BEYOND HISTORIC BATH: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF HANDY'S POINT, BATH, NORTH CAROLINA

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This thesis examines the Handy's Point site in Bath, North Carolina, to assess its chronological position, fill a void in our past knowledge, and concludes it is not the former location of the village of Secotan. Artifacts from previous archaeological investigations, a private collection, and a small survey done for this study are used to interpret and examine how the site was used in the past and by whom. These artifacts show that this was not the former site of the Native village of Secotan, but might represent a small transitory settlement or family occupation related to this larger village of Secotan. This information shows that this location had been settled for a long period of time before Bath was founded and continued to be used in one way or another since then.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Eastern North Carolina has been settled for thousands of years, first by various Native peoples then by European settlers. The first attempt at a permanent colony by the English settlers was at Roanoke Island, North Carolina in 1585. The Natives attempted to keep their way of life while the Europeans exploited the resources of this new land. Though the region was populated throughout prehistory, the Native inhabitants are not well represented in the historic record, especially in Bath, North Carolina, the state's oldest town.

Prior to the founding of Bath in 1705, Governor Archdale recorded the area as being the home of the Pamlico tribe in 1681. Soon after, he notes a great mortality which left the area open for European settlement (Paschal 1955). Archaeologist William Haag (1955) proposes it was the previous site of a Native town called Secotan. This was an Algonquian village documented by John White, artist and mapmaker, in 1585. The village was depicted to be on the Pamlico River,

Figure 1. John White's 1585 watercolor drawing of Secotan.

agrarian, and without defensive stockades (Figure 1). Other than these small mentions, little is known specifically about the prehistory of Bath.

This is one of the main issues addressed by this study. Handy's Point, or 31Bf23, is examined to fill this void in the understanding of Eastern North Carolina's, specifically the town of Bath's, history. Artifacts from previous archaeological investigations, a private collection, and a survey done for this study are used to interpret and examine the site. The artifacts were analyzed to provide material evidence of past activities at this location. The survey was undertaken to reassess the material distribution at the site. The evidence was also examined to assess whether the site was the former location of the village of Secotan. The previous archaeological work done at the site was all undertaken with Secotan in mind, however they all seem to be in disagreement with their conclusions. This study aims to clear up this disagreement and offer a unified conclusion. The information gathered is then put into a larger assessment with the regional and state history.

The significance of this study will be in filling a void in our history as well as investigating a site that has been recorded but never fully documented. This archaeological investigation will contribute to our understanding of what this land was like to those who lived here just before, during, and just after the time of European contact. It will also contribute to our knowledge of the English settlement pattern in the New World. The layout of the study is as follows.

Chapter 2 presents the background history of both Coastal North Carolina and the town of Bath. Environmental as well as cultural, prehistory and contact, are examined. The

background history for the site is also addressed. This gives context and sets the scene for the rest of the study.

Chapter 3 provides the information for the previous archaeological investigations done on the site. This information contains when and why the investigations were done and any results or theories from the archaeologists. This gives a base point from which any interpretations and conclusions are drawn.

Chapter 4 presents all artifacts contained in the assemblages and what methods were used to analyze these artifacts. Brief information is given on each collection as well. This is the foundation from which all interpretations are drawn.

Chapter 5 contains the interpretations of the site from the artifacts as well as their distribution shown through archaeological investigations. It addresses the question as to whether or not this site is the former location of the village of Secotan.

Chapter 6 will conclude the study, answer the statement of problem, and assesses the significance of the site to the history of Bath and North Carolina.

Appendices A-D are provided to supplement the information provided in this study.

Chapter 2 Background History

This background information will set the stage both environmentally and culturally for the present study. I will first provide the information for the larger area of coastal North Carolina and then more specifically for the town of Bath, North Carolina (Figure 2) and the site in question. This background information will provide the frame of mind from which to view and interpret the artifacts and information at hand.

Figure 2. Map showing location of Bath, North Carolina.

Coastal North Carolina

Environmental

The Coastal Plain in North Carolina is a diverse land. It sits anywhere between 0-200 feet above sea level. The land has sedimentary rock layers underlying deep ultisol soils and marine deposits. The shore is composed of easily-eroded sands, silts, and clays. This area has

experienced great change throughout its history with times of rising followed by receding ocean levels. The last ocean level fall of about 350 feet was most likely the cause of the creation of the Outer Banks that border the coast of North Carolina. The land that comprises the Coastal Plain is bounded in the east by the Atlantic Ocean and in the west by the Piedmont. The area varies in width from 100 to 140 miles and gently rises in elevation to the west. Wetlands are a dominant feature of this area (Luczkovich 2013). The area was covered with boreal pine-spruce forest until around 8000 B.C. Then a white pine-hemlock-northern hardwood covered the area until around 6000 B.C. Finally an oak-hickory climax type in the uplands and a gum-cypress in wet lands characterized the Coastal Plains (Phelps 1983).

