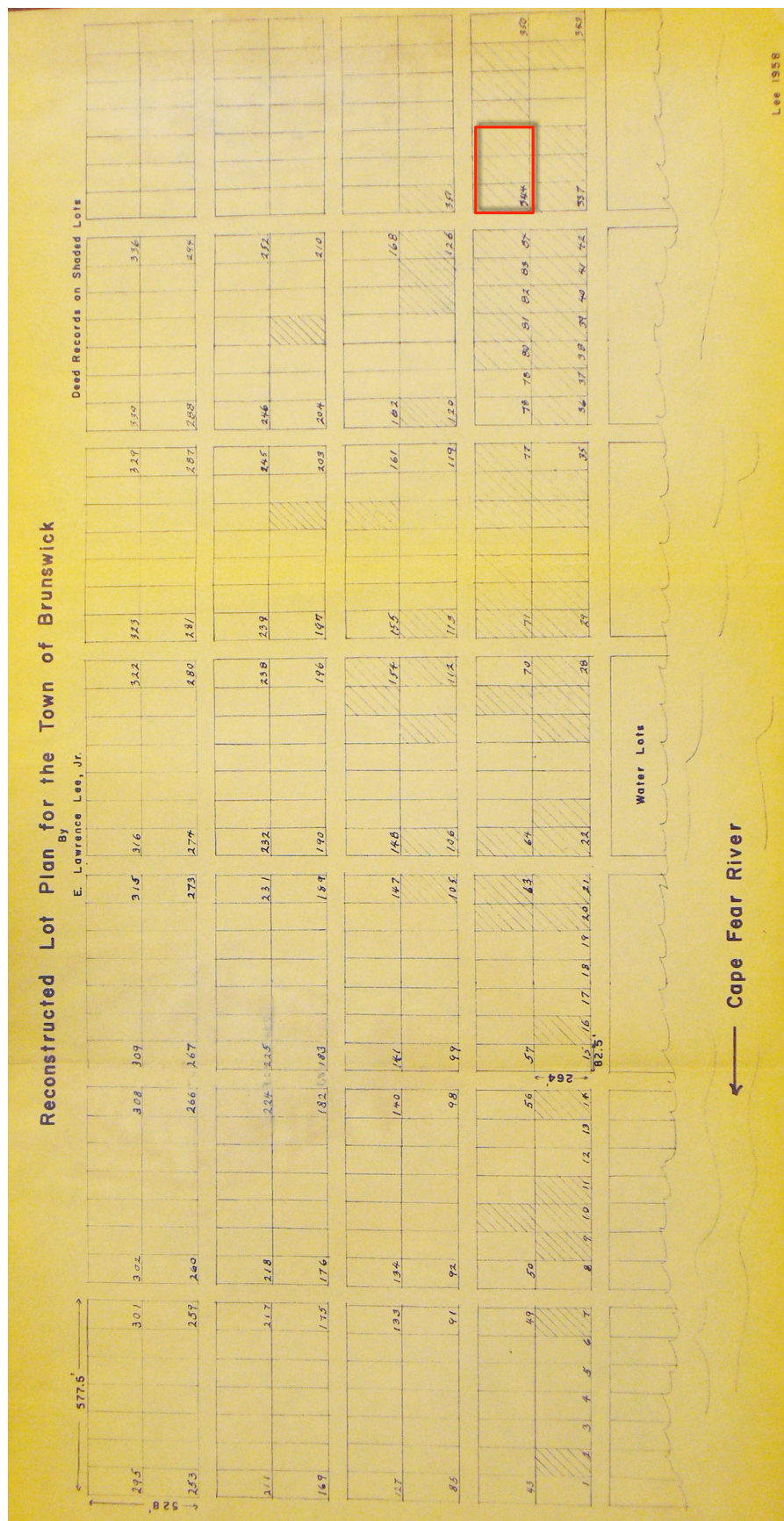
After the defeat of the Tuscarora and their threat removed, settlement expansion was encouraged to the south of the Cape Fear in 1715. George Burrington was appointed governor in January of 1724, and soon took an interest in the Cape Fear region's potential for naval stores (Lee 1951:10-11). However, Burrington was faced with many political obstacles before permanent settlement could occur in the region. Previous to Burrington's appointment as governor, the Lords Proprietors placed a prohibition on granting land to settlers interested in Bath County (in which the Cape Fear was contained) due to the conflict with Native American populations. It was argued to Burrington that the Lords Proprietors' land policy caused such an increase in property value, many settlers were looking away from the region. Burrington was sympathetic to this notion, and opened the lands that were a part of Bath County on April 17, 1724, for settlement (Lee 1951:11).

Governor Burrington also had to overcome many physical obstacles before the Cape Fear region could be settled and exploited for its natural resources. Burrington and a crew of men made several exploratory trips during the winter months during 1724-1725. At his personal expense, Burrington prepared the region for the impending settlers by sounding the river and inlet, and other necessary preparations. He also helped establish a road that connected the Neuse River region to the Cape Fear region. This road was crucial for the transportation of necessary supplies for his crew and later settlers, as the only other means of moving goods was via water or small trader footpaths. With these improvements to the region, Burrington paved the way for the settlers who soon came to the region (Lee 1951:11-12).

One of the successful British settlements in the Cape Fear region resulting from Governor

Burrington's efforts was Brunswick Town, a town nestled along the west bank of the Cape Fear River near Wilmington. Founded in 1725 by Maurice Moore, 360 acres of a 1500-acre land grant were set aside for the development of Brunswick Town as a commercial center (Lee 1951:21; Lee 1965:118; New Hanover County Deeds AB:71; South 2010:2). Moore divided this land into a total of 336 half-acre lots that were 82.5 feet wide and 264 feet deep, as illustrated in Figure 2 (Lee 1952:239; Lee 1965:118; South 2010:2). Due to his social influence and family connections, Moore attracted approximately twenty prominent individuals from North and South Carolina who sought new areas to enhance their economic or political positions in society. This included such individuals as his brothers Roger and Nathaniel (Lee 1951:14; Lee 1952:231). The first tracks of land at Brunswick Town were sold on June 30, 1726, from Maurice Moore to Cornelius Harnett Sr., who would eventually establish both a tavern and the only ferry within ten miles (Lee 1951:22-23). Many other individuals who would eventually come to Brunswick Town either were, or aspired to be, plantation owners, yet identified themselves as merchants interested in trade (Wood 2004:48).

Brunswick Town grew slowly as a port town during its first years in existence, but gained political importance over the next few years. By 1729, Brunswick was named a township and the seat of government of New Hanover Precinct (Lee 1951:23; Lee 1952:233). This act also dictated that a courthouse, jail, and church be erected at Brunswick Town, and that all public and church elections should be held there. In 1731, it was ruled that all vessels that passed through the Cape Fear River were required to clear at Brunswick Town. This requirement positively impacted the town, and lot sales increased (Lee 1965:119).



In 1734, Gabriel Johnston succeeded Burrington as governor, which gave Brunswick Town an optimistic outlook on its success as a permanent seat of government (Lee 1951:27). This optimism was soon lost, as Johnston looked toward Newton, a rival village settled in 1732, as the best place to establish a port town in the region (Lee 1951:27-28). Johnston's political influence and interest caused the growth rate of Newton to accelerate, and to be legally established as a town in 1735. It is unclear why Johnston shifted his attention to Newton as a permanent seat of government. His reasons may have had to do with quarrels between him and politically active members of Brunswick Town. Or, Johnston may have believed that Newton's position on the forks of the Cape Fear River was superior for the establishment of a successful port town (Lee 1951:27-28). Regardless, Johnston continued to encourage the development of the village of Newton and purchased land adjacent to it, as well as a town lot by 1737 (Lee 1951:28).

In February of 1740, Newton was legally established as the town of Wilmington. The seat of government, then located at Brunswick Town, was moved to the rival city (Lee 1951:29-30; Lee 1952:233). In order to retain some political significance, a bill was introduced and later rejected to establish the county of Brunswick. Brunswick Town retained little political importance during this time period with the creation of Saint Philip's Parish while Wilmington prospered (Lee 1951:31-32).

Despite these events, the political and economic importance of Brunswick Town was not ignored, as it was recognized as the major transatlantic deepwater port in conjunction with Wilmington and was heavily involved in the export of pitch, tar, and turpentine (naval stores) in North Carolina (Merrens 1964:151-152). The naval stores present at Brunswick Town were

primarily exported to England, other American colonies, and the British West Indies (Lee 1952:235). The export of these naval stores provided residents an economic basis in which to trade for other needed goods, as much of the Cape Fear depended on imports for their basic living necessities (Lee 1952:236). Because of these factors, the political growth of Brunswick Town was encouraged over the years and it was named the seat of government of Brunswick County in 1764 (Lee 1952:234).

It was precisely the success of exporting naval stores that brought trouble to the town. England and Spain had a long standing trade rivalry that culminated in what is known as the King George's War or War of Jenkins' Ear (South 2010:48). The Spaniards most coveted the highly successful naval stores produced by British colonies such as Brunswick Town (Lee 1952:236). The war came to a dramatic climax in the Cape Fear region on September 4, 1748 when Brunswick Town was unexpectedly bombarded by attacks for three days by two Spanish privateers, the *Fortuna* and the *Loretta*, resulting in heavy damage (Lee 1952:237; Lee 1965:232). The town was also attacked from from land by the Spanish, as they had come ashore to the south. The residents of Brunswick Town were unprepared for such an attack, and had no other choice than to flee their homes, leaving them to be plundered (Lee 1965:232).

The residents of Brunswick Town worked for three days to draw plans for retaliation. With the help of Captain William Dry, his local militia, and other available men, the Spanish were taken by surprise and the small group successfully took back Brunswick Town. The battle ended when the ship *Fortuna* somehow caught fire and exploded. Most of the Spaniards were killed, and the few that survived were taken as prisoners of war (Lee 1952:237; Lee 1965:232-233). While the residents of Brunswick Town were successful in driving away the

Spaniards, the raid served to expose how vulnerable to attack the area was, which most assuredly slowed the growth of the town (Lee 1952:237).

Short term political importance returned to Brunswick Town in March of 1764, after a bill was passed that split New Hanover and Granville counties. As a result, the county of Brunswick was formed and the town was again named the county seat. With this, the town again had a county courthouse, as well as its associated functions. Brunswick Town was also given representative government for the administration of town affairs (Lee 1951:40).

Brunswick Town regained temporary notoriety on March 1, 1758, when Governor Arthur Dobbs, who followed Governor Johnston, moved from New Bern and took residency at Russellborough, the palace on the northern limits of Brunswick Town. However, Dobbs' presence in Brunswick Town did not return the town to the political importance it once held, as it was by that point a small village with poor accommodations. Most political meetings were held by Dobbs in Wilmington, New Bern, Russellborough, and occasionally Edenton. Dobbs resided at Russellborough until his death, seven years after he moved to Brunswick (Lee 1951: 40-42; Lee 1952:241).

Afterwards, Governor William Tryon purchased Russellborough from Dobbs' son. Despite Tryon's intention to relocate the county seat to New Bern, he initially resided in Brunswick Town. Political meetings under Tryon were again held in New Bern and Wilmington, but also at Brunswick. This continued until Tryon relocated to New Bern in 1770. At that point, political activity at Brunswick Town ceased, with the exception of its representation in the General Assembly of the provincial government (Lee 1951:42-43; Lee 1952:241).



Figure 3. Excerpt from *Plan of the Town and Port of Brunswick* by Claude J. Sauthier (1769) illustrating Brunswick Town commissioned by Governor Tryon. Highlighted area depicts area of study. Original on file, King's Map Collection, Reference Number CXXII 55, King George III's Topographic Collection, British Library, London. Copy on file, North Carolina Historic Sites Section, Archaeology Branch.

Perhaps the most publicized event at Brunswick Town happened during Tryon's residency. In 1765, English Parliament imposed the Stamp Act on the American colonies which required them to purchase stamped paper with British currency (not colonial money) manufactured in London. The purpose of this act was to help pay for North American troops after Britain's victory in the Seven Years' War. Resistance in the American colonies began almost immediately after the act was passed. Several riots were held in Wilmington, and the climax of the resistance happened in February of 1766 at Russellborough.

The protest was held at Brunswick, as several ships were being detained there after seizure for violation of the Stamp Act. Many armed men gathered at Russellborough, and in an effort to have the ships released and the Stamp Act ended, effectively placed Governor Tryon under house arrest. It was not until threat of forced entry into Tryon's home that the Comptroller of Customs, William Pennington, and Tryon agreed to appear before the rioters. However, Tryon would not agree with these terms until Pennington resigned his position. Afterwards, the men proceeded to Brunswick Town where they joined about 1,000 other people. Here, Pennington, William Dry, the Collector of Customs, and court clerks and lawyers that were present, were forced to swear an oath to the rioters that no stamped paper would ever be issued in North Carolina (Lee 1952:242; Lee 1965:249-250)

In September 1769, Brunswick Town suffered another blow when a horrible hurricane struck and caused extensive damage. Over the course of two days, the town was battered with hurricane force winds and rain (Beaman and McKee 2011:91). According to Governor Tryon, who still resided at Russellborough at the time, hundreds of trees were blown down, crops were completely leveled, saw mill dams were destroyed, ships were demolished, and many houses

were blown down. One of the structures demolished was the Court House of Brunswick County, which was never reconstructed (Beaman and McKee 2011:102). While the hurricane did not completely destroy Brunswick Town, it caused many residents to relocate out of concern for their safety, and as a result, those structures that were damaged were not rebuilt. There is some question as to whether the hurricane pushed Brunswick further into decline, or if the choice of town members to not rebuild structures was indicative of a town already well into decline (Beaman et al. 1998:18; Beaman and McKee 2011:108; South 2010:41).

Further threat and damage came to Brunswick Town by British forces during the American Revolution, as the residents of the town actively opposed actions of the British government. In 1775, Brunswick Town fell under the eye of the British when Governor Martin, who succeeded Tryon, fled to Fort Johnston near Southport. Martin's efforts focused on the activities of the rebellious colonies. Later, British generals Clinton and Cornwallis joined him, and planned to bring the colonies under control as well as to secure the naval stores of the lower Cape Fear region for British fleets, and the upper Cape Fear region for other needed troop provisions. Conquest was not as easy as originally planned, as American forces had achieved victory over British forces at the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge on February 27, 1776. Instead, the British refocused their efforts on Charleston in hopes of gaining colony control.

In late 1776 while the British were focused on Charleston, Brunswick Town was in a state of steady decline and headed towards abandonment. Local troops were sometimes placed at the town, but other times it was completely neglected. British forces threatened and staged multiple raids on the town, which resulted in several structures being burned. Under these conditions, the few residents who remained in Brunswick Town fled for safety in Wilmington

due to the vulnerable position and continued threat of attack. The British freely pillaged and burned what remained of the town shortly afterwards (Lee 1952:243-244).

With the loss of residents and disintegration of the town, what little political status the town did have was diminished by 1776 and given to Wilmington. In 1779, the county seat was removed and moved to Lockwood's Folly, south of the river mouth (Lee 1952:244). In 1845, the remnants of Brunswick Town were sold to Dr. Frederick J. Hill for \$4.25 and absorbed into Orton Plantation through a state land grant (Beaman et al. 1998:1; Lee 1952:245).

A Brief History of Fort Anderson

On March 22, 1862, Confederate officials toured the remnants of Brunswick Town as a possible location to build an interior fortification to help protect against Union forces that were encroaching on the North Carolina coast (Fonvielle 1999:7-8). General Samuel Gibbs French believed that this would be an location and gave orders to Lieutenant Thomas Rowland to begin construction of Fort Anderson. Construction began just two days later, on March 24, 1862. Confederate forces built the fort over top of Brunswick Town, which would impact many of the colonial era ruins. Laborers who helped build the fort even found various artifacts left from the previous century (Waddell 1890:214). Over the next five weeks, workers built a quarantine station, a recruitment and mustering post for the Cape Fear counties, and a six-foot high wall of earth that stretched nearly a mile to serve as an artillery battery to protect the Cape Fear River (Fonvielle 1999:9).

Fort Anderson fell under attack from Union forces led by Jacob Cox beginning on February 17, 1865. Union soldiers advanced on the fort from Smithville, approximately nine

miles upriver (Fonvielle 1999:58). Confederate forces intercepted the Union advance about three miles outside of Smithville and engaged in several hit-and-run attempts to stop them.

Meanwhile, warships under the command of Admiral Porter began their attack on Fort Anderson's batteries to weaken their defenses and draw attention away from Cox's advances (Fonvielle 1999:60). The bombardment stopped after Union officials realized their attacks were causing little damage. Troops and warships fell back to regroup and devise a plan to capture Fort Anderson (Fonvielle 1999:60).

On February 18, 1865, General Cox deployed Union ground forces to attack the Confederates residing in Fort Anderson with a new plan. Warships were also ordered to resume their attack from the Cape Fear to draw attention away from mobilized ground troops (Fonvielle 1999:63). Cox's new plan would have Union troops taking advantage of a weakness in the rear of Fort Anderson, where the Confederates had failed to build adequate defenses (Fonvielle 1999:66). After many hours of fighting both on the ground and from the river, and despite a heroic effort from the Confederates to hold the fort, Fort Anderson fell into Union possession on February 19 (Fonvielle 1999:82).

History of Town Lots 344, 345, and 346 at Brunswick Town

After the Civil War, Brunswick Town was mostly forgotten until the late 19th century when it was rediscovered by local historian James Sprunt (Sprunt 1916:105). After Sprunt's investigations of the site, it again lay unnoticed until Lawrence Lee took an interest in history of the site in 1951 (Lee 1951). Lee's interest in Brunswick Town sparked nearly twenty years of historical and archaeological research, as well as develop the site for public visitation. Lee was

aided by William S. Tarlton until he returned to teach history at the Citadel. Stanley South took over Lee's position in 1958 and continued to excavate and research the southern and central portions of the town (Lee 1958). However, South only conducted limited research and excavation in the northern portion of Brunswick Town.

Lots 344, 345, and 346 lie in the undeveloped northern portion of Brunswick Town just west of a street referred to as "The Alley" in the colonial time period. Historically, these lots were sold as a group to various owners, and then later split up and sold separately by Christopher Wooten as depicted graphically in the timeline shown in Figure 3 (South 2010:194).

The first record of lot 344 (which also included lot 345, 346, and part of lot 337) is from the purchase of the lot by Roger Moore from Maurice Moore on September 14, 1728. Roger Moore left the entirety of lot 344, 345, 346, and parts of lot 337 in his will to his son George Moore in 1748. The lots were then sold by George Moore to John Chalkhill, purser of the ship "Scorpion," on April 14, 1753 (South 1959c:25; South 2010:195; New Hanover County Deeds Book D:43).