The Coastal Plain is subdivided into two major areas, the Outer Coastal Plain, or Tidewater, and the Inner Coastal Plain (Figure 3). The Outer Coastal Plain is extremely flat and contains large swamps and lakes. Streams in this area are brackish and subject to tidal fluctuations. The Inner Coastal Plain is higher and contains distinctive upland bogs called Pocosins and Carolina Bays. Rivers in this area flow southeast and contain broad, low valleys in the soft, easily eroded sediments of the area. The Inner Coastal Plain has rich, sandy soil which has made for great farmlands (Haag 1956; Phelps 1983).

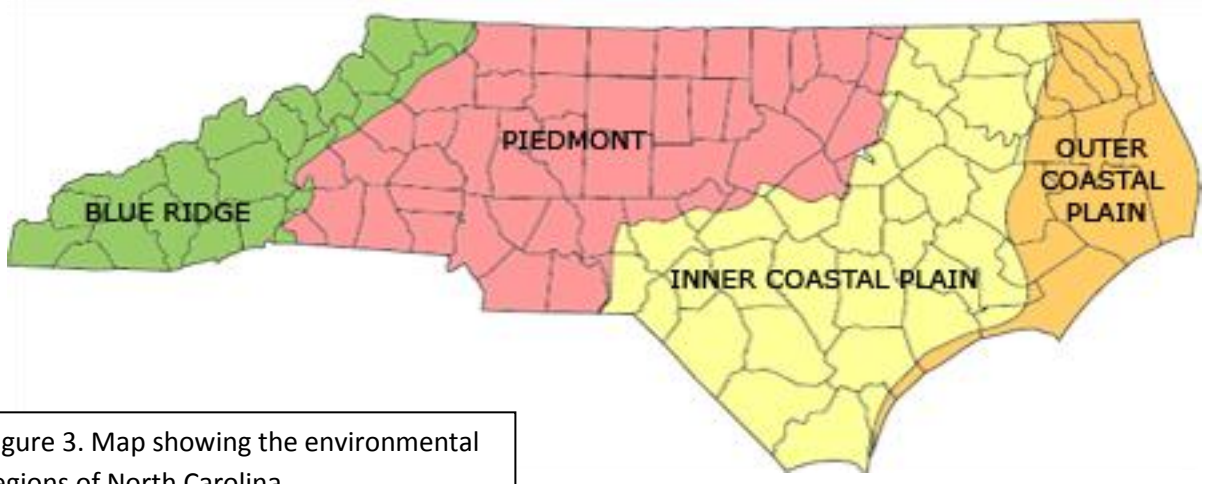

Figure 3. Map showing the environmental regions of North Carolina.

Cultural

Prehistory

Coastal North Carolina has been inhabited since the Early Paleo-Indian period, beginning around 9500 BC. This time was characterized by Clovis spear points, which are large fluted lanceolate points. The people employed a generalized foraging strategy which continued for the rest of the Paleo-Indian Period. The population began to spread out and gain variation during the Middle Paleo-Indian period (9000-8500 BC). There also began to be regional variability in projectile points; however, they all stayed lanceolate in form. During the Late Paleo-Indian Period (8500-8000 BC) the populations continued to increase and spread into new areas. The large side scraper was added to the tool kit, as well. The Paleo-Indian Period was a time of rapid climate and landscape change; old trees were replaced with new, different trees, mega fauna became extinct, and much of the coastline was submerged as the glaciers were melting (Ward & Davis 1999; Wetmore 1975).

Throughout the Archaic period (8000 BC-AD 1000) the population began to develop into small bands within well-defined territories and they were more sedentary than previous populations. The campsites were widely scattered with base camps located near water and other small, temporary sites nearby. Also the variability of spear points continued to increase. The Early Archaic (8000-6000 BC) is characterized by the Palmer Corner Notched and Kirk Corner Notched types. The Middle Archaic (6000-4000 BC) is characterized Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, and Guilford Lanceolate points. There was a slight peak in the number of sites during this time. The Late Archaic (4000-1000 BC) is characterized by the Savannah River Phase. There was a shift in location of settlements from upland stream to the mouths of major

rivers. As the climate stabilized populations were able to grow and they were able to more efficiently exploit their resources (Ward & Davis 1999; Wetmore 1975).