Chalkhill decided to return to his home in London after he purchased the group of town lots from George Moore. Chalkhill mortgaged lots 344, 345, 346, and part of 337 to Thomas Shubrick and Daniel Crawford, both merchants from Charleston (New Hanover County Deeds, Book D:67). The agreement set up between Chalkhill, Shubrick, and Crawford evidently defaulted, as deed records indicate the lots were sold by Shubrick to Sheriff John Payne on July 8, 1761 after failure to pay the mortgage balance. On an unknown date, lots 344, 345, and 346 and part of 337 were transferred to Christopher Wooten, a sailmaker, who was appointed the town Searcher (Brunswick County Deeds, Book A:6; South 2010:195).

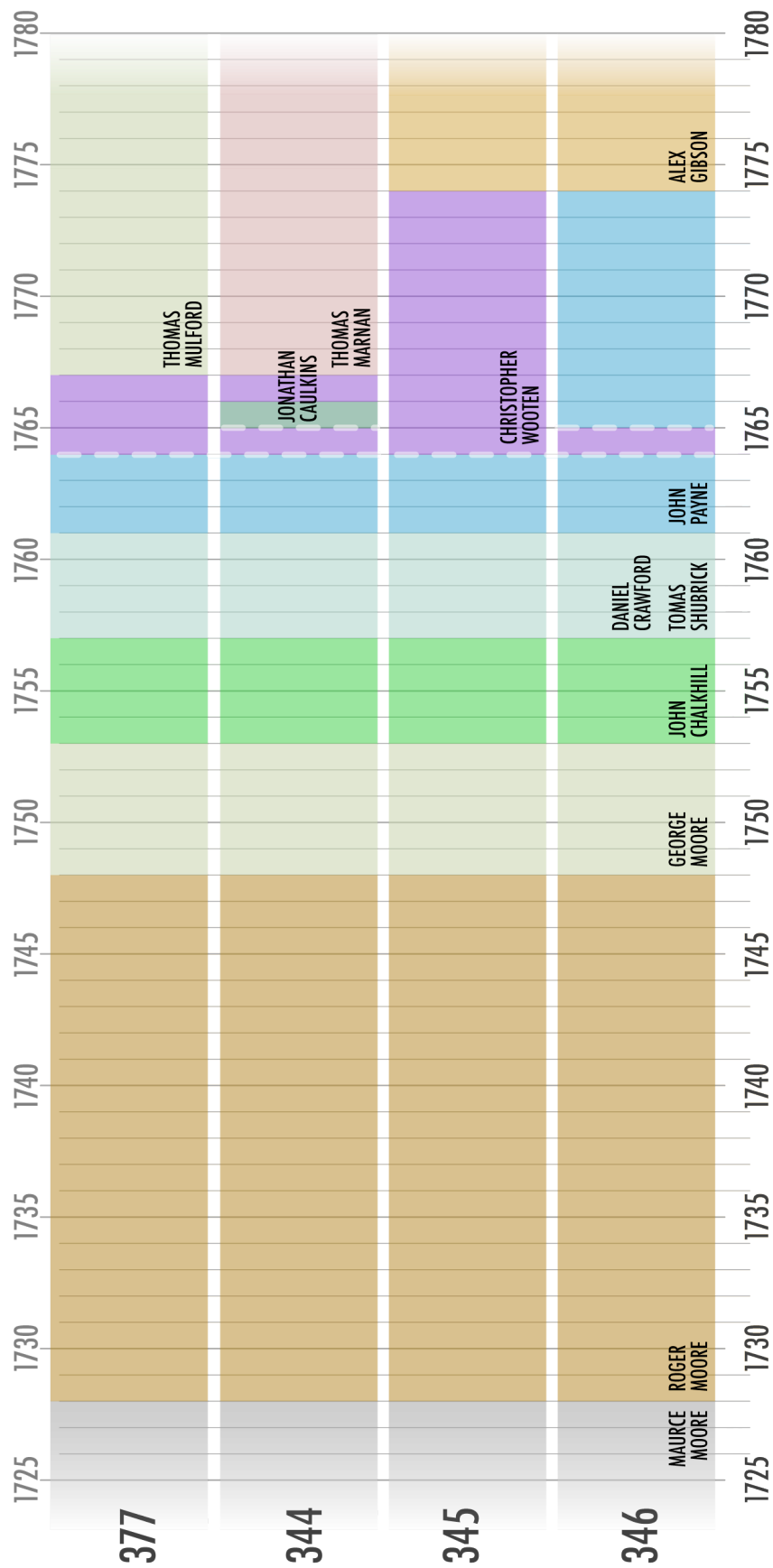


Figure 4. A timeline graphically depicting changing ownership of town lots 344, 345, and 346. Image courtesy of Bryan Wiggins.

Christopher Wooten was the first individual to split lots 344, 345, 346 on July 19, 1764, when he sold lot 344 to carpenter Jonathan Caulkins. It is unclear how, but Christopher Wooten regained lot 344 a short time after Caulkins purchased it, and sold it to mariner Thomas Marnan on January 27, 1766. Part of lot 337 was sold by Payne in 1767, to Thomas Mulford, a mariner, who owned the ship *Brunswick Packet*. After this transfer, lot 337 was never included in a sale transfer with the group of lots focused on for this study. Lot 345 and 346 were remitted in the sale to carpenter Alex Gibson on December 22, 1774 by Christopher Wooten and John Payne respectively (South 2010:195).

Of specific concern to this study are the structures that stood on lots 344 and 346. Historical documents from 1761 indicate that a dwelling house and kitchen stood on lot 344 (South 2010:195; Brunswick County Deeds, Book A:6). This is also confirmed with the later 1769 map Plan of the Town and Port of Brunswick in Brunswick County, North Carolina. This map was drawn by Claude Joseph Sauthier, an English surveyor and cartographer, after he was commissioned by Governor Tryon to create a set of maps for important colonial towns (Carnes-McNaughton 1992:3). Sauthier's map also depicted a four columned house standing on lot 346.

Figure 4 shows an excerpt of Sauthier's map where lot 344 and 346 are located. In general, Sauthier depicted homes on his maps with red rectangles with heavy outlines on two sides, surrounded by plots of stylized formal gardens. Dependency buildings, such as kitchens and other single story buildings, were generally drawn as squares with "X" inscribed in them (Carnes-McNaughton 1992:5-6). The dwelling house and kitchen referred to in historical document on lot 344 is shown to the right, while the residence that stood on lot 346 is shown on

the left. The yard space is likely artistically embellished by Sauthier, as is common on Sauthier's town maps (Ewen et al. 2002).

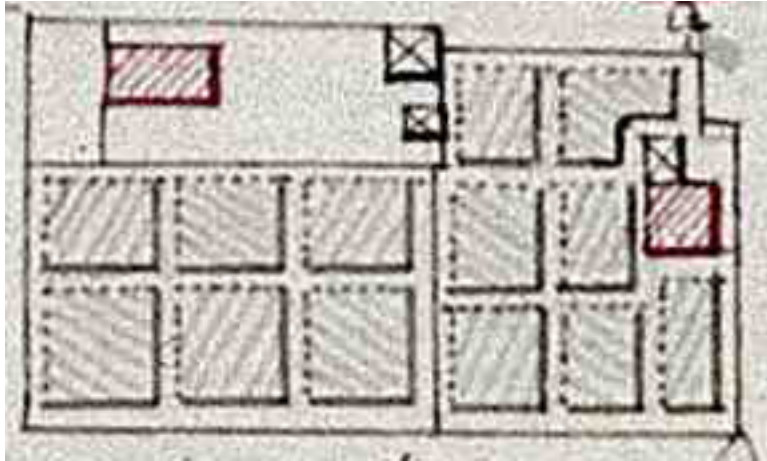


Figure 5. Excerpt from C.J. Sauthier's 1769 Plan of the Town and Port of Brunswick in Brunswick County, North Carolina depicting town lots 344, 345, and 346.

It is also important to note that this area was used later during the Civil War period for the barracks that housed overflow Confederate troops (Beaman and Melomo 2012). During the battle of Fort Anderson, the area was heavily attacked and bombed by Union forces. Otherwise, the area has remained undisturbed outside of exploratory excavations conducted by Stanley South (Beaman and Melomo 2011).

Conclusion

The previous pages have served to orient the reader in time and provide a summary of the historical background of colonial Brunswick Town. Also discussed was information that pertains to the specific area, town lots 344, 345, and 346, that are under investigation. This information will provide an historical interpretive frame work in which to couch later conclusions. The next

chapter will discuss the rich archaeological history of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson, and its development into a State Historic Site.

Chapter 3: The Archaeological History of Brunswick Town

Introduction

In the late 19th century, local historian James Sprunt, owner of nearby Orton Plantation, was the first to realize the archaeological potential of Brunswick Town. Sprunt's interest in the relocation of the ruins of Russellborough, once the palace of Governor Tryon and Governor Dobbs, lead him to employ the help of an elderly, former slave who had lived at Orton Plantation for over seventy years. While the slave did not recognize the residence by name, or by the governors' names, his recollections did eventually lead Sprunt to a "great house between Orton and Old Brunswick" where a man named "Governor Palace" used to dwell (Sprunt 1916:105).

Sprunt and the old slave ventured through "Old Palace Field," located on the northeastern side of Brunswick Town. Sprunt was quickly able to relocate the old foundation walls of Russellborough, which stood just two feet above the surface. Sprunt also noted that just under the subsurface, artifacts common to Brunswick Town, such as blue delftware tiles and colonial wine bottles were found (Sprunt 1916:105-106). Stanley South, who later excavated Russellborough, noted Sprunt's disturbances in the ground, but concluded they were not deep enough to cause damage to the cellar floors below (South 1966:6). Sprunt left with the parting wisdom: "A careful excavation of this ruin would doubtless reveal some interesting and possibly valuable relics of Governor Tryon's household" (Sprunt 1916:106). However, Russellborough, and the potential archaeological investigations within Brunswick Town, was abandoned for over fifty years.

Archaeological Research Comes to Brunswick Town: Lee, Tarlton, and South

In 1951, Lawrence Lee, while a graduate student of Hugh L. Lefler at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, developed an interest in Brunswick Town and began research on the colonial settlement. Lee's M.A. thesis focused mainly on the undocumented history of Brunswick, which included the physical aspects of the town. As part of his research, Lee was able to reconstruct the original lot plan developed by Maurice Moore through researching the scattered deed records of the sale and transfers of town lots. He found that the standard lot size was 82.5 feet wide on the north-south axis, by 264 feet deep on the east-west axis. Lots that lay along the waterfront were also 82.5 feet wide, but had various depths, which were determined by the proximity of the river bank. Through this research, Lee was also able to relocate several streets and determine their original names (Lee 1958:Appendix B).

Through his research Lee recognized the archaeological potential for Brunswick Town. As part of his closing statements at the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, he noted that there was much to learn about the town, especially of the physical aspects, that "might be filled by later documentation; others only by archaeological investigation" (Lee 1952:245). He recommended that Brunswick Town was an ideal site for such archaeological explorations, as "it would reveal the form and layout of a colonial village unadulterated by later occupancy; foundations would reveal much about the architecture of the buildings, and of the nature of their construction; [and] artifacts would tell us much of the everyday lives of people" (Lee 1952:245). His parting words were "Brunswick could well be the North Carolina counterpart of the Jamestown excavations" (Lee 1952:245).

In 1955, William S. Tarlton, newly elected Superintendent of Historic Sites in North Carolina, began to realize the potential of archaeological exploration at Brunswick Town with the historical documentation and physical ruins located by Lee. Tarlton developed a two-phase plan, that would lead to the first archaeological excavations at Brunswick (Lee 1958:2). The first phase of this plan aimed to locate and map any physical ruins of the historic structures once present, as well as correlate the ruins with the 1769 map of Brunswick Town drawn by Sauthier. The second phase of the project aimed to develop the site for public visitation through excavation, clearance of overgrowth, and the restoration of old ruins and streets to their original form. This phase also established that signs would be placed along the site to inform the public on the physical features being viewed (Lee 1958:3).

On June 9th, 1958, Lee began the first systematic, scientific explorations at Brunswick Town after the North Carolina State Highway Department cleared the majority of the heavy undergrowth that covered the site by hand (Lee 1958:3). With a two man crew, which later grew to three, Lee first began to explore the northern portion of the town. Using the northeastern corner of Saint Philip's Church as a datum and the 1769 map as a guide, Lee began to relocate ruins that he had found during the summer of 1953 (Lee 1958:3).

Once these ruins were relocated, Lee and his crew shifted their attention to the southern portion of Brunswick Town. Again, the team worked to locate structural ruins and attempted to correlate them with the Sauthier map (Lee 1958: 4-7). With the discovery of a wall with a distinctive "semicircular indentation" and two parallel east-west walls which measured 82.5 feet apart, Lee was able to positively identify the exact lot (number 27) on which this structure stood by using the reconstructed lot plan and Sauthier's map as depicted in Figures 6 and 7 (Beaman et

al. 1998:5; Lee 1958:6). With this discovery, Lee continued to explore the remains of the northern and southern portions of the town. By the time Lee's exploratory phase of Tarlton's plan ended, he had mapped thirty-four physical remains that correlated to structures on Sauthier's map of the town (Lee 1958:8).



Figure 6. Photo of the curved wall on town lot 27, feature S13, that made correlation of the 1769 Sauthier map possible. Photograph from the Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson photography collection, Historic Sites Archaeology Files, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh.

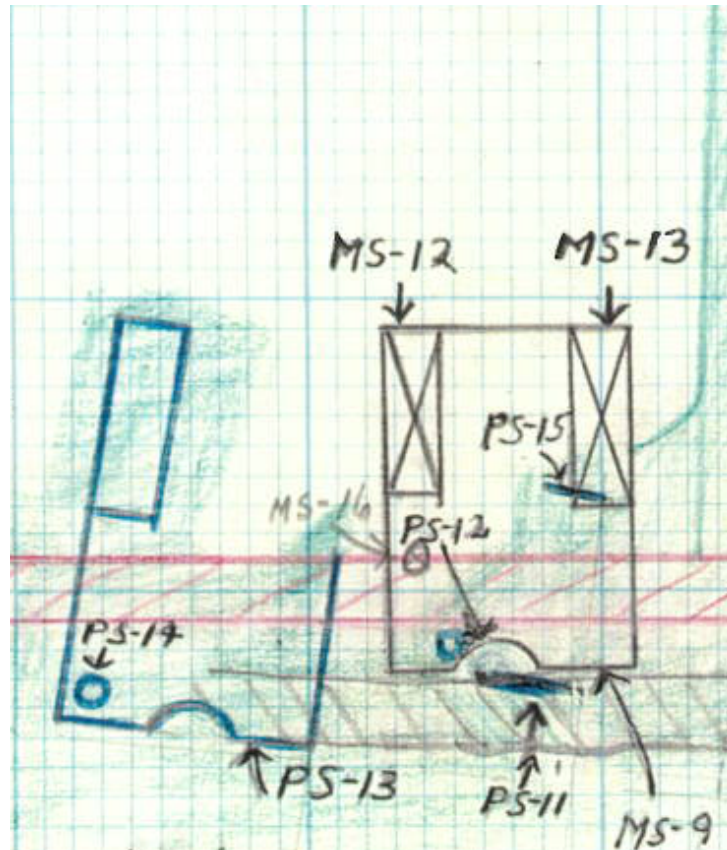


Figure 7. Lawrence Lee's hand drawn map of the curved wall on town lot 27, feature S13, that made correlation of the 1769 Sauthier map possible. Image courtesy of Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

While Lee's efforts were successful, his involvement with the project was only intended to be temporary. He returned to The Citadel in Charleston, South Carolina where he taught history before the site was completely developed for public visitation. Tarlton then turned to Stanley South, with whom he had previous experience at Town Creek Indian Mound, to help carry his plans to completion (Beaman et al. 1998:5).

South began work at Brunswick Town on August 1, 1958 as the site manager and archaeologist. He immediately began work with Tarlton where Lee had left off to produce an archaeological base map (Figure 8) that showed the ruins of structures that had previously been located: Saint Philips Church, Lee's lot plan, Sauthier's map, and the ruins of Battery A and B of Fort Anderson's earthworks (Lee 1958:8; South 1960). South and Tarlton were able to identify through careful observation and measurement that there was a slight discrepancy between Lee's identified features and the base map. This discrepancy resulted in a four degree to the east of north shift in the southern portion of the town (Beaman et al. 1998:9; Lee 1958:8). While it was unclear if the error was due to measurements taken by Lee, Tarlton, or South, or by Sauthier, they were now able to take into account the deviation of the Sauthier map and redraw their base map with a higher degree of accuracy and dependability for future use (Lee 1958:9).

At this juncture, Tarlton and South felt they had accomplished the goals of the first phase of development of Brunswick Town as a site for public visitation. Because of their success in the central and southern portion of the town with the identification of a multitude of good quality physical remains, Tarlton and South decided to develop this section for the public. Fortunately, the preservation in the central and southern portion of the town was good enough that "the remains of every major structure shown by Sauthier to have existed" could be developed for visitation and viewed by onlookers (Lee 1958:9). The selected area was cleared and prepped for the public, and interpretive signs were erected to inform them of street names and the names of past owners of the physical ruins. In order to create public awareness of the site, Tarlton invited several guests, such as individuals from local historical societies and local news reporters, to attend a small ceremony on August 15, 1958. (Beaman et al. 1998:9; Lee 1958:9).

With South in control of the Brunswick Town project, the second phase of the project began in September of 1958 to develop the central and southern portion of the town for public visitation. South and his field crew, made up of local African-American fishermen in their off-season, worked for nearly ten years to excavate twenty-three of sixty identified Colonial period structures such as houses, dependency buildings, wells, and public buildings (Beaman et al. 1998:9-10).

In the northern section of Brunswick Town, South conducted only small scale testing in order to locate Colonial structures depicted on Sauthier's map and to map Fort Anderson. Structural ruins in this area were generally not as visible as those in the central and southern portion of the town due to the construction of Fort Anderson's earthen mounds on top of them (South 2010:191). According to South (2010:191), some of these ruins appeared to have been intentionally buried to prevent rubble from becoming airborne when cannonballs struck them during battle.

Beginning in 1959, with Sauthier's map as a guide, South and his crew used a steel probe to help locate structural foundations buried beneath the surface. With this method, South was able to locate many structural remains in this area including Prospect Hall, the Eleazar Allen estate, the Wooten-Marnan estate, and an unnamed house standing on lot 346. South only investigated these features enough to positively identify them with the corresponding structures on the Sauthier map, as this portion of the site was not slated for development for public visitation (South 2010: 191-195). Some of the features were left unexcavated, and simply recorded with a transit after positive correlation with the Sauthier map was made (Stanley South, personal communication 2012).

Also of interest in this northern area were Civil War era features related to Fort Anderson that were composed of brick and stone. These materials were likely removed by Confederate soldiers from ruins of colonial structures in order to construct the chimneys and hearths attached to their barracks. These brick chimneys were constructed using clay mortar that was dug from a marsh located behind Battery B. While mapping Civil War era features, South located fifty of these barracks throughout Brunswick Town, most of which are concentrated on top of the colonial ruins in the northern portion of the town (South 2010:231). These features appear roughly in rows perpendicular to Battery A, which South included on his base map, depicted by circles as shown in Figure 9 (South 2010:191).

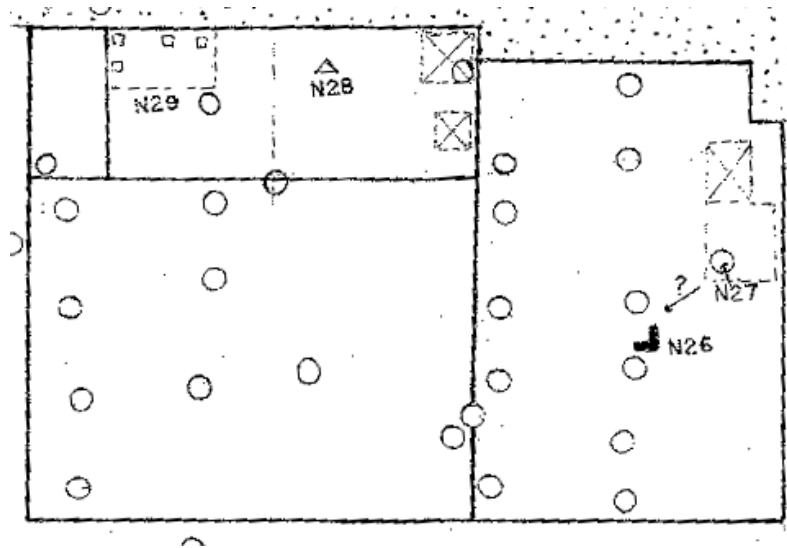


Figure 9. Excerpt from South's 1960 Archaeological Base Map depicting the northern area of Brunswick Town and the Civil War barracks area.

Features N26, N27, N28, and N29 on Town Lots 344, 345, and 346

Of particular interest in the northern section of the town and most important to this study, are features N26, N27, N28, and N29, that were located by South and his crew. These features fall on town lots 344, 345, and 346 that were discussed in the previous chapter. While all four of these features will be discussed below, only N26 and N29 are involved in hypothesis testing and identification in this study.

Features N26 and N27, which fall on lot 344, were excavated by South in 1959. Feature N26, located at base map coordinates 800R340, was described by South to be “a mortared stone corner footing [...] apparently of colonial origin since it was cemented with shell-lime mortar” (South 1959c:25). No artifacts were recovered during excavation, and no other corresponding footings could be located. Upon correlation with the Sauthier map, South discovered this feature was located near the center of the lot, which also contained a house, later named the Wooten-Marnan by South after the last two owners. While this “mortared stone corner footing” did not correlate with the house depicted on the Sauthier map, South suspected it “may represent a building that had been destroyed before Sauthier made his map” (South 1959c:25).

South attempted to further explore the relationship between feature N26 and the house on the Sauthier map by placing a test unit, N27, on top of a barracks chimney feature near where the foundation should be located. Excavation of this unit revealed a pit feature that “contained brick bats and cut nails in the top portion, and in the bottom portion a number of blue transfer-printed china fragments were found” (South 1959c:26). Also in the pit were a “Jew’s harp, a large cast iron bolt with a large nut and washer and part of a large iron gear,” along with a few specimens of colonial ceramic sherds. Based on this evidence, South concluded that the pit dated to the

Civil War period when Confederate soldiers occupied the barracks area located behind Battery A of Fort Anderson (South 1959c:26). No clear relationship between feature N26 and N27 was determined by South after excavation and research was complete. However, he concluded that “further work need[ed] to be done on lot 344 in the area of Unit N26 and N27 when more clearing [was] done,” as it would contribute more information about this area of Brunswick Town (South 1959c:29).

Feature N28, located on lot 345 at base map coordinates 900R440, revealed “the edge outline of a colonial pit [...] containing iron, china, glass, bone, etc” (South 1962:14). This pit was determined by South to most likely be a colonial era well that had been filled in with refuse, even though no mortared brick lining was found (South 1962:14). While South did not write an excavation report for this feature, it is still clearly visible on the landscape.

Feature N29, located on lot 346 at base map coordinates 950R450, was described by South as “four mortared brick column supports [which] correlate with [a] house shown by Sauthier” on his 1769 map (South 1962:14). These supports were located via probe by South and his crew while mapping Civil War features behind Battery A. Since this area was not going to be developed for the public, South decided to leave the area unexcavated for future research (Stanley South, personal communication 2012).

2009 and 2011 Peace College Field Schools

After South completed exploratory excavations in the late 1968, systematic exploratory archaeology at Brunswick Town ceased. Only small scale archaeological projects associated with site maintenance or restoration projects, such as test pits dug along the projected path for a paved

walkway around the site, and the excavation of a single gun emplacement on Battery B of Fort Anderson, have been conducted (Beaman and Melomo 2011:31). However, in 2009 in preparation for the upcoming sesquicentennial commemoration of the Civil War, William Peace University conducted a field school during May and June to explore the barracks area located behind Battery A of Fort Anderson.

The 2009 research plan, developed by Thomas Beaman Jr. (Beaman and Melomo 2011:Appendix C) for the William Peace University field school, was four fold: “To more accurately define and map the visible limits of the above-ground chimney bases located west of the Battery A earthwork; to identify the architectural styles and details of the barracks from the archaeological remains and features; to attempt to determine whether these barracks were occupied by Confederate soldiers between 1862 and 1865; by Union soldiers after February 1865, or both at different times; and to explore the material life of the soldiers who occupied the barracks area.”

While there were many Civil War era artifacts recovered from excavated test units that have served to partially achieve the four research goals of the 2009 William Peace University field school, there were “significant discoveries beyond the Civil War era and the specific scope of the research questions” (Beaman and Melomo 2011:2). Included in these discoveries were a significant amount of “Colonial period artifacts associated with the little studied northwestern portion of Brunswick Town” (Beaman and Melomo 2011:2).

The test units (Figure 10) revealing the highest concentrations of Colonial period artifacts in the western area of the 2009 research area are those of Group 1 (Units 1, 2, 13, 17, 18, and 20)

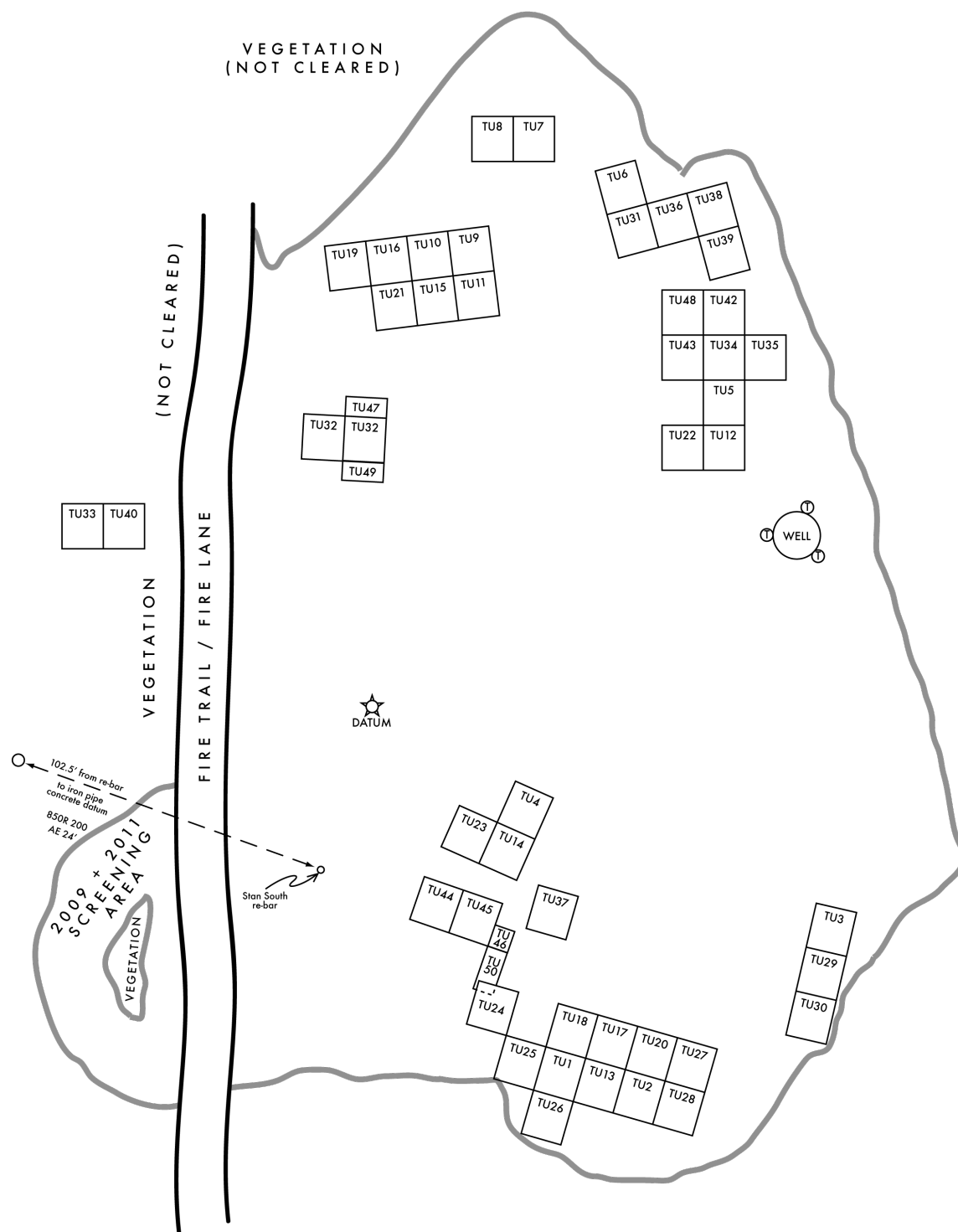


Figure 10. The 2009 and 2011 William Peace University excavation area archaeological base map. Original on file at William Peace University, Department of Anthropology. Digitized by Bryan Wiggins.

and in the eastern area, Group 3 (Units 5, 12, and 22) (Beaman and Melomo 2011:45, 47). The units comprising Group 1 and Group 3 of the 2009 William Peace University research area have been found to correlate with site features N26, N27, from town lot 344, and N29, from town lot 346, respectively.

For a second William Peace University field school held in 2011, Beaman retained all of the original research objectives from 2009, but also expanded the field school research plan to further explore the prehistoric component of the site, as well as to “further define the associated structures with concentrations of recovered colonial period artifacts on lots 344, 346, and 346” (Beaman 2011:6). To accomplish this, Beaman (2011:7) proposed that new test units be placed near the Group 1 and Group 3 units so that further documentation of the structures associated with features N26 and N29 could be obtained. By confirming the locations of these structures, “a meaningful association [could be] established for the artifacts recovered in 2009 (and presumably 2011) to these structures” through pattern analysis (Beaman 2011:7).

Six test units (Units 24, 25, 37, 44, 45, and 46) were added in the Group 1 area in an effort to relocate feature N26 and to gather artifact data for pattern testing. Units 24 and 25 were first added adjacent to Group 1 to relocate N26. Excavation of these units did not reveal a “mortared stone corner” that matched South’s (1959c:25) description in his excavation report. When this method failed, South’s excavation report and base map were used to measure from feature N27, located during the previous 2009 field season in test unit 1, to the approximate location of feature N26. Just as South originally located it, a steel probe was used systematically in the approximate location to detect subsurface concentrations of brick or stone in a shape and depth similar to South’s description of N26. When a possible location for N26 was identified,

test unit 44 was established and excavated. Upon excavation, Feature N26 (as shown in Figure 11) was finally relocated, beginning at the top of Level B, and more test units were placed adjacently to recover artifacts and to attempt to locate any corresponding piers, or other structural features. To date, none have been found.



Figure 11. Photo of Feature N26 upon relocation. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology.

Nine test units (Units 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, and 48) were added in the Group 3 area in dual effort to relocate feature N29 as well as to explore the continuation of Civil War features found during the 2009 field season in units 5 and 12. First, unit 34 was placed directly east of unit 12 to attempt to locate a collapsed chimney from a Civil War barrack. Instead of finding the brick rubble that is normally associated with collapsed chimneys, Layer B revealed rich, dark organic soil that was filled with mortar and plaster, possibly from a collapsed wall. There was also what appeared to be some type of unmortared corner made of ballast stone, possibly the foundation of the house depicted on the Sauthier map and South's N29. Next, unit 35 was excavated directly to the south of unit 34. While the rich, dark organic soil, mortar and plaster layer did not extend into this unit, there was still a considerable amount of colonial era artifacts recovered.

In order to determine the nature of the ballast stone corner discovered in unit 34, test unit 42 was excavated directly to the east. When Layer A was removed, the continuation of this ballast stone feature was revealed. Later, units 43 and 48 were excavated directly to the north. Even though the ballast stone feature continued into these units, it began to appear less organized. While the ballast stone feature shown in Figure 12 may be the corner foundation of the house shown on the Sauthier map, it appears that it has been damaged over time, possibly from Civil War soldiers removing stone to help build their encampment, or from the three days of bombardment this area received during the battle that took place at Fort Anderson during the Civil War (Fonvielle 1999:57-85). It should be noted that a large pile of ballast stone was partially excavated in the 2009 field season near this area in test unit 8 that seemingly had no clear purpose at the time. Upon discovery of the ballast stone foundation, it is highly possible

that the ballast pile in unit 8 was comprised of ballast that had been moved by soldiers, or later formerly enslaved African American refugees.



Figure 12. Photo of foundation rubble from the house depicted on the 1769 Sauthier Map and South's N29. Photo courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology.

In units 6 and 39 in the same area, two collapsed brick piers were found approximately sixteen feet to the east of the foundation corner in Level B. These piers appear to be in a northerly alignment with one another as South depicted on his 1960 archaeological base map at N29. It is possible that these collapsed brick piers were once part of supports that were used to

hold up a porch. Other homes excavated by South (2010: 65, 132) such as Hepburn-Reynolds and Nath Moore's Front, also used small footings to serve as porch supports.

It is unclear if the ballast stone feature found in test units 34, 42, 43, and 48 is definitely the foundation of the house depicted on the Sauthier map. However, artifact patterns support the belief that this is the correct area in which the house should be located. Future excavations in this area may help to better define the boundaries of this foundation.

Conclusion

This chapter has served to give a thorough summary of the archaeological research that has been conducted at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site that led to its development as public site for visitation, as well as later investigations in less explored areas. Much of this archaeology has been done under the guidance of scientific theoretical principles, such as South's Carolina Artifact Pattern. The next chapter will explore this, and other theoretical concepts, in detail.

Chapter 4: The Carolina Artifact Pattern and Other Theoretical Concerns

Introduction

Prior to the 1960s, historical archaeology was viewed by some of the founding members of the discipline to be little more than a “hand maiden to history” (Hume 1964). The focus during this time period with the work of such archaeologists as Ivor Noël Hume and Morley Jeffers Williams was historical in nature and lacked an emphasis on anthropological issues. When Processualism gained momentum in prehistoric archaeology in the 1960s after the earlier influence of Walter Taylor (1948), many researchers emerged who stressed the importance of scientific research methods. Lewis Binford spearheaded this push for a new scientific paradigm in archaeology, advocating the scientific, anthropological study of the static archaeological record that exists in the present in an effort to understand the cultural processes and dynamics of past societies using the hypothetico-deductive model and quantitative analysis of artifacts (Binford 1962b; Binford 1965).

Stanley South, collegiate friend and colleague of Lewis Binford, made great strides in archaeology with the application of Processual techniques to historic era sites in the southeastern United States during his career. South (1977) developed various patterns and pattern recognition methods, such as the Carolina Artifact Pattern, the Frontier Pattern, and the Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal, in an effort to create a quantitative method in which archaeologists could help identify sites and their function in the archaeological record. South argued that the “process of data collection, classification, organization, and analysis is done for the purpose of recognizing

pattern[s] to allow hypotheses to address explanation[s] of process[es] present in the past cultural system” (South 1977:xvi).

The Carolina Artifact Pattern

In the spirit of Processualism and with training in prehistoric quantitative analysis, Stanley South began to apply methods of pattern analysis and recognition to Brunswick Town and other historic sites to develop an understanding of the “relationship between architecture, artifacts, and the historical documentation surviving from the past” (South 2010:249). South’s main goal was to “gain an understanding of the processes in the past cultural system to which the people who occupied the site were responding – world trade, contact with Native Americans, religious beliefs, and adapting to the environment in a new world” (South 2010:249).

South’s research with cultural processes and the patterns apparent in recovered artifacts from British Colonial sites led him to develop the Carolina Artifact Pattern. The pattern was developed after South analyzed the frequencies of domestic refuse artifacts from five sites: Nath Moore’s Front and the Public House from Brunswick Town, North Carolina; two midden deposit samples from Fort Moultrie, South Carolina; and, a secondary midden deposit from a cellar hole in Cambridge, Ninety-Six, South Carolina (South 1977:89).

From the artifacts recovered, South established a pattern of normative frequencies (Table 1) for artifact groups and classes that could be applied as a research tool for 18th century British Colonial sites (South 1977:92). He did this by an examination of the artifact percentages and their relationship between artifact groups (South 1977:102). South argued that eighteenth century British Colonial households represented “a system within a much larger system of complex

variables, with the larger system imposing on each household a degree of uniformity in the relationships among its behavioral parts” (South 1977:86). The uniformity of these eighteenth century British Colonial households would be represented in the patterns and frequencies of cultural remains within a site, no matter where it was located, as cultural behaviors, attitudes, and modes would be carried with British settlers regardless of where they settled (South 1977:86).

In his classification scheme, South proposed nine groups for artifact classification “based on functional activities related to the systemic context reflected by the archaeological record” (South 1977:93). Within the groups, South arranged artifacts into forty-two classes, based on the primary form and function of the object. The Kitchen Artifact Group includes items that are functionally centered on the activities that take place in kitchens, such as food preparation and storage. However, this group also encompasses those items that would be thrown into trash middens from colonial kitchens. Faunal remains found at a site are included in the Bone Artifact Group. Due to special analysis that is often required for zoological remains, and because it is not a result of human behavior of the same type as the other groups, South omitted the frequencies from this group in his model. The Activities Artifact group shows the most variability, as it includes those items that are indicative of specialized behaviors. All items that are related to the construction and destruction of structures on a site are included in the Architecture Artifact Group. The Arms Group includes all items that are related to firearm weapons. Artifacts associated with the manufacture and use of clothing belong to the Clothing Artifact Group. The Personal Artifact Group includes those artifacts used for personal use, such as coins, keys, mirrors, etc. Objects that are related to the manufacture and decoration of all

Table 1. South's Artifact Classes and Groups (South 1977:95).