During the Woodland period (1000 BC-AD 1650) the populations developed distinctive ceramics along with stone and bone tools. Also in this period, pottery was introduced and the first evidence of agriculture was found. The Early Woodland (1000 BC-AD 200) was characterized by Deep Creek series ceramics. The people of this time introduced pottery, small villages developed, and practiced limited horticulture. The Middle Woodland (AD 200-800) was characterized by Mount Pleasant ceramics and some Mockley ceramics. The population grew denser and with it came more gardening and greater economic sophistication. By the end of this time each region had its own culturally distinct area. The Late Woodland (AD 800-1650) was characterized by Colington Phase ceramics of the Outer Coastal Plain (Algonkians) and Cashie Phase ceramics of the Inner Coastal Plain (Tuscarora). The people were able to live in more permanent villages and handle larger populations with the advent of agriculture. Corn became a staple and ~A.D. 1200 beans began to be cultivated. With larger population growth came conflict, as the fertile lands became the most prized locales. The atlatl was replaced by the bow and arrow but most other tools and ornaments were the same as found throughout the Archaic period (Ward & Davis 1999; Wetmore 1975).

Contact

In 1585 the English chose the shores of North Carolina for their first attempt at a permanent settlement. Following this attempt, many grants were given for the land in the North Carolina colony, even with the knowledge that there were already Natives living on those lands. In 1663 land grants were given to eight men called Lords Proprietors of Carolina. These land

grants encompassed lands of both South and North Carolina, which were not separated until 1712. However, many Virginians showed interested and moved south by buying land from the Natives. These Virginias helped to populate and begin to claim the land for European use with scatted settlements before attempting to form more urban centers (Watson 2005).

Many of the Natives in the area fell to disease, found their death fighting against the Europeans, or were otherwise displaced. The Natives were so decimated that the Europeans did not have much in the way of violent opposition when settling the area, except in the case of the Tuscarora War of 1711-1715. During the time of settlement the Iroquoian-speaking Tuscarora were the most numerous and powerful Natives in eastern North Carolina. John Lawson (1709) claimed the Tuscarora had around 1200 fighting men and were a formidable force. Lawson left out several towns which means the population was probably underestimated. The Tuscarora acted like a barrier to European expansion and this created extreme tension between the two groups. At dawn on September 22, 1711 the southern group of Tuscarora under Chief Hancock led an attack on the settlers. The northern Tuscarora under Chief Tom Blount did not join. Hancock and his followers killed hundreds of settlers, killed or drove off livestock, burned houses, and destroyed crops. South Carolina came to the aid of their neighbors to the north and in February 1713 they attacked the Tuscarora's principal stronghold of Fort Nooherooka. After a three week siege the Tuscaroras were defeated. Roving bands kept the fighting alive until early 1715 when they surrendered and moved to New York to join other Tuscaroras or to a reservation near Lake Mattamuskeet. After this, settlement of the area by Europeans proceeded rapidly and relatively unhindered (Watson 2005; Paschal 1955).

Bath

Environmental

The site in question is located in Bath, North Carolina on Handy's Point at the intersection of Back Creek and Bath Creek. The town is located in the Inner Coastal Plain which means rich, sandy soil which has been used for cultivation throughout the history of the area. However, the area is also subject to high levels of erosion. Before European settlement the area was heavily forested (Phelps 1983; Haag 1956).

Cultural

Prehistory

Other than the general prehistory for coastal North Carolina little to no specifics are currently know about the land where the present town of Bath sits. We do know that the Pamlico and Secotan tribes did not get along and the land for the future town of Bath lay in the border region. This could mean that no tribe permanently settled there as a result of constant warfare. This could also mean that either the Secotan or Pamlico tribes lived permanently or transitionally on the land that would be the future site of Bath (Paschal 1955).

Contact

In 1681 the area of Bath town was documented by Governor Archdale as a Native village called Pampticough containing people from the Pamlico tribe. Soon after there was a great mortality, possibly smallpox, that decimated the Pamlico people and left this area open for European settlement (Paschal 1955). In 1684 Seth Sothel, proprietor and governor of Albemarle county, issued himself a land grant of 12,000 acres on the north banks of the Pamlico, which

included the future site of Bath. A short time later, the Sothel grant was ignored as Sothel was banished from the province as a result of unlawful imprisonments and illegal confiscation of land. David Perkins obtained the title for a portion of the land next, including the site of the future town of Bath. In 1704/5 Perkins sold 60 acres of this land to John Lawson, Simon Alderson, and Joel Martin for the creation of the town of Bath (Watson 2005).