Kitchen Group	Arms Group	Activities Group
1. Ceramics	16. Musket Balls, Shot	31. Construction Tools
2. Wine Bottle	17. Gunflints, Gunspalls	32. Farm Tools
3. Case Bottle	18. Gun Parts	33. Toys
4. Tumbler		34. Fishing Gear
5. Pharmaceutical Bottle	Clothing Group	35. Stub-Stemmed Pipes
6. Glassware	19. Buckles	36. Colonoware
7. Tableware	20. Thimbles	37. Storage Items
8. Kitchenware	21. Buttons	38. Ethnobotanical
	22. Scissors	39. Stable and Barn
Bone Group	23. Straight Pins	40. Miscellaneous Hardware
9. Bone Fragments	24. Hook & Eye Fasteners	41. Other
	25. Bale Seals	42. Military Objects
Architectural Group	26. Glass Beads	
10. Window Glass	Personal Group	
11. Nails	27. Coins	
12. Spikes	28. Keys	
13. Construction Hardware	29. Personal Items	
14. Door Lock Parts		
Furniture Group	Tobacco Pipe Group	
15. Furniture Hardware	30. Tobacco Pipes	

Table 2. South's Carolina Artifact Pattern Normative Ranges (South 1977:107).

Artifact Group	Mean %	% Range
Kitchen	63.1	51.8 - 69.2
Architecture	25.5	19.7 - 31.4
Furniture	0.2	0.1 - 0.6
Arms	0.5	0.1 - 1.2
Clothing	3.0	0.6 - 5.4
Personal	0.2	0.1 - 0.5
Tobacco Pipes	5.8	1.8 - 13.9
Activities	1.7	0.9 - 2.7
Total	100.0	

furniture are included in the Furniture Artifact Group. And finally, the Tobacco Pipe Group includes all kaolin pipe bowls and stems used for the consumption of tobacco (South 1977:93-101).

South argued that these normative artifact frequencies shown were representative of what archaeologists should recover from an 18th century British Colonial domestic site (Table 2). However, South also argued that deviations in an artifact group from this pattern can be representative of variability in behavior. These variabilities in behavior would result in artifact frequencies in his proposed classes either being lower or higher than expected. In cases such as these, the Carolina Artifact Pattern becomes a powerful interpretative tool to help archaeologists determine specialized behaviors that are represented in the material record that can help determine site function. For example, the recovery of extensive clothing items in a structure at Brunswick Town led him to interpret it as a tailor shop (South 1977:86 - 88, 110-112).

South acknowledged that the Carolina Artifact Pattern would be refined by others as research warranted new questions, prompting the need to adapt the normative frequencies of artifact groups (South 1977:89). Many archaeologists have accomplished just this, and have derived several new patterns for the study of cultural process such as the “Slave Pattern,” “Fur Trade Pattern,” and the “Public Interaction Pattern,” to name a few (South 1988:27).

The Carolina Elite Pattern

One such pattern relevant to this study that will be used to detect the presence of a high status colonial household associated with N29 is the Carolina Elite Pattern, developed by Thomas Beaman, Jr. (2001) in his Master’s thesis. While the Carolina Artifact Pattern provides a way for archaeologists to organize artifact data and test it for domestic sites of the middle class, Beaman’s pattern specifically targets elite British colonial period households. In his study, Beaman examined the artifacts recovered from five elite households: Russellborough and Tryon Palace in North Carolina, The Hill House at Shirley Plantation in Virginia, and the Aikons-Rett and Gibbes Houses in Charleston, South Carolina (Beaman 2001).

After analysis was completed, Beaman noted that there were consistent, statistically significant deviations in the Architecture, Kitchen, Clothing, and Activities group from South’s proposed normative frequencies in the Carolina Artifact Pattern (Table 3) (Beaman 2001:89). While the Architecture Group was greater than South’s proposed normative values, the Kitchen, Clothing, and Activities Groups were lower than expected. The greater than expected frequency of the Architecture Group can be explained by the greater size and more ornate decoration typical of elite households. The lower frequency of the Kitchen Group suggests

Table 3. Beaman's proposed artifact frequency ranges in the Carolina Elite Pattern (Beaman 2001:92).

Artifact Group	Mean %	% Range
Kitchen	51.7	42.1 - 64.2
Architecture	40.6	26.5 - 55.8
Furniture	0.7	0.1 - 1.8
Arms	0.4	0.1 - 1.0
Clothing	0.2	0.1 - 0.3
Personal	0.3	0.1 - 1.1
Tobacco Pipes	5.3	0.2 - 4.7
Activities	0.8	0.2 - 1.6
Total	100.0	

a separate structure was used for kitchen related activities by the elite. The lower frequency of the Clothing Group is likely the result of the more expensive clothing materials of the elite being curated for longer periods of time, as well as a reflection of the style typically worn (such as clothing closures for female garments over buttons). Finally, the lower frequency of the Activities Group likely points to the storage of artifacts associated with specialized activities, such as farm tools, constructions tools, etc., in separate structures from the main residence (Beaman 2001: 90-92).

Garrow's Ceramic to Wine Bottle Ratio

Another methodology for comparison of artifacts that will be used in this study to determine the socioeconomic status of the household associated with N29 is Patrick Garrow's (1989) examination of the ratio of bottle glass to ceramics on high status colonial households

from the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries. Garrow developed this methodology after he analyzed artifact data from Oxon Hill Manor in Prince Georges County, Maryland. Oxon Hill Manor, located on Oxon Hill Plantation, belonged to the Addison family, who were members of the social and economic elite during the early eighteenth century. Garrow studied this high status household in an effort to understand the “socioeconomic status of the site residents through time” (Garrow 1989:2).

Excavations of a well located near the Oxon Hill Manor yielded large amounts of artifacts. Most notable from this artifact collection was the disparity between spirit bottle glass shards to ceramic sherds almost by a three to one margin. In order to understand this disparity, Garrow examined three inventories conducted at the estate and found a large number of silver and pewter vessels, which increased in quantity through time. Garrow proposed that instead of Oxon Hill Manor residents using cheaper ceramics for food service activities, they instead used more expensive silver and pewter vessels. High quantities of spirit glass was suggested to be the result of large amounts of spirits and wine kept on hand to meet the hospitality demands that members of the upper socioeconomic class would be expected to keep during that time period (Garrow 1989:2-5).

In order to test his findings, Garrow compared the Oxon Hill Manor data to the artifact assemblages from ten other sites or contexts from colonial contexts of various socioeconomic statuses. The Robinson Index of Agreement was used as a quantitative method to “state the similarities and differences among the ratios of bottle glass and ceramics identified among the sites within the sample” (Garrow 1989:7). The Robinson Index of agreement “compares pairs of percentages of occurrence in order to determine if the paired percentages are similar or

dissimilar, and produces a numerical value that can be used to gauge those factors” (Garrow 1989:7).

After computation of the Robinson Index of Agreement for the ten chosen sites and contexts using ceramics and spirit glass, Garrow found a pattern of numerical values that can serve as quantitative indicators of socioeconomic status. Of the upper class sites or contexts examined, the Index of Agreement compared similarly to the value obtained from Oxon Hill. For the sites or contexts associated with the middle class, the Index of Agreement also compared similarly to one another. For those sites or contexts of lower socioeconomic status, the Index of Agreement again compared in a similar manner. Interestingly, there was a larger gap in the Index of Agreement between upper socioeconomic class households than between the middle and lower class (Garrow 1989:7-8).

Conclusion

With the creation of pattern analysis in archaeology, such as South’s Carolina Artifact Pattern, Beaman’s Carolina Elite Pattern, and Garrow’s Ceramic to Wine Bottle Ratio, archaeologists have powerful tools to help them with site and artifact interpretation. The use of these frequency patterns with the interpretation of feature N26 and N29 will help to shed light on the function of these historic structures using methodologies grounded in science. While qualitative analysis will be performed when necessary, the use of empirical methodology as influenced by the Processual movement within archaeology, will provide a way to interpret these features with a greater degree of certainty.

Chapter Five: Artifact Assemblage Analysis from the Barracks Area

Introduction

The previous chapter discussed various theoretical methodologies that will be utilized for the organization and analysis of artifacts from features N26 and N29. This chapter will first present information on how artifacts were recovered, analyzed, and processed. Then, the artifact data recovered from these features in the format of South's (1977) Carolina Artifact Pattern will be discussed. N26 will be considered first, followed by N29.

Site Preparation

Prior to the 2009 William Peace University field school, several individuals, including Field Director Thomas Beaman, Jr., Assistant State Archaeologist John Mintz, Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site site staff members Brenda Bryant, Jim McKee, and Marvin Johnson, as well as the author, conducted a visual inspection of the barracks area located behind Battery A on February 21 of that year. As can be seen in Figure 13, the research area was completely overgrown, outside of the fire trail access, in thick vegetation. It was decided that approximately one acre of land, where the highest concentration of visible brick and ballast piles were located, would be cleared for the research area. Over the course of March and April, site staff, site staff from Fort Fisher State Historic Site, and North Carolina Department of Corrections convicted laborers, worked to carefully cut any overgrowth less than two inches in diameter at ground level, and carry it away from the site to insure minimal disturbance to the archaeological record (Beaman and Melomo 2011:35; Beaman and Melomo 2012).

In the 2011 field season, site preparation was considerably easier, as much of the overgrowth was still cleared from the previous excavations. Additional selected wooded areas were cleared in the western and southern areas of the site around the units that comprised Group 1 and Group 3 to provide better access to features in those areas. Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson site staff cleared the new research area in the same manner as before (Thomas Beaman Jr., Personal Communication 2012).



Figure 13. Photograph of the 2009 and 2011 William Peace University Research Area in the barracks area of Fort Anderson. Photograph courtesy of Bryan Wiggins.

Excavation Methodology of the 2009 and 2011 Field Season

During the initial William Peace University field season in 2009, test units were placed on top of visible brick and ballast features that were likely to yield information that would help

answer the questions posed in the research design developed by Beaman. A total of 21 test units were established during the 2009 field season, which were assigned a sequential number as they were created. All excavation units were ten feet by ten feet square, and a portion of these units sectioned and only half of the unit removed. Excavation used trowels and shovels in order to protect the sensitive nature of the site, and followed natural strata. Generally, Level A, the root mat, contained artifacts from the Civil War period, Level B contained colonial era artifacts, and Level C was prehistoric. All soil removed from each test unit was sifted through 1/4" wire mesh screen to ensure greater recovery of artifacts and ecofacts. Students and instructors kept detailed field notes, hand-drawn maps, and photographs of each excavation unit, and placed copies on file at OSARC as specified by the *Office of State Archaeology Research Center (OSARC) Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines Version 1.2* (OSARC 2004b) (Beaman and Melomo 2011:36-37).

Field school students partially processed the artifacts recovered, which were later finished by volunteers at OSARC and the Coe Foundation for Archaeological Research, Inc. In both facilities, artifacts were processed and packaged to meet the standards set forth by the *Office of State Archaeology Research Center (OSARC) Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines Version 1.2* (OSARC 2004b), *Artifact Processing and Cataloging Procedures for the Office of State Archaeology* (OSARC 2005), and the *Guide for Complete of OSARC Artifact Catalog* (OSARC 2004a). Volunteers entered the data into the OSARC database, from which a complete artifact catalog was generated (Beaman and Melomo 2011:36-37).

Summer Ventures in Science and Math students from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington closed the field season in July after they conducted final excavations. *In situ* features

that were located in excavation units were covered in plastic, and all units were backfilled by hand (Beaman and Melomo 2011:37).

In 2011, during the William Peace University field school, the same field methodologies were followed as were used in the 2009 season. Excavation units measuring ten feet by ten feet were again placed on, as well as beside, brick and ballast features that were likely to yield information that pertained the Civil War era barracks. A total of twenty-nine new excavations were established, which were numbered sequentially as they were created. Artifacts were again processed initially by field school students, and are currently being catalogued by Thomas Beaman, Jr., volunteer Hannah Smith, and the author in accordance with the same state-level standards previously mentioned. After the artifacts are completely processed, they will be curated at the Office of State Archaeology in Raleigh (Thomas Beaman, Jr., personal communication 2012).

Due to the expansion of the research design for the 2011 field season, test units were also placed in areas near the colonial occupations of the site. The decision of where to place these units was guided by the locations of concentrated colonial era artifacts from near Group 1 and Group 3 test units from 2009. These areas were found to correspond with South's features N26 and N29 as discussed in the previous chapter. Units were placed in an effort to relocate both of these features, as well as to capture artifacts for functional analysis as suggested by South's (1977) Carolina Artifact Pattern (Beaman 2011:6-7).

For analysis, the colonial period artifacts recovered in all provenience from the 2011 field season were combined with the colonial assemblage recovered from the 2009 field season from

all proveniences associated with units 5, 6, and 22. The 2009 data was abstracted from the electronic catalog produced by the Office of State Archaeology Research Center in Raleigh.

Colonial period artifacts from all proveniences (Levels A, B, and C) from the 2011 field season that were obtained from units within a 30 foot radius were pulled for identification and analysis by the author during Fall 2011. This distance was chosen in order to capture trash middens created by the disposal of garbage by house occupants into the yard common at Brunswick Town (South 1977:106). For Group 1 near N26, this included units 24, 37, 44, 45, 46, and 50. For Group 3 near N29, this included units 5, 6, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, and 48. Even though Level B is generally considered to contain artifacts that date to the colonial period, due to the extremely dynamic human and natural transformational processes common to the site, all proveniences were considered (Beaman and Melomo 2011:38-39). Artifact identification was completed during the fall of 2011 with the use of two primary guides including: *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Hume 1969), and *If these Pots Could Talk: Collecting 2,000 Years of British Household Pottery* (Hume 2001).

Two methodologies were used in this study in order to date artifact assemblages associated with feature N26 and N29. First, South's (1977:217) Mean Ceramic Dating formula was used to approximately date the ceramic assemblages recovered from each feature. Median dates for various ceramic types recovered were obtained from date ranges from South's (1977:210-212) list of ceramic types and the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery Mean Ceramic Date Type Chart produced by the Department of Archaeology at Monticello (DAACS 2012).

Second, pipe stem dates from each feature were calculated using Binford's (1962a) linear regression formula, Hanson's (1969) tenth linear regression formula, and Heighton and Deagan's (1971) curvilinear regression formula. However, it should be noted that pipe stem dating has been found to most accurate between the years of 1680-1760, with the years on either side being less accurate (Hume 1969:300, Hanson 1969, 1971). In her M.A. thesis, Lauren McMillan (2010:72) notes that while Heighton and Deagan's curvilinear regression formula overall produces the most reliable date with pipe stem assemblages from southeastern historic sites, this is not necessarily true for North Carolina. Of the three pipe stem dating methods, no one formula produces a date that is more accurate than another and should be used with caution (McMillan 2010:56). Beaman argues that the formulas created by Hanson, Binford, and Heighton and Deagan all preformed well in his reanalysis of pipe stems at Brunswick Town that compared dates produced by each formula to the median dates of occupation of various structures (Beaman 2005:86).

Artifact Analysis for Feature N26

A total of 1,564 colonial period artifacts were recovered from the units selected for analysis of feature N26, which are presented in Carolina Artifact Pattern format in Table 4. The Group that comprises the greatest percentage of the total artifact assemblage is the Architectural Group at 52.0%, followed by the Kitchen Group with the next greatest percentage at 44.6%, the Tobacco Group at 2.8%, while the Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Activities, and Personal groups comprise less than 1% each of the total assemblage.

Table 4. The Artifact Assemblage from Feature N26 in South's Pattern Format.

Artifact Category	Count	% of Total	Artifact Category	Count	% of Total
Kitchen Group	697	44.6	Clothing Group	3	0.2
1. Ceramics	364	23.3	19. Buckles	0	0.0
2. Wine Bottle	111	7.1	20. Thimbles	0	0.0
3. Case Bottle	1	0.1	21. Buttons	2	0.1
4. Tumbler	31	2.0	22. Scissors	0	0.0
5. Pharmaceutical Bottle	147	9.4	23. Straight Pins	0	0.0
6. Glassware	43	2.7	24. Hook & Eye Fasteners	1	0.1
7. Tableware	0	0.0	25. Bale Seals	0	0.0
8. Kitchenware	0	0.0	26. Glass Beads	0	0.0
Bone Group	31	N/A	Personal Group	0	0.0
9. Bone Fragments	31	N/A	27. Coins	0	0.0
			28. Keys	0	0.0
Architectural Group	813	52.0	29. Personal Items	0	0.0
10. Window Glass	731	46.7			
11. Nails	73	4.7	Tobacco Pipe Group	44	2.8
12. Spikes	2	0.1	30. Tobacco Pipes	44	2.8
13. Construction Hardware	4	0.3			
14. Door Lock Parts	3	0.2	Activities Group	1	0.1
			31. Construction Tools	0	0.0
Furniture Group	4	0.3	32. Farm Tools	0	0.0
15. Furniture Hardware	4	0.3	33. Toys	0	0.0
			34. Fishing Gear	0	0.0
Arms Group	2	0.1	35. Stub-Stemmed Pipes	0	0.0
16. Musket Balls, Shot	2	0.1	36. Colonoware	1	0.1
17. Gunflints, Gunspalls	0	0.0	37. Storage Items	0	0.0
18. Gun Parts	0	0.0	38. Ethnobotanical	0	0.0
			39. Stable and Barn	0	0.0
			40. Miscellaneous Hardware	0	0.0
			41. Other	0	0.0
			42. Military Objects	0	0.0
			Totals (minus Bone Group)	1564	100.0

Within the Architectural Group, window glass ($n=731$) is the most abundant artifact type and makes up 46.7% of the total assemblage. The next largest class is wrought nails, comprising 4.3%. The remaining classes, Spikes, Construction Hardware, and Door Lock Parts, that contain 2, 4, and 4 artifacts, respectively, contribute less than 1% each of the total assemblage.

The Kitchen Group, which includes artifacts primarily associated with food preparation, consumption, and storage holds the next highest total percentage at 44.6%. Within this group, the Ceramics class contributes the largest percentage of artifacts at 364 total sherds recovered (23.3%). As shown in Table 5, the most common type of ceramic wares were coarse earthenwares that are generally used for food preparation and serving, making up 45.3%. Stonewares closely followed at 22.3%, while refined earthenwares make up 19.8%, followed by porcelains. Delftware ($n=108$), comprises 20.7% of the coarse earthenware recovered. Of the stonewares, the most predominant type was white saltglazed forms ($n=71$), at 19.5%. For the refined earthenware, generally used for food consumption, the most common type recovered was Whieldonware ($n=37$), at 10.2% of the total assemblage. The least common form of ceramics recovered were porcelain, with Oriental types ($n=44$) being the predominant type at 12.1%. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1753 was calculated from the colonial era ceramics in this assemblage. While there were 364 total sherds recovered, only 333 were used to calculate this date. Due to the extended period of manufacture of lead glazed earthenwares, these were left out of calculations to prevent skewed results.

The Tobacco Group, made up of one class, kaolin/ball clay tobacco pipes, has the next highest percentage at 2.8%. A total of thirteen pipe bowl fragments were recovered, as well as thirty-one pipe stems. The bore diameter of each pipe stem was measured using Harrington's

Table 5. The Ceramic Assemblage from Feature N26.

Material	Type	Variety	Total Count	% of Total Count
Coarse Earthenware			165	45.3
	Lead Glazed	Plain	26	7.1
		Slipware	5	1.4
		Staffordshire	26	7.1
	Tin-Enameled	Delftware	108	29.7
Refined Earthenware			72	19.8
	Creamware		24	6.6
	Green Glazed Creamware		5	1.4
	Jackfield		5	1.4
	Whieldonware		38	10.5
Stoneware			81	22.3
	Brown Saltglazed		4	1.1
	Rhenish Blue & Gray		4	1.1
	Rhenish Brown		1	0.3
	Scratch Blue Saltglaze		1	0.3
	White Saltglaze		71	19.5
Porcelain			46	12.6
	British		2	0.5
	Oriental		44	12.1
Totals			364	100

(1954) standard measurement to the 64th inch. Of the pipe stems recovered, 20 were 4/64, and 12 were 5/64. The pipe stem assemblage was used to calculate dates based on Binford's (1962a), Hanson's (1969), and Heighon and Deagan's (1971) methodologies. Binford's linear regression formula yielded a date of 1764. Hanson's tenth formula, based on an assemblage that dates

between 1710-1800, produced a date of 1768. Heighton and Deagan's formula provided a date of 1766.

The next largest Group is the Furniture Group, composed of only one artifact class, furniture hardware. Only four artifacts in this group were recovered. Two brass furniture tacks were recovered, as well as one decorative nut. The most interesting artifact recovered was the decorative iron drawer pull (Figure 14).



Figure 14. A decorative copper alloy drawer pull. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology.

The remainder of the groups in South's classification system comprise less than 1% each of the total artifact Assemblage. Three artifacts were recovered within the Clothing Group. Two of these were sleeve links, and the other was a copper eyelet possibly used in a garment. Two lead shots of calibers .32 and .28 were recovered, making up the entirety of the Arms Group. A single artifact, a sherd of Brunswick Plain colonoware, was recovered in the Activities group.

This type of colonoware has no decoration on it, while the burnished variety has a highly polished finish (South 1959a). No artifacts were recovered that belonged to the Personal Group.

Artifact Analysis for Feature N29

As shown in Table 6, a total of 5,993 colonial period artifacts were recovered from the units selected for analysis of feature N29. The two groups that comprise the highest percentage of artifacts from the total assemblage are the Kitchen Group, at 59.3%, and the Architectural Group, at 36.3%. The next largest group is the Tobacco Pipe Group, with 3.3%, followed by the Clothing, Arms, and Activities Groups, at 0.3% each. The final groups, Furniture and Personal, make up 0.2% and 0.1% of the total assemblage respectively.

Within the Kitchen Group, the Ceramics Class contains the largest percentage of the assemblage. In total, 2,701 sherds of coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain ceramics were recovered, as illustrated in Table 7. Coarse earthenwares comprised the largest majority of the ceramic assemblage (35.9%), with Delftware ($n=557$, 20.6%) as the primary variety recovered. Stonewares were the next most common type, with 29%. Of the stonewares, the most common type were white saltglazed ($n=629$, 23.3%). Refined earthenwares constituted 22.9%, with creamware ($n=350$) constituting the largest percentage at 13.0%. Porcelain contributed the smallest total amount to the ceramics group, at 12.2%, the majority of which were Oriental types ($n=319$, 11.8%).

A mean ceramic date was calculated from the ceramic assemblage of 1746. While there were 2,701 total sherds recovered, only 2,370 were used to calculate this date. As many varieties

Table 6. The Artifact Assemblage from Feature N29 in South's Pattern Format.

Artifact Category	Count	% of Total	Artifact Category	Count	% of Total
Kitchen Group	3557	59.3	Clothing Group	18	0.3
1. Ceramics	2701	45.1	19. Buckles	2	<0.1
2. Wine Bottle	546	9.1	20. Thimbles	0	0.0
3. Case Bottle	5	0.1	21. Buttons	15	0.3
4. Tumbler	37	0.6	22. Scissors	0	0.0
5. Pharmaceutical Bottle	125	2.1	23. Straight Pins	0	0.0
6. Glassware	142	2.4	24. Hook & Eye Fasteners	0	0.0
7. Tableware	0	0.0	25. Bale Seals	0	0.0
8. Kitchenware	1	<0.1	26. Glass Beads	1	<0.1
Bone Group	800	N/A	Personal Group	5	0.1
9. Bone Fragments	800	N/A	27. Coins	2	<0.1
			28. Keys	0	0.0
Architectural Group	2173	36.3	29. Personal Items	3	0.1
10. Window Glass	1512	25.2			
11. Nails	596	9.9	Tobacco Pipe Group	198	3.3
12. Spikes	43	0.7	30. Tobacco Pipes	198	3.3
13. Construction Hardware	19	0.3			
14. Door Lock Parts	3	0.1	Activities Group	16	0.3
			31. Construction Tools	0	0.0
Furniture Group	11	0.2	32. Farm Tools	0	0.0
15. Furniture Hardware	11	0.2	33. Toys	0	0.0
			34. Fishing Gear	0	0.0
Arms Group	15	0.3	35. Stub-Stemmed Pipes	2	<0.1
16. Musket Balls, Shot, Sprue	15	0.3	36. Colonoware	2	<0.1
17. Gunflints, Gunspalls	0	0.0	37. Storage Items	11	0.2
18. Gun Parts	0	0.0	38. Ethnobotanical	0	0.0
			39. Stable and Barn	0	0.0
			40. Miscellaneous Hardware	0	0.0
			41. Other	1	<0.1
			42. Military Objects	0	0.0
			Totals (minus Bone Group)	5993	100

Table 7. The Ceramic Assemblage from Feature N29.

Material	Type	Variety	Total Count	% of Total Count
Coarse Earthenware			970	35.9
	Lead Glazed	Borderware	5	0.2
		Buckly	1	<0.1
		Plain	299	11.1
		Slipware	27	1.0
		Staffordshire	53	2.0
		Sgraffito	2	0.1
	Tin-Enameled	Delftware	557	20.6
	Olive/Oil Jar		26	1.0
Refined Earthenware			619	22.9
	Agateware		1	<0.1
	Astburyware		1	<0.1
	Creamware		350	13.0
	Green Glazed Creamware		37	1.4
	Jackfield		18	0.7
	Whieldonware		212	7.8
Stoneware			782	29.0
	Brown Saltglazed		52	1.9
	German Gray Saltglazed		8	0.3
	Nottingham		8	0.3
	Rhenish Blue & Gray		51	1.9
	Rhenish Brown		4	0.1
	Scratch Blue Saltgalzed		30	1.1
	White Saltglazed		629	23.3
Porcelain			330	12.2
	British		11	0.4
	Oriental		319	11.8
Totals			2,701	100

of lead glazed earthenwares have been in continuous production that could potentially skew results, plain, slipware, and Borderware varieties were removed from calculations.

The next largest class in the Kitchen Group was Wine Bottles at 9.1%. The remaining classes in this group include case bottles ($n=5$), pharmaceutical type bottles ($n=125$), tumblers ($n=37$), glassware ($n=142$), and kitchenware ($n=1$). The majority of the Glassware Class was comprised of shards of decanter ($n=88$) and stemmed glasswares ($n=35$).

At 36.3%, the Architectural Group contains a total of 2,173 artifacts. Not surprisingly, the majority of these artifacts were window glass ($n=1,512$). A total of 596 wrought nails and 43 wrought spikes (nails longer than six inches) were recovered. All but one artifact in the Construction Hardware class are blue hand painted delftware chimney tile fragments commonly associated with other higher status households, such as Russellborough, at Brunswick Town (Beaman 1997:16). The remaining artifact in the Construction Hardware class was a lead window came. Three Door Lock Parts were recovered, one of which was a partial lock plate.

The Tobacco Pipe group, made up of only kaolin/ball clay tobacco pipe fragments, which represented 3.3% of the total assemblage. This class includes both bowl fragments as well pipe stems. The bore diameter of each pipe stem was measured using Harrington's (1954) standard method to the 64th inch. In total, there were 130 pipe stems which included 8/64 ($n=1$), 6/64 ($n=4$), 5/64 ($n=63$), and 4/64 ($n=62$) stems. There were a total of 68 pipe bowl fragments. The pipe stem assemblage was used to calculate dates based on Binford's (1962a), Hanson's (1969), and Heighton and Deagon's (1971) methodologies, which produced dates of 1756, 1756, and 1758 respectively.

The Clothing Group is composed of eighteen total artifacts, or 0.3% of the assemblage. Of this, buttons ($n=15$) made up the majority of the group. The class is split nearly evenly between South Type 3 ($n=3$), 4 ($n=3$), and 12 ($n=4$) buttons, with the remainder of the class being sleeve links (for example, see Figure 15). South Type 3 buttons are the most predominant found at Brunswick Town, and have an embossed face with a wooden or bone backing. South Type 4 buttons also have an embossed face and bone back, but have an additional brass wire eye for attachment to clothing. Buttons that are one piece cast steel with a soft meal core and iron oxide coating are categorized as South Type 12 (South 1964, Hume 1969:91). Two buckle fragments were recovered, one a fragment of cloth buckle, and the other belonging to a colonial era shoe. A single round glass bead with a vine carved design that was likely used for clothing was also recovered.



Figure 15. A set of sleeve links from feature N29. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology.

The Arms group represents 0.3% of the artifact assemblage with sixteen total artifacts. All of these artifacts belong to the Musket Ball, Shot, and Sprue Class. There were five lead shots, (.27, .32, .29, .35, and .32 calibers) recovered, and ten fragments of sprue.

The Activities Group also represents 0.3% of the total assemblage ($n=16$). The largest majority of this group is comprised of barrel bands. Two fragments of Brunswick Burnished colonoware were also found. Most interestingly, what has been identified as a fragment of a wooden spinning wheel (Figure 16) was also recovered.

The next to smallest group in the total assemblage is the Furniture Group at 0.2%. The predominant artifact recovered, in the single class of Furniture Hardware, within this group were brass furniture tacks ($n=6$). There were also two unidentified piece of hardware, an escutcheon plate, and two fragments of furniture handles that were made of bone.



Figure 16. A fragment of spinning wheel whorl from feature N29. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology.

The final, and smallest, group is the Personal Group that makes up 0.1% of the total assemblage. Two coins, one Silver Real which dates to the reign of Ferdinand VI (1746-1755), and one jetton (Figure 17), a flat metal disk of non-precious metal used for any variety of local purposes such as mathematical calculation aids or ferry tokens, were recovered (Deagan 2002:257-288; Hume 1969:171-172). Also found was a piece of brass book latch, shown in Figure 18. Two beads were recovered, one blue, and the other a black glass bead similar to those found in rosaries (Deagan 2002:69).



Figure 17. A jetton from feature N29. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology.

Conclusion

The previous tables, figures, and discussion of artifact data preset for the reader a quantitative analysis of the assemblage recovered from features N26 and N29. In the next

chapter, contextual interpretations will be developed based on the information presented above.

As noted by Ewen (1997:89) it is important that archaeologists realize that processual and descriptive techniques are not the only methodologies that should be used in our studies.

Archaeologists instead should strive to place those artifacts within their respective historical contexts, coupled with processual methodologies, in order to have a better understanding of the past people who utilized them.

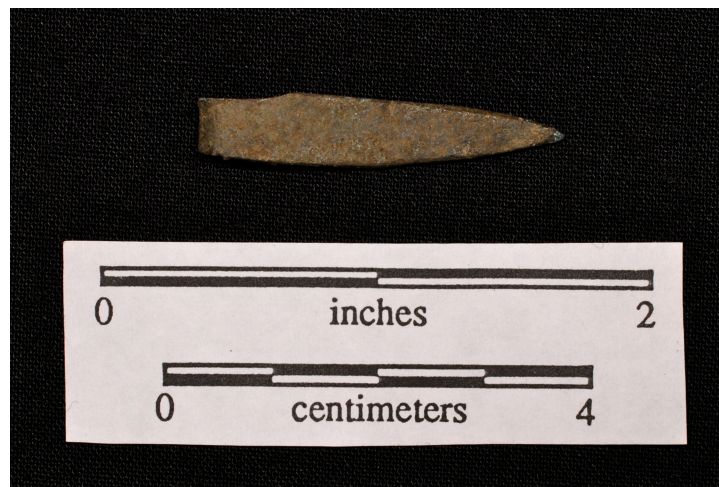


Figure 18. A book latch from feature N29. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology.

Chapter 6: Conclusions and Future Research Directives

Introduction

Over the course of this study, two hypotheses have been the center of discussion and data analysis. The first hypothesis to be tested is that feature N26 is a colonial era detached kitchen, and the second hypothesis is that feature N29 is a colonial era dwelling. The primary methodology for testing the function of these features is the Carolina Artifact Pattern developed by Stanley South (1977). For feature N29, two other methodologies, the Carolina Elite Pattern developed by Thomas Beaman, Jr. (2001), and Patrick Garrow's Ceramic to Spirit Glass Ratio (1989), are to be used to determine the status of the colonial era dwelling.

In the chapter that follows, each feature that was examined for this study will be discussed in detail separately. N26 and N29 warrant very different interpretations based on the artifact assemblages and contextual evidence associated with each. This chapter will offer final conclusions about the features, as well as a discussion of future research directives that may help answer questions that have not been answered by the current study.

Feature N26 Results

The Carolina Artifact Pattern

The percentages of each group of artifacts from the assemblage analyzed for feature N26 in Carolina Artifact Pattern format are illustrated in Table 8. As can be seen, the Kitchen, Architecture, Clothing, Personal, and Activities groups all fall well outside of the predictive ranges for a normative British colonial domestic dwelling as proposed by South's (1977)

Carolina Artifact Pattern. If N26 was a colonial era detached kitchen, we could reasonably expect the Kitchen group to meet, or exceed, the predictive ranges established by South due to the specialized human behaviors exhibited in such a structure. However, the artifact patterns established for feature N26 go against this expectation, as the Kitchen group is much lower than expected.

Table 8. N26 Assemblage Percentages Compared with the Carolina Artifact Pattern.

Artifact Group	% of N26 Artifact Assemblage	South's % Range
Kitchen	44.6	51.8 - 69.2
Architecture	52.8	19.7 - 31.4
Furniture	0.3	0.1 - 0.6
Arms	0.1	0.1 - 1.2
Clothing	0.2	0.6 - 5.4
Personal	0.0	0.1 - 0.5
Tobacco Pipes	2.8	1.8 - 13.9
Activities	0.1	0.9 - 2.7
Total	100.0	

Comparative Kitchen Structures at Brunswick Town

There are three other detached kitchen structures present at Brunswick Town that have been excavated and analyzed by South that can be used to compare with feature N26 for hypothesis testing. These kitchens include the Russellborough Kitchen (N51), the Newman-Taylor Kitchen (N4), and Judge Moore's Kitchen (S15). The artifact patterns from these detached kitchens that have been tallied from South's original artifact sheets are shown in Table 9 in comparison with the percentages of artifacts found from N26 (Thomas Beaman, Jr., personal

communication 2012). As can be seen, the percentage of artifacts within the Kitchen Group for these features either meet, or exceed, South's predictive ranges, while N26 does not. This, along with the poor fit with the Carolina Artifact Pattern and other evidence discussed below, is indicative that a reconsideration of the function of N26 should take place.

Table 9. Comparative Data from other Detached Kitchens at Brunswick Town (Thomas Beaman, Jr., Personal Communication 2012).

Artifact Group	% Range	N26	N51	N4	S15
Kitchen	51.8 - 69.2	44.6	90.7	56.0	65.9
Architecture	19.7 - 31.4	52.8	8.2	39.5	20.4
Furniture	0.1 - 0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Arms	0.1 - 1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Clothing	0.6 - 5.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
Personal	0.1 - 0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Tobacco Pipes	1.8 - 13.9	2.8	0.5	3.0	11.8
Activities	0.9 - 2.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4

A Reconsideration for Feature N26

The Carolina Artifact Pattern is a solid interpretive tool that has been used, tested, and further refined by many archaeologists over the past 40 years. South acknowledged during the original formulation of the pattern that deviations may happen depending on the nature of the archaeological site under investigation and the presence of any specialized activity (South 1977:110). However, while South's pattern is an interpretive tool designed to help identify the

function of colonial era structures, it is also useful for understanding what an archaeological site is not when the recovered data do not fit the predictive ranges. This leads the researcher to question why the data do not fit expectations.

Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site is known to be an extremely dynamic site with multiple occupations and archaeological components reflecting these occupations. The northern area of Brunswick Town, upon which the Civil War barracks were built, is no exception (Beaman and Melomo 2011:39-40). Based on South's 1960 archaeological base map, feature N26 appears to be located in the yard space of the Wooten-Marnan house and detached kitchen that is historically known to be from the colonial era. According to studies done by South (1977:47) while he worked at Brunswick Town in the 1950s, the occupants of the town typically disposed of their garbage out the front and back doors of their residences. The close proximity of N26 to the Wooten-Marnan house accounts for the presence of colonial era artifacts that were recovered from test units used for testing feature N26.

At this juncture however, it is proposed that upon further contextual analysis, coupled with the poor fit within South's Carolina Artifact Pattern, a reconsideration of feature N26 as a colonial era kitchen should take place. As pictured in Figure 19, feature N26 was constructed with broken brick pieces with trace amounts of colonial oyster shell mortar adhered to them. The feature itself was held together by gray colored sandy clay used as mortar. This building technique has been associated with the activities of Civil War soldiers, where they would scavenge broken brick and ballast from colonial structures and use mortar made of gray mud dug from the marsh close to Battery B for their construction needs. South (2010:191, 231), as well as Beaman and Melomo (2011:40) both have observed this construction technique during their

investigations of Civil War structures in the northern area of Brunswick Town where N26 is located.



Figure 19. A close up photograph depicting the construction of feature N26 with broken bricks and mortar of gray mud. Photograph courtesy of William Peace University, Department of Anthropology.

There were also a number of Civil War period artifacts ($n=111$) recovered during excavations in this area (Table 10). These artifacts were functionally organized in a similar manner as South's Carolina Artifact Pattern to easily see their distribution (Appendix C). While no clear pattern emerges to help identify a possible function of N26, it is possible that the brick

footing may be part of a barracks structure, although not a traditional one for this area. There are two piles of ballast and brick to the east of feature N26, one of which was excavated during the 2011 field season. However, at this time, there is no clear relationship between the more traditional barracks features and N26.

Table 10. Civil War Period Artifacts from Feature N26.

Artifact Category	Count	% of Total	Artifact Category	Count	% of Total
Kitchen Group	50	45.0	Arms Group	3	2.7
1. Ceramics	36	32.4	9. Musket Balls, Shot, Sprue	3	2.7
2. Jar	2	1.8			
3. Pharmaceutical Bottle	6	5.4	Clothing Group	9	8.1
4. Wine/Liquor Bottle	6	5.4	10. Buttons	7	6.3
			11. Fastener	2	1.8
Bone Group	31	N/A			
5. Bone Fragments	31	N/A	Personal Group	3	2.7
			12. Personal Items	3	2.7
Architectural Group	40	36.0			
6. Nails	38	34.2	Tobacco Pipe Group	3	2.7
7. Spikes	2	1.8	13. Stub-Stemmed Pipes	3	2.7
Furniture Group	0	0.0	Activities Group	3	2.7
8. Furniture Hardware	0	0.0	14. Military Objects	3	2.7
			Totals (minus Bone Group)	111	

No clear pattern or function emerges when the Civil War artifact percentages are compared to two other barracks structures at Brunswick Town. One of these barracks, N18, located next to the Visitor's Center, was excavated by South (1959b) in 1959. The other barrack was a fully articulated hearth pad and chimney from the 2009 William Peace University field school. As can be seen in Table 11, the artifact frequencies from N26 do not resemble either of the previously excavated barracks.

Table 11. Comparison of Artifact Frequencies of Excavated Barracks Structures (South 1959b) (Beaman and Melomo 2011:57).

Group	N26 Percentages	N18 Percentages	2009 Hearth Pad Percentages
Kitchen	45.0	11.6	25.2
Bone	N/A	N/A	N/A
Architecture	36.0	86.0	54.4
Furniture	0.0	0.0	1.0
Arms	2.7	0.4	5.8
Clothing	8.1	0.0	6.8
Personal	2.7	0.0	0.0
Tobacco Pipes	2.7	1.0	4.9
Activities	2.7	1.0	1.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

Feature N26 Conclusions

Considering multiple lines of pattern and contextual based evidence, a conclusion for Hypothesis One, that feature N26 is a colonial era detached kitchen, can be made. With the poor fit of predictive ranges from the Carolina Artifact Pattern, the poor fit with comparative data from other detached kitchens at Brunswick Town, the presence of many artifacts that date well into the 19th century, as well as the observed construction of feature N26, the preponderance of evidence appears to reject the hypothesis that N26 is a colonial era detached kitchen associated with the Wooten-Marnan house on town lot 344. Instead, **the null hypothesis, that feature N26 is not a colonial era detached kitchen, becomes true.** It is suggested that N26 is a Civil War era feature related to the barracks area of Ft. Anderson. Colonial period artifacts found in the vicinity of N26 are likely related to the Wooten-Marnan house that stood on lot 344 during the colonial period.

Feature N29 Results

The Carolina Artifact Pattern

As indicated previously, Hypothesis Two states that feature N29 is a colonial era dwelling. Table 12 illustrates the artifact assemblage percentages recovered from the test units around feature N29 in Carolina Artifact Pattern format. As can be seen, there are percentages of artifacts that fall outside of the predictive ranges of the Carolina Artifact Pattern. While the Architecture Group is higher than expected, the Clothing and Activities Groups fall below expected ranges as proposed by South (1977).

Table 12. N29 Assemblage Percentages Compared with the Carolina Artifact Pattern.

Artifact Group	% of N29 Artifact Assemblage	South's % Range
Kitchen	59.3	51.8 - 69.2
Architecture	36.3	19.7 - 31.4
Furniture	0.2	0.1 - 0.6
Arms	0.3	0.1 - 1.2
Clothing	0.3	0.6 - 5.4
Personal	0.1	0.1 - 0.5
Tobacco Pipes	3.3	1.8 - 13.9
Activities	0.3	0.9 - 2.7
Total	100.0	

The Carolina Elite Pattern

While these deviations could be explained in many ways, the examination of the artifact assemblage percentages against Beaman's (2001) Carolina Elite Pattern, as illustrated in Table 13, provide a much clearer and simpler solution to this problem. The Carolina Elite Pattern was developed using colonial period sites of known elite status in order to develop a predictive artifact pattern of normative ranges for high status households based on South's (1977) Carolina Artifact Pattern.

In Beaman's pattern as discussed in Chapter 4, he noted the consistent variations in the Architecture, Kitchen, Clothing, and Activities groups for dwelling structures of elite status. The Architecture Group was consistently higher due to the greater size and more ornate decoration commonly found in elite households. Because many elite structures also have an associated detached kitchen, artifact assemblages suggested that the Kitchen Group percentages would be

Table 13. N29 Assemblage Percentages Compared with the Carolina Elite Pattern.

Artifact Group	% of N29 Artifact Assemblage	South's % Range
Kitchen	59.3	42.1 - 64.2
Architecture	36.3	26.5 - 55.8
Furniture	0.2	0.1 - 1.8
Arms	0.3	0.1 - 1.0
Clothing	0.3	0.1 - 0.3
Personal	0.1	0.1 - 1.1
Tobacco Pipes	3.3	0.2 - 4.7
Activities	0.3	0.2 - 1.6
Total	100.0	

lower than what we would recover from a normative middle class dwelling. The Clothing Group is expected to have lower percentages due to the longer curation period of more expensive clothing and the different styles they often exhibit over those of middle class status. Finally, the storage of artifacts associated with specialized activities (farm tools, construction tools, etc.) in separate structures accounts for the lowered frequency ranges of the Activities Group (Beaman 2001:90-92).

The percentage of artifacts in the Architecture Group (36.3%) recovered from test units around N29 fit within Beaman's (2001) postulate that higher proportions of these artifact types should be present due to the construction style of the dwelling. As previously discussed in Chapter 5, a total of 596 wrought nails (9.9%), 43 wrought spikes (0.7%), and 1,512 shards of window glass (25.3%) were recovered from the area around feature N29. The overall percentage of the Architectural Group is similar to those of other known elite dwellings at Brunswick Town,

such as Russellborough, the governor's mansion, whose Architectural Group frequency was 46.8% (Beaman 2001:50).

Kitchen Group artifact frequencies associated with N29 fit both the normative ranges of the Carolina Artifact Pattern and the Carolina Elite Pattern. This may be indicative that this dwelling did not have a separate structure that functioned as a kitchen as posited by Beaman (2001:91). Even though the 1769 Sauthier map indicates that two auxiliary structures were also present on town lot 346 as shown on Figure 5 in Chapter 1, the function of these buildings is unknown at this time in the historical record, and excavations did not take place in their areas. However, with the percentage and type of Kitchen Group artifacts recovered from N29, it is suggestive that neither of these auxiliary structures functioned as a kitchen.

The majority of the ceramics recovered from around N29 were coarse earthenwares (35.9%), which are most commonly used in food preparation, storage, and consumption. These types of wares would normally remain in the area of a detached or integrated kitchen. This, coupled with the high percentage of stonewares (29.8%) and refined earthenwares (22.9%) that are used as tablewares and for storage all found within the confines of the area where the elite dwelling is located, may suggest that all of these activities may have taken place in the household, and not in a detached kitchen.

An explanation for why the dwelling associated with feature N29 does not have a detached kitchen as expected with elite residences could be that this home served primarily as a type of seasonal homestead. Brunswick Town was originally primarily inhabited by members of the upper middle class and elite class from South Carolina during its early years. Many of these members classified themselves as merchants involved with trade, but also owned, or aspired to

own, plantations in other locations such as Rocky Point, Lockwoods Folly, and Town Creek as a symbol of their status. For example, many members of the Moore family, such as Maurice and George Moore, also owned plantations at Rocky Point. These types of primary plantations with a seasonal homestead in Brunswick Town offered these men a more comfortable and secure economic prospect than the commercial transatlantic trade activities centered at Brunswick town (Wood 2004:48, 71, 80-81). It follows that the seasonal homes built in Brunswick Town, while still of elite status, would not necessarily follow conventional patterns with detached kitchens.

The Clothing and Activities groups also fit well in to Beaman's (2001) postulates, as both were lower than the normative ranges of South's Carolina Artifact Pattern. The lack of artifacts in these groups reflects Beaman's argument that more ornate clothing could have been worn by the occupants of this house. For example, such ornate clothing may have had decorative closures made of silk instead of common metal buttons that would have a better chance at preservation in the archaeological record. Also, because there are two ancillary structures present on lot 346 associated with the dwelling, it is likely that the low Activities category reflects that these buildings served to store items of specialized activity, such as construction tools, farm tools, horse tack, etc.

Multiple Contextual Lines of Evidence for an Elite Residence

Previously, feature N29 has been discussed in the framework of various pattern methodologies that are designed to reveal the functional nature of archaeological sites. However, there are other lines of contextual evidence that can be used to support the hypothesis that feature N29 is a colonial era dwelling of elite status. Such lines of contextual evidence include the

consideration of the socioeconomic status of past owners of the dwelling, qualitative analysis of high status artifacts, and other architectural evidence.

Based on the historical record of original owners of town lot 346, it is not surprising that the dwelling fits into the Carolina Elite Pattern. Lot 346 was first owned by Maurice Moore (who owned all town lots originally), and then sold to his brother Roger Moore on September 14, 1728, who was the first occupant of the home on this lot. The lot and home were later willed at Roger Moore's death to his son George Moore in 1748. These gentlemen were among the first wealthy, elite individuals to found and develop the town of Brunswick as a once thriving colonial port town involved in the export of naval stores. It follows that they would construct town homes for themselves that reflect their upper economic and social status, perhaps as temporary residences while their plantations were being built or as seasonal urban dwellings (Wood 2004:48, 80-81).

Qualitative analysis of various artifacts also support the notion that the dwelling associated with N29 is of elite status. The presence of blue hand painted delftware chimney tile fragments found with the artifact assemblage indicate this home is of higher socioeconomic status. Beaman (1997:16) observed similar delftware tile fragments in other elite dwellings, such as Russellborough and Prospect Hall. Also, there were fragments of hand painted ceramics and glassware. These items are more costly than corresponding plain varieties, and are not uncommon in elite households (Miller 1980).

It is also important to look at feature N29 in a broader archaeological context and incorporate the physical features found in the vicinity that suggest that it is indeed a dwelling. In

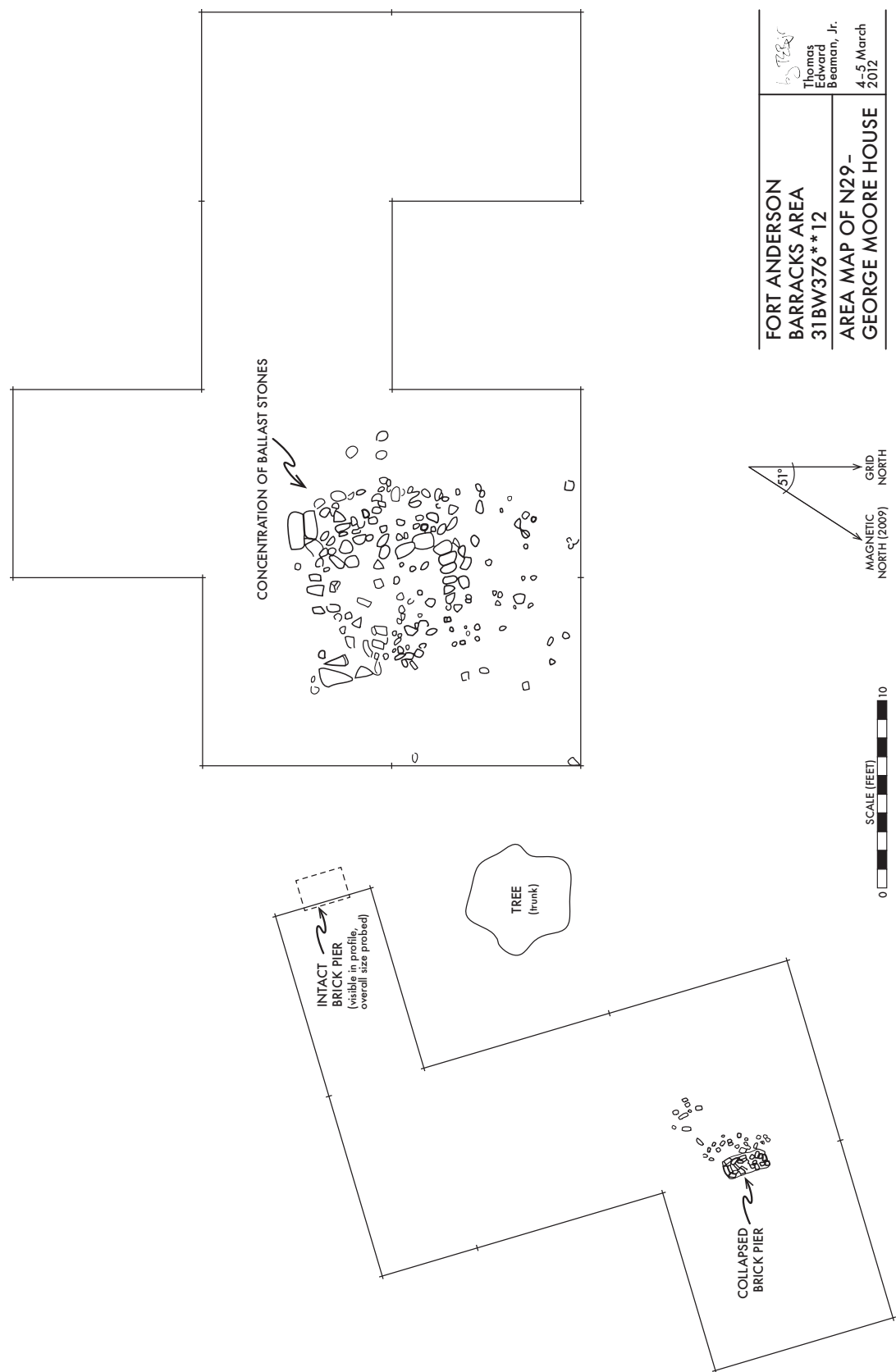


Figure 20. A comprehensive map of Group 3 Units, depicting the architectural features of the dwelling associated with N29. Map on file at William Peace University, Department of Anthropology.

layer B of test units 34, 42, 43, and 48, a large feature was revealed that appears to be the bottom of a house foundation, which is depicted in Figure 20. The foundation shows strong articulation in the eastern corner of test unit 34. However, organization is slowly lost as the feature progresses eastward, until articulation is completely lost in test unit 43 and 48. This loss of integrity is likely due to the heavy bombing this area received for three days in February 1865 during the Civil War. It is also plausible that ballast stones from the foundation were repurposed by Confederate soldiers during the Civil War to build their temporary encampment in 1865 over the northern portion of Brunswick Town (Beaman and Melomo 2012). As stated previously, this behavior has been observed by both South (2010:191, 231), as well as Beaman and Melomo (2011:40) during their investigations in this area.

Related to this, there was a dense layer of oyster shell mortar and plaster encountered in Level B of test unit 34. This mortar and plaster layer was consistent throughout the entire unit. The concentration of mortar and plaster is most likely the remnants of a collapsed structural wall from the house on lot 346. The use of plaster in structures at Brunswick Town is not uncommon. For example, South (2010: 141, 160) notes the presence of plaster in the ruins of the Leach-Jobson and Roger Moore houses.

Another line of contextual evidence present within the vicinity of feature N29 are two collapsed brick column supports in test units 6 and 39 (Figure 19). These columns are within measurable distance of the foundation feature, and line up approximately with the columns depicted on South's 1960 base map overlay of the area that he located by probe during his

excavations (Stanley South, personal communication 2012). These columns were likely used as brick supports for a wooden porch structure that was once in front of the elite dwelling.

Related to this foundation feature, close by in test unit 8, a large pile of ballast stone was partially excavated during the 2009 field season. While there was no good explanation for the function of the ballast pile at the time, it is probable the ballast pile is the remains of the foundation of the house associated with feature N29 that have been removed from their original location (Beaman and Melomo 2011:51).

Garrow's Spirit Glass to Ceramics Ratio

As previously discussed in Chapter 4, Garrow's (1989) Spirit Glass to Ceramics ratio was also to be used to help determine the status of the home associated with N29. One of the stipulations with this methodology is that there should be approximately twice as many wine bottle fragments as ceramic sherds which reflects high socioeconomic status. With 546 wine glass fragments recovered, as compared to 2,701 ceramic sherds, the dwelling does not fit in with Garrow's primary postulate for elite status. However, Garrow's methodology may not be suitable to test status for N29 due to the nature of the home being tested.

An explanation for why Garrow's methodology may not be suitable to indicate status for N29 is similar to why the dwelling does not have a detached kitchen like other elite homes. If the occupants who lived at this residence used it as a temporary town home for seasonal living as suggested by Wood (2004:48, 81), it would likely not be as well stocked with spirits used for entertaining as the occupants' primary dwelling or plantation would be. Also along these lines, if this home was a seasonal dwelling, it is likely the occupants kept sets of less costly ceramics

involved with food consumption, storage, and preparation, while they used more expensive pewter and silver vessels instead of ceramics at their primary residence.

While Garrow's methodology offers a way to test socioeconomic status that has been successful on some archaeological sites in the past, this does not mean that it will always be successful. Brunswick Town was developed as an urban center involved in the commercial export of naval stores during the colonial period. While Garrow's (1989:2) methodology is a good tool to use for status detection, it was developed and tested primarily on the Addison family manor at Oxon Hill Plantation, not in an urban environment where town homes served as seasonal dwellings for the occupants. While Beaman (2001) used Garrow's methodology successfully at Brunswick Town while analyzing artifacts for Russellborough, this elite residence is considered a plantation, not a seasonal town home.

Feature N29 Conclusions

At this time, based on the evidence presented above in both pattern and contextual based analysis, **it appears the first hypothesis, that N29 is a colonial era dwelling, is true.**

Therefore, the null hypothesis becomes false. Also, based on the exemplary fit with the Carolina Elite Pattern and qualitative evidence, it is suggested that the inhabitants of the dwelling were of elite status.

Following in the naming convention set forth by Stanley South at Brunswick Town, it is now appropriate to associate this home with an owner and give it a proper name. Due to the elite status of this home, the author suggests that this feature be called the George Moore House. While there are other houses at Brunswick Town named after Maurice, Roger, and Nathaniel

Moore, George Moore is not represented. Because of the occupations held by individuals who owned the home after George Moore that are more in the line of craftsmanship, it is felt that the George Moore House best reflects the elite status of this home.

Final Conclusions and Future Research Directives

This study has attempted to weave together multiple lines of research that have led to the interpretive conclusions that have been made above. These lines of evidence include:

- Historical background information. This includes historical information about the broader Cape Fear region, Brunswick Town, and Fort Anderson. It also includes information about Brunswick Town itself, and an attempt to give the people who once lived there a unique voice in history. An understanding of the historical record is imperative to fit archaeological discoveries in a broader context so that sound interpretations can be made.
- Archaeological background information. Without a solid understanding of how Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic site came into being through the work of Lawrence Lee, William S. Tarlton, and Stanley South, it would be impossible to understand many of the things we know today about this wonderful site. However, it is also important for researchers in the future to understand the ongoing efforts of archaeologists such as Thomas Beaman, Jr., who attempt to build on the work of previous researchers. While results of various research efforts may not agree with the initial conclusion arrived at by previous researchers, thus is the process of science. It is not important whom is correct in these matters, only that appropriate interpretations based on sound scientific evidence be made about the archaeological remains at Brunswick Town.
- Theoretical information. It is important that our interpretations of the archaeological record be based in sound, thoroughly tested, scientific methodologies such as South's (1977) Carolina Artifact Pattern and Beaman's (2001) Carolina Elite Pattern. Without these guiding theoretical principles, interpretations would not have a firm basis in science in which we can be confident of our conclusions.
- Data analysis. This includes original artifact identification of approximately 8,500 artifacts, data analysis of those artifacts by the author of the 2011 William Peace University field school, and the incorporation of the 2009 field season data that had not been previously interpreted. Without these combined sets of data, it would have been impossible to interpret features N26 and N29. This study also served as the first test of Beaman's (2001) Carolina Elite Pattern.

While the pattern should certainly be tested further, its success here is promising for future applications.

- The identification of N26 as a Civil War era feature and the identification of N29 as a colonial era elite dwelling. While South explored these features during the decade he was a researcher at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson, he made some initial conclusions about these features, but in a limited manner. This study has served to build upon his research and further refine our understanding of these features. While South's conclusion that N26 was a colonial era feature was not supported through further study, his interpretation of N29 as a colonial dwelling was upheld, with the addition of elite socioeconomic status. Feature N29 was also given a proper name in the convention set forth by Stanley South during his time researching Brunswick Town.

In regards to research directives for the future, while further research into N26 provided us with a new interpretation, it is suggested that subsequent archaeological investigations in this area strive to unravel the mystery of this feature's function. It is unfortunate that time constraints on this research project prevented the author and the principle investigator (Thomas Beaman, Jr.) of the William Peace University field schools to recover more data that would help to provide a clearer interpretation of N26. However, most importantly, this study has provided an updated interpretation of this feature that is based upon current archaeological research that may help guide future investigations in this area.

While relatively little is currently known about the lives of the individuals who lived in the elite dwelling associated with N29, the author has attempted to enrich the historical record with the material archaeological remains of these individuals' lives. While they no longer have an active voice, it is important that their voices carry on through history, as they were extremely important to the development of a critical port town involved in the export of naval stores in the Cape Fear region. Their lives and voices should not be forgotten, and historical archaeology has a unique power to give them this in a very scientific, yet humanistic way.

In conclusion, the author hopes that this study has served its primary objective, to help shed light on the functional nature of South's features N26 and N29. It is also hoped that these investigations and conclusions serve to aid future archaeologists in their further refinements of this area. Whether the conclusions offered here stand up to further investigations of the northern area of Brunswick Town/the barracks area of Fort Anderson is not important. What is important is that science, and the scientific process, is an ongoing dialogue between the many members of our community in which truths of our world are revealed through the continual testing of data and refinement of each other's conclusions. Historical archaeology is no different in its role of giving those members of history the voices that they deserve, while striving to base its interpretations on methodologies grounded in science. With these tools in hand, we can enrich both the historical and archaeological record with our interpretations.

Works Cited

Beaman Jr., Thomas E., Jr., RPA

1997 "Some fragments of blue Dutch tiling" at Brunswick Town; Decorative Delftware Tiles from Russellborough, Prospect Hall, and the Public House. *North Carolina Archaeology* 46:16-34.

2001 The "Castle" and the "Palace": Comparing Artifact Patterns at Russellborough and Tryon Palace, Two Elite Residences of Colonial North Carolina. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University.

2005 *Het Regent Pijpestelen* at Brunswick Town: A Quantitative Analysis of White Clay Tobacco Pipes and Smoking Behaviors in Colonial North Carolina. *North Carolina Archaeology* 54:49-99.

2011 Research Design for Peace 2011 Archaeological Field School at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site, May 17 - June 11, 2011. On file, Department of Anthropology, Peace College, Raleigh.

Beaman Jr., Thomas E., RPA and Jim McKee

2011 "To Describe the Horrors of this Hurricane is Beyond the Art of My Pen": Archaeological Evidence of the September 1769 Hurricane That Blew North Carolinians Off Their Tar Heels. *North Carolina Archaeology* 60:90-115.

2012 "... a pretty good shanty with a chimney:" The 'Peaceful' Exploration of Civil War Barracks at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site. Paper presented at the 45th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Baltimore, Maryland.

Beaman Jr., Thomas E., RPA and Vincent H. Melomo, Ph.D.

2011 Exploratory Excavations at Brunswick Town / Fort Anderson State Historic Site 31BW376**12: Barracks West of Battery A. Prepared for Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site, Winnabow, North Carolina, by Peace College Department of Anthropology.

Beaman, Thomas E., Jr., Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, John J. Mintz, and Kenneth W. Robinson

1998 Archaeological History and Historical Archaeology: Revisiting the Excavations at Brunswick Town, 1958-1968. *North Carolina Archaeology* 47:1-33.

Binford, Lewis R.

1962a A New Method of Calculating Dates from Kaolin Pipe Stem Fragments. Southeastern Archaeological Conference *Newsletter* 9(1):19-21.

- 1962b Archaeology as Anthropology. *American Antiquity* 28(2): 217-225.
- 1965 Archaeological Systematics and the Study of Cultural Process. *American Antiquity* 31(2): 203-210.
- Brunswick County Deeds
n.d Books A-H (microfilm). North Caroline State Archives, Raleigh.
- Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.
1992 Claude Joseph Sauthier: Colonial Cartographer of North Carolina. Paper presented at the 25th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Kingston, Jamaica.
- Deagan, Kathleen A.
2002 *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800, Volume 2: Portable Personal Possessions*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC.
- Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS)
2012 Mean Ceramic Date Type Chart produced by the Department of Archaeology at Monticello. <http://www.daacs.org/aboutdatabase/mcdtypes.html/>. Accessed February 15, 2012.
- Ewen, Charles, Patricia M. Samford, and Perry Matthews
1997 The Once and Future Research Project: The Role of Brunswick Town in Historical Archaeology. *North Carolina Archaeology* 56:84-90.
- 2002 The Sauthier Maps and the Formal Gardens at Tryon Palace: Myth or Reality? *North Carolina Historical Review* 79(3):327-346.
- Ferguson, Leland
1980 "Looking for the 'Afro' in Colono-Indian Pottery." In *Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America*. Robert L. Schuyler, ed. Baywood Press, Farmington, NY.
- Fonvielle, Chris E.
1999 *Fort Anderson: The Battle for Wilmington*. Savas Publishing Company, Mason City, Iowa.
- Garrow, Patrick H.
1989 The Bottle Glass/Ceramic Comparison: A Potential Tool for Comparing Socioeconomic Status Levels. *South Carolina Antiquities*. 21(1&2): 1-10.
- Hanson, Lee
1969 Kaolin Pipe Stems-Boring on a Fallacy. *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers*. 4:2-15.

- 1971 A Test of Hanson's Formulas. Paper presented at the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington, DC.

Harrington, J. C

- 1954 Dating Stem Fragments of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia* 9(1):10-14. Reprinted 1978 in *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert Schuyler, 63-65. Baywood Publishing Company, Farmingdale, New York.
- 1955 Archaeology as an Auxiliary Science to American History. *American Anthropologist* 57(6): 1121-1130.
- 1957 *New Light on Washington's Fort Necessity; A Report on the Archaeological Explorations at Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site*. Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Richmond.

Heighton, Robert F. and Kathleen Deagan

- 1971 A New Formula for Dating Kaolin Clay Pipe Stems. *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers*. 6:220-229.

Hume, Ivor Noël

- 1964 "Archaeology: Handmaiden to History." *North Carolina Historical Review* 41:214-225.
- 1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.
- 2001 *If These Pots Could Talk: Collecting 2,000 Years of British Household Pottery*. University Press of New England, Hanover.

Lee, E. Lawrence, Jr.

- 1951 The History of Brunswick in North Carolina: The Political and Economic Development of a Colonial Town. Unpublished MA thesis, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- 1952 Old Brunswick, The Story of a Colonial Town. *The North Carolina Historical Review* 29 (2):230-245.
- 1958 Brunswick Town State Historical Site Project, Summer 1958. Report on file, North Carolina Historic Sites Section, Raleigh.
- 1965 *The Lower Cape Fear in Colonial Days*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Lee, E. Lawrence, Jr., and Stanley South

- 1958 Locating the Excavation Units at Brunswick Town and Reconstruction of the Brunswick Town Lot Plan. Revised 1962. Copy on file, Historic Sites Archaeology Files, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh.

Loftfield, Thomas C.

- 2005 Lost Charles Towne: Local Manifestations of World Events. *North Carolina Archaeology* 54:34-48.

McMillan, Lauren K.

- 2010 Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke It: An Evaluation of Tobacco Pipe Stem Dating Methods. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University.

Merrens, Harry Roy

- 1964 *Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century: A Study in Historical Geography*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Miller, George L.

- 1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 14:1-40.

New Hanover County Deeds

- n.d On file, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Wilmington. Microfilm copy on file, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

Office of State Archaeology (OSARC)

- 2004a *Guide for Complete of OSARC Artifact Catalog*. Copy on file, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh.

- 2004b *Office of State Archaeology Research Center (OSARC) Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines Version 1.2*. Copy on file, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh.

- 2005 *Artifact Processing and Cataloging Procedures for the Office of State Archaeology*. Copy on file, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh.

Sauthier, Claude Joseph

- 1769 Plan of the Town and Port of Brunswick in Brunswick County, North Carolina, surveyed and drawn in April 1769. Original on file, King's Map Collection, Reference Number CXXII 55, King George III's Topographic Collection, British Library, London. Copy of file, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

South, Stanley

- 1959a Description of the Ceramic Types at Brunswick Town. Manuscript on file, North Carolina Historic Sites Section, Archaeology Branch, Raleigh.
- 1959b Excavation Report - Fort Anderson Barracks, Excavation Unit N18. Report on file, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.
- 1959c Excavation Report - The Wooten-Marnan Lot, Excavation Unit N26 & N27, Lot 344. Copy on file, Historic Sites Archaeology Files, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh.
- 1960 Archaeological Base Map of the Site of Brunswick Town, Brunswick County, North Carolina, Correlated with C.J. Sauthier's Map of April 1769 and the Reconstructed Lot Plan of Maurice Moore-1726, with a List of the Property Owners and Fort Anderson, 1862-1865. Map on file, North Carolina Historic Sites Section, Archaeology Branch, Raleigh.
- 1962 Locating the Excavation Units at Brunswick Town State Historic Site. Revised 1962. Report on File, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Division of Archives and History. Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.
- 1964 "Analysis of the Buttons from Brunswick Town and Fort Fisher." *Florida Anthropologist* 17(2):113-133
- 1966 Excavation Report - Russellborough, The Royal Governors' Mansion at Brunswick Town. Copy on file, Historic Sites Archaeology Files, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh.
- 1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- 1988 Whither Pattern? *Historical Archaeology* 22(1):25-28.
- 2010 *Archaeology at Colonial Brunswick*. Historical Publications Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

Sprunt, James

- 1916 *Chronicles of the Cape Fear River 1660 - 1916*. Second Edition. Edwards and Broughton Publishing Company.

Tarleton, William S.

1954 Somerset Place and Its Restoration. Report prepared for the Department of Conservation and Development, Division of State Parks, Raleigh. On file, Office of State Archaeology Research Center, Raleigh.

Taylor, Walter

1948 *A Study of Archaeology*. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.

Waddell, Alfred Moore

1890 *A Colonial Officer and His Times, 1754-1773: A Biographical Sketch of General Hugh Waddell of North Carolina*. Edwards and Broughton, Raleigh.

Wood, Bradford J.

2004 *This Remote Part of the World: Regional Formation in Lower Cape Fear, North Carolina, 1725-1775*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
24	B	Activities	Colono-Indian Pottery	Coarse Earthenware	Brunswick Plain Colonoware				1	
24	A	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
50	A	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
24	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
24	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
24	B	Architecture	Door Lock Parts	Iron	Door Lock Parts				3	
24	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
24	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			3	
37	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			3	
37	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
46	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
46	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
45	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			7	
24	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
24	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
24	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
45	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			14	
46	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			4	
46	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			3	
46	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
50	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			7	
44	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
44	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			13	
46	D	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			3	
24	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
50	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
24	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				33	
24	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				45	
24	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				41	
37	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				1	

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
37	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				2	
46	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				20	
46	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				4	
50	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				77	
45	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				88	
44	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				26	
44	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				49	
45	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				18	
24	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				61	
24	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				20	
24	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				10	
24	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				18	
45	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				13	
45	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				49	
46	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				13	
46	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				2	
50	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				73	
44	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				3	
44	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				42	
46	D	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				1	
24	B	Arms	Shot	Lead	Lead Shot	.32 Caliber			1	
45	B	Arms	Shot	Lead	Lead Shot	.28 Caliber			1	
24	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				8	
44	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				6	
24	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
24	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				8	
46	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
44	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
46	D	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
46	D	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				5	

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
24	B	Clothing	Buttons	Glass	Faceted Glass Inset for Sleeve Link		Clear Light Blue		1	
24	B	Clothing	Buttons	Metal/Glass	Sleeve Link		Clear	With clear faceted glass insert	1	
24	A	Clothing	Hook and Eye Fasteners	Copper	Eyelet				1	
45	A	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Brass Tack				1	
24	B	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Brass Tack				1	
44	A	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Decorative Furniture Nut				1	
50	B	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Iron	Drawer Pull - Flower Decorative Motif				1	
50	B	Kitchen	Case Bottle	Glass	Case Bottle				1	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	British Porcelain				2	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
46	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				4	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				7	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				9	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				11	

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
37	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
46	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				8	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				8	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				14	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				8	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				3	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				8	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				8	
46	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
46	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				9	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				5	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				1	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				1	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				1	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				2	
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
46	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			3	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			6	
46	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			3	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed				1	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			3	
46	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware				1	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware				3	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware	Red Bodied			1	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				4	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				4	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				4	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				2	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				8	
24	C 1-2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
37	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
46	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				5	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain			Hand Painted	1	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				5	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
46	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
46	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Brown				1	
46	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				4	
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				4	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				4	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				3	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				11	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				7	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				4	
24	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				11	
44	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				5	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				4	
24	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				5	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
45	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				6	
46	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				11	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
44	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	
46	D	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
24	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				2	
24	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				4	
37	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
24	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				5	
24	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
45	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				5	
50	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
46	D	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				2	
24	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Glassware				3	
44	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Tumbler				2	
50	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Wine Glass				5	
45	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Wine Glass			Etched	3	
44	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Wine Glass				3	
24	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Wine Glass				1	
46	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Wine Glass			Etched	1	
50	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Wine Glass				2	
44	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Wine Glass			Etched	2	
24	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				8	
24	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				10	
24	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				17	

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
37	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				3	
37	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				6	
46	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				6	
50	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				7	
45	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				20	
44	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				7	
44	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				22	
45	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				4	
24	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				11	
24	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
24	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				1	
24	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				7	
46	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
50	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
44	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				12	
24	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				4	
24	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				8	
24	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				4	
50	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
45	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				9	
24	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
50	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
44	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				3	
45	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				22	
24	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				10	
24	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				9	
24	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				7	
37	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
37	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
46	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
46	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
50	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
44	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				9	
44	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				9	
45	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
24	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				8	
24	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
24	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				3	
24	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
45	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				3	
45	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				3	
46	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				3	
46	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				3	
46	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
50	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				12	
44	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				6	
24	C 1-2	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
46	D	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
24	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
46	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
46	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
45	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl	Stem Partially Attached			1	564
24	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				5	
45	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
50	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
44	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
46	D	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	464
24	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	464

Appendix A: Artifact Data from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
24	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
24	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				3	464
37	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
50	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				3	464
24	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
24	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
50	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
45	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
24	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
24	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				3	464
45	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	464
46	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
46	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
50	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
24	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
45	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
46	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
44	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
44	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				3	564
24	C 1-2	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
12	A	Activities	Colono-Indian Pottery	Coarse Earthenware	Brunswick Burnished Colonoware				1	
12	B	Activities	Colono-Indian Pottery	Coarse Earthenware	Brunswick Burnished Colonoware				1	
43	A	Activities	Other	Wood	Spinning Wheel Whorl				1	
34	B	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				2	
35	A	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				1	
35	A	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				1	
35	B	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				1	
36	A	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				1	
36	B	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				1	
39	B	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				1	
39	B	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				1	
42	A	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				1	
12	A	Activities	Storage Items	Iron	Barrel Band				1	
39	B	Activities	Stub-Stemmed Pipes	Red Clay	Bowl Fragments of Stub-Stemmed Pipes				2	
12	A	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
31	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
31	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				2	
34	A	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				3	
35	A	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
35	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
38	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
38	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
38	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
39	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				1	
39	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Coarse Earthenware	Delft Tile				5	
12	B	Architecture	Construction Hardware	Lead	Window Came				1	
38	A	Architecture	Door Lock Parts	Iron	Door Lock Parts				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
39	B	Architecture	Door Lock Parts	Iron	Door Lock Parts				1	
5	A	Architecture	Door Lock Parts	Iron	Door Lock Plate				1	
5	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			5	
5	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			8	
5	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			5	
6	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
31	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
31	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			4	
31	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
31	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			13	
31	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			24	
31	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			5	
31	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
31	C-1	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
34	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			5	
34	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			19	
34	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			13	
34	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			5	
34	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			10	
34	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			21	
34	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			26	
34	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			4	
35	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			11	
35	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			4	
35	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			4	
35	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
35	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			26	
35	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			24	
35	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			13	
35	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			9	
35	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			8	
35	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			7	
36	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
36	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
36	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			13	
36	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
36	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			5	
36	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			7	
36	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			12	
38	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			3	
38	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
38	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
38	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			6	
38	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			6	
38	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			14	
38	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			5	
39	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			4	
39	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			3	
39	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			32	
39	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			50	
39	C-1	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			7	
42	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			4	
42	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			19	
42	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			8	
42	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			11	
42	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			6	
43	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			5	
43	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
43	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
43	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			2	
43	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			7	
48	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
48	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			15	
48	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			3	
5	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
12	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Nails	Wrought			1	
39	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			29	
5	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			4	
5	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
31	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
31	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			6	
31	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			6	
31	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			3	
34	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
34	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			2	
34	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
34	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
35	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
35	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			3	
35	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			3	
35	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
36	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
36	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
39	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
39	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			2	
43	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
48	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			2	
5	A	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Iron Spike	Wrought			1	
5	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				2	
5	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				8	
5	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				1	
6	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				2	
31	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				12	
31	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				11	
31	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				1	
31	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				32	
31	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				13	
31	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				4	
31	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				2	
31	C-1	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				1	
34	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				1	
34	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				19	
34	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				64	
34	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass			Burned	1	
34	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				2	
34	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				26	
34	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				18	
34	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				4	
34	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				29	
34	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				53	
35	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				19	
35	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				34	
35	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				77	
35	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				47	
35	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				59	
35	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				55	
35	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				35	
35	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				25	
35	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				10	
35	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				5	
36	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				5	
36	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				5	
36	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				26	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
36	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				34	
36	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				6	
36	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				5	
36	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				1	
36	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				21	
38	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				21	
38	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				12	
38	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				12	
38	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				9	
38	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				16	
38	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				17	
39	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				31	
39	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				32	
39	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				48	
39	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				73	
39	C-1	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				7	
42	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				8	
42	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				29	
42	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				38	
42	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				37	
42	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				21	
42	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				18	
43	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				6	
43	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				1	
43	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				3	
43	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				4	
43	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				11	
48	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				17	
48	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				31	
48	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				14	
5	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				23	
5	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				7	
6	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				32	
12	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				46	
12	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				73	
22	A	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				31	
22	B	Architecture	Window Glass	Glass	Window Glass				9	
35	B	Arms	Shot	Lead	Lead Shot			.27 Caliber	1	
38	B	Arms	Shot	Lead	Lead Shot			.32 caliber	1	
39	B	Arms	Shot	Lead	Lead Shot			.29 Caliber	1	
42	A	Arms	Shot	Lead	Lead Shot			.35 Caliber	1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
31	B	Arms	Shot	Lead	Lead Shot			.32 caliber	1	
35	B	Arms	Sprue	Lead	Sprue				3	
38	B	Arms	Sprue	Lead	Sprue				1	
39	B	Arms	Sprue	Lead	Sprue				2	
39	B	Arms	Sprue	Lead	Sprue				2	
39	C-1	Arms	Sprue	Lead	Sprue				1	
5	A	Arms	Sprue	Lead	Sprue				1	
5	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				10	
5	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				5	
6	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				3	
31	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				18	
31	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				37	
31	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				3	
31	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				3	
31	C-1	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
34	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
34	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
34	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				14	
34	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				16	
34	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone			Ask TB about this!	17	
34	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				8	
34	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				42	
34	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				8	
34	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
35	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				19	
35	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				11	
35	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				28	
35	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				5	
35	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				23	
35	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				26	
35	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				5	
35	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				18	
35	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				6	
35	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				13	
36	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				22	
36	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				2	
36	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				25	
36	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				25	
38	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				2	
38	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				4	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
38	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
38	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				2	
39	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				10	
39	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				34	
39	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				3	
39	C-1	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				7	
42	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
42	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				2	
42	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				13	
42	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				7	
42	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				21	
42	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				21	
43	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				52	
43	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
43	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				5	
43	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				11	
48	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				8	
48	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				3	
5	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				1	
6	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				23	
12	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				8	
12	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				103	
22	A	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				17	
22	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				16	
22	C	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone				7	
12	B	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone - Human Proximal Phalange				1	
35	B	Clothing	Buckle	Brass	Buckle - UID				1	
38	B	Clothing	Buckle	Copper	Shoe Buckle				1	
35	B	Clothing	Button	Bone	South Type 3			Bone Back	1	
42	A	Clothing	Button	Bone	South Type 4 - Button Back				1	
22	A	Clothing	Button	Bone/Copper	South Type 3				1	
31	A	Clothing	Button	Brass	Sleeve Link				1	
31	A	Clothing	Button	Brass	Sleeve Link			Matching Pair	2	
22	A	Clothing	Button	Brass	Sleeve Link				1	
39	C-1	Clothing	Button	Brass	South Type 4				1	
39	B	Clothing	Button	Copper	South Type 4				1	
31	B	Clothing	Button	Copper Alloy	South Type 3				1	
34	B	Clothing	Button	Glass	Faceted Glass Insert from Sleeve Link		Clear Blue		1	
22	A	Clothing	Button	Glass	South Type 12 - Faceted Glass Insert				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
35	B	Clothing	Button	Iron	South Type 12				1	
22	A	Clothing	Button	Iron	South Type 12				1	
35	A	Clothing	Button	Iron	South Type 12				1	
12	B	Clothing	Glass Beads	Glass	Glass Bead - Vine Carved Design, Round				1	
12	B	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Bone	Bone Handle				2	
34	A	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Brass Tack				1	
34	A	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Brass Tack				1	
34	B	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Brass Tack				1	
38	B	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Brass Tack				1	
39	B	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Brass Tack				1	
42	A	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Brass Tack				1	
35	A	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Brass	Misc Furniture Hardware				1	
39	B	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Copper	Escutcheon Plate				1	
48	A	Furniture	Furniture Hardware	Iron	Furniture Hardware				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Case Bottle	Glass	Case Bottle				1	
12	A	Kitchen	Case Bottle	Glass	Case Bottle				3	
12	B	Kitchen	Case Bottle	Glass	Case Bottle				1	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Borderware				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Borderware				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Borderware				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Borderware				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Borderware				1	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Buckly Ware				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
6	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				16	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware			Blue Hand Painted	7	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				6	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				28	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				25	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				6	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				3	
31	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
31	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				7	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				3	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				5	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				3	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				5	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				7	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				7	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				18	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				14	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				9	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				17	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				10	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				6	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				14	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				8	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				11	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				8	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				19	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				19	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				8	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				38	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				23	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				3	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				7	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				9	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				3	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				3	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				3	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				9	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				12	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				6	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				5	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				18	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				17	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				34	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				34	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				14	
22	C	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware				2	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Delftware			Black and White Pattern - Colandar ?	1	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
6	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			4	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			11	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			5	
31	C-2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
31	C-3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			6	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			7	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed				5	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			10	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			7	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed				4	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			5	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			7	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			8	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			6	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			7	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			5	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			6	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			3	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed				4	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			10	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed				4	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			7	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			12	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed				3	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			2	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			3	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			6	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			3	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			3	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			4	
5	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			1	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			15	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed				1	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			16	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			39	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Brown Bodied			1	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			22	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Red Bodied			4	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware	Red Bodied			1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware	Red Bodied			7	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware	Red Bodied			1	
31	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware	Red Bodied			1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware				3	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware	Red Bodied			2	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware	Red Bodied			1	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware	Red Bodied			1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware				1	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware				1	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware				5	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Slipware				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				3	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				2	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				3	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				2	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				5	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				1	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				4	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				4	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				12	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				5	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				2	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
6	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			4	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied		Rim	2	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			2	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			5	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Oil Jar	Red Bodied			1	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sgraffito Slipware				2	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	British Porcelain				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	British Porcelain				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	British Porcelain				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	British Porcelain				3	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	British Porcelain				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	British Porcelain				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	British Porcelain			Hand Painted	2	
6	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				7	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				18	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				5	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				9	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain			Hand Painted	2	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				5	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				15	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				15	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				12	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain			Hand Painted	1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				11	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				7	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				10	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				5	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				9	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				5	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				5	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				3	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				4	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				9	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain	Punch Bowl			1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				2	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
5	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				10	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				15	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				27	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				25	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				6	
22	C	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Oriental Porcelain				1	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Agateware				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Asburyware				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
6	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				11	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				16	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				6	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				5	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				4	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				6	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				6	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				5	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				4	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				17	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				15	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				4	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				7	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				16	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				11	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				8	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				7	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				12	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				7	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware			Hand Painted	6	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				9	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware			Hand Painted	5	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				11	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				15	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware			Hand Painted	2	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				3	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				8	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				11	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				2	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				8	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				5	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				25	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				13	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				7	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				2	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				2	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				3	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				3	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				6	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				10	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Green Glazed Creamware				3	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				4	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				2	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				3	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				2	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Jackfield				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Lead Glazed Staffordshire				3	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				3	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				16	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				2	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				3	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Veggieware				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				5	
6	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				3	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				13	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				8	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				4	
31	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				5	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware	Red Bodied			2	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				4	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				3	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				7	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				3	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				4	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				3	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				3	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				6	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				3	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				11	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				4	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				7	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				7	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				5	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				3	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				7	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
5	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				1	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				2	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				7	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				7	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				4	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whieldonware				3	
6	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				4	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				2	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				2	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				2	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				2	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				2	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				2	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				3	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				2	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				3	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Brown Salt Glazed				1	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	German Grey Salt Glazed				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	German Grey Salt Glazed				1	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	German Grey Salt Glazed				3	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	German Grey Salt Glazed				1	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	German Grey Salt Glazed				1	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	German Grey Salt Glazed				1	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Nottingham				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Nottingham				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Nottingham				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Nottingham				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Nottingham				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Nottingham				1	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Nottingham				1	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				2	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				3	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				2	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				5	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				2	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				2	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				1	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				7	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Blue & Gray				6	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Brown				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Brown				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rhenish Brown				1	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				2	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				2	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				3	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				4	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				3	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Scratch Blue Salt Glazed				2	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
6	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				8	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				10	
31	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				29	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				19	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				19	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				7	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				5	
34	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				8	
34	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				6	
35	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				5	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				5	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				7	
35	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				6	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				8	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				28	
36	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				10	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				14	
36	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				20	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				7	
38	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				9	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				7	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				13	
38	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				12	
39	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				17	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				14	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				25	
39	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				22	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				4	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				8	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				5	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
42	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				9	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				14	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				3	
5	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				6	
5	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				2	
6	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				19	
12	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				48	
12	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				58	
22	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				51	
22	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed				9	
31	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
31	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				2	
31	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
35	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				22	
35	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				3	
36	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				2	
36	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				3	
36	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				3	
38	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				3	
38	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				4	
38	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				3	
38	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				2	
39	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				5	
39	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				5	
39	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				2	
39	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				10	
39	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				7	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				1	
42	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Decanter				2	
6	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Glassware				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Glassware				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Glassware				9	
35	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Glassware				1	
35	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Glassware				2	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
35	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Glassware				2	
36	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				2	
34	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				9	
34	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware			Etched	3	
35	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				1	
35	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				2	
36	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				4	
38	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				1	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware			Stem	2	
43	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware			Etched	1	
48	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				2	
48	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware				3	
38	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Stemmed Glassware			Stem	1	
34	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Tumbler				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Tumbler				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Glassware	Glass	Tumbler				1	
6	B	Kitchen	Kitchenware	Glass	Mason Jar				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
5	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
5	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				1	
31	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				6	
34	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				4	
35	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
35	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
35	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				4	
35	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				3	
35	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				12	
35	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				12	
35	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				3	
36	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
36	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				3	
36	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
36	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
38	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				4	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
38	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				1	
38	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				1	
39	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				5	
39	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				4	
39	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				4	
39	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				5	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass			Blueish Green Glass	1	
42	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				12	
42	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				10	
42	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				3	
42	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				5	
5	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler			Etched	1	
34	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				3	
34	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler			Etched	1	
34	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
35	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				3	
35	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				3	
35	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				2	
36	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler			Hand Painted	1	
36	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
36	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
39	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				2	
39	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler			Hand Painted	1	
39	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
39	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				3	
42	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				2	
43	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler			Etched	1	
48	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
12	A	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				2	
12	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				2	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
22	B	Kitchen	Tumbler	Glass	Tumbler				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				3	
5	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
5	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
6	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				5	
31	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				11	
31	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				7	
31	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				3	
31	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				27	
31	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				13	
31	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
31	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
34	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
34	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
34	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
34	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
34	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				5	
34	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
35	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
35	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				5	
35	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
35	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle			Burned	1	
35	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				6	
35	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
35	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				6	
35	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
35	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
35	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
36	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
36	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				7	
36	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				19	
36	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				10	
36	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				3	
36	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				6	
36	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
36	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				13	
38	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				13	
38	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
38	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				6	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
38	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				13	
38	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
38	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				9	
38	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				15	
38	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				2	
39	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				19	
39	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				18	
39	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				15	
39	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				28	
39	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				53	
39	C-1	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
42	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
42	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				6	
42	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				12	
42	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				8	
42	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
42	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				4	
43	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				9	
43	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
43	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
48	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				10	
48	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				13	
48	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				5	
5	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				6	
6	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				10	
12	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				15	
12	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				41	
22	A	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				8	
22	B	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
22	C	Kitchen	Wine Bottle	Glass	Hand Blown Wine Bottle				1	
34	A	Personal	Coins	Copper Alloy	Jeton				1	
12	B	Personal	Coins	Metal	Spanish Real, "FND VI" "UTNA OUR UNUM"				1	
36	B	Personal	Personal Items	Brass	Book Latch				1	
42	A	Personal	Personal Items	Glass	Rosary Bead				1	
38	B	Personal	Personal Items	Unknown	Blue Bead				1	
31	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
31	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
31	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
31	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				3	
31	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
31	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
34	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
35	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
35	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
35	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
35	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
35	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
35	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
35	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
35	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
36	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
36	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
36	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				3	
38	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
38	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
38	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
39	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				7	

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
39	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				3	
42	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
48	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
48	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				2	
6	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				3	
12	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				5	
12	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				6	
12	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	564
22	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				3	
22	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
22	C	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl				1	
5	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
31	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
31	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
31	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
31	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
31	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	564
31	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
31	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	464
31	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
34	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
34	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	664
34	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
34	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
34	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
34	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
35	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	564
35	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
35	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
35	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
35	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem			Ridges and Letters Decoration	1	664
35	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	564
35	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	864
35	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	664
35	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
35	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
36	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				3	464
36	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
36	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				4	564
36	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	464

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
36	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
36	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
36	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	564
38	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
38	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
38	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
38	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
38	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
39	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
39	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	464
39	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	564
39	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	464
39	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	564
39	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
39	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				3	564
39	C-1	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
42	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
48	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
48	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	564
48	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464

Appendix B - Artifact Data from Feature N29

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Color	Details	Count	Bore Size
48	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
48	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
5	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	564
5	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				2	464
5	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
6	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				5	464
12	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				3	564
12	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				15	464
12	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				10	564
12	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				10	464
22	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	664
22	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				11	564
22	A	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464
22	B	Tobacco	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin/ Ball Clay	Pipe Stem				1	464

Appendix C - Civil War Era Artifacts from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Count
44	A	Activies	Military Objects	Copper	Friction Primer	1
50	A	Activies	Military Objects	Copper	Friction Primer - Fired, Tube Portion Only	1
50	A	Activies	Military Objects	Copper	Friction Primer - Unfired	1
24	B	Activies	Stub-Stemmed Pipes	Red Clay	Red Clay Stub Stemmed Pipe Bowl	3
44	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	1
44	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	1
46	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	1
45	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	2
46	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	3
50	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	3
37	A	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	4
45	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	4
50	B	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	4
46	D	Architecture	Nails	Iron	Cut Iron Nails	15
45	B	Architecture	Spikes	Iron	Cut Iron Spikes	2
46	B	Arms	Shot	Lead	.22 Caliber Double Ringed Bullet	1
50	B	Arms	Shot	Copper	.22 Caliber Shell Casing - Fired	1
50	A	Arms	Shot	Lead	Minie Ball	1
35	B	Clothing	Buttons	Iron	Buttons - South Type 21	2
35	B	Clothing	Buttons	Shell	Buttons - South Type 22	1
24	B	Clothing	Buttons	Copper Alloy	Buttons - South Type 25 (Embossed face w/guilding	1
39	B	Clothing	Buttons	Copper	Buttons - South Type 26	1
34	B	Clothing	Buttons	White Metal	Buttons - South Type 29	1
39	A	Clothing	Buttons	Copper	Buttons - South Type 32	1
46	A	Clothing	Fastener	Copper	Gromet	1
46	A	Clothing	Fastener	Brass	Rivet	1
37	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Annular Ware	1
46	D	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Annular Ware	1
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Annular Ware	1
45	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Annular Ware	3

Appendix C - Civil War Era Artifacts from Feature N26

Unit	Level	Group	Class	Material	Type	Count
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Cream Colored Ware	1
37	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flow Blue Whiteware	1
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flow Blue Whiteware	1
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flow Blue Whiteware	2
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	1
37	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1
46	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1
46	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1
46	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	2
46	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1
46	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	2
50	B	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	4
50	A	Kitchen	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	12
45	A	Kitchen	Jar	Glass	White Opaque Glass Fragment - Canning Jar Lid Liner	1
46	A	Kitchen	Jar	Glass	White Opaque Glass Fragment - Canning Jar Lid Liner	1
37	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Amythst Glass	1
45	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Amythst Glass	1
45	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Amythst Glass	2
50	A	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Panel Bottle	1
50	B	Kitchen	Pharmaceutical	Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass	1
50	A	Kitchen	Wine/ Liquor Bottle	Glass	Bottle Glass	1
50	B	Kitchen	Wine/ Liquor Bottle	Glass	Green Bottle Glass	2
50	A	Kitchen	Wine/ Liquor Bottle	Glass	Green Bottle Glass	3
24	A	Personal	Personal Items	Stoneware	Ink Well -Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1
24	B	Personal	Personal Items	Stoneware	Ink Well -Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1
46	D	Personal	Personal Items	Copper Alloy	Round Decorative Ring from Toiletry Bottle	1