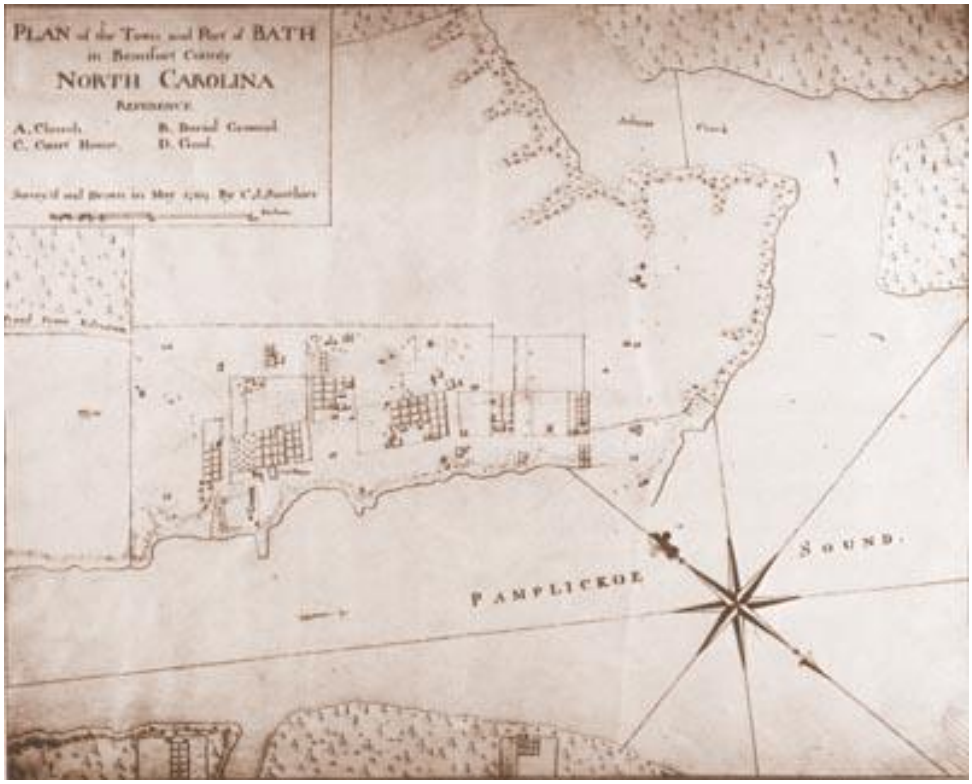

Figure 4. 1769 Sauthier map of the Plan of the Town of Bath.

Bath was incorporated as a town on March 8, 1705. The land of the town was sold to individuals by predetermined lots (Figure 4). In 1707 Bath was made the colony's first shipyard and in 1715 it was made the colony's port of entry. The Bath County court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions served Craven, Hyde, and Beaufort Precinct. Possibly as early as 1706, the court for Bath County met in private homes in Bath before the actual courthouse was constructed.

Construction of the courthouse began around 1720 or 1722. Bath escaped the destruction of the Tuscarora War and became a refuge for those directly affected. It was also a stop along to the great north-south post road which went from Portland, Maine to Savannah, Georgia. Bath was briefly home to the notorious pirate Blackbeard and his crew until his death in 1718. It was the center of government for the first few decades after incorporation however during the middle of the eighteenth century this all changed. The post road moved further inland and the port of entry moved further out to sea. The courthouse moved to the near-by city of Washington in 1785 and the governors moved to New Bern (Reeves 1978). Although the city of Bath declined in importance, it continues to be occupied until the present day.

History of site 31Bf23

The site is adjacent to the historic town of Bath. It is in a field on the east side of King Street on a point of land at the intersection of Back and Bath Creeks. The field is currently owned by Patsy Hassel. It is being rented to a farmer who plants various crops throughout the year. Though deeply plowed in the past, the farmer currently employs a no-till planting strategy.

In 1968, when archaeologist John Mattson was testing the site(more information in next chapter), he spoke to local residents about the history of the site. Many mentioned a structure called Teach's Tar Kettle (Figure 5). This was a round brick structure that became a legend of the area. The tale alleges that Blackbeard used the structure to boil tar to calk his vessels so the structure soon became known as Teach's Kettle. This legend made the place so popular to visitors that the surrounding crops became threatened, so the farmer destroyed the structure and plowed it over.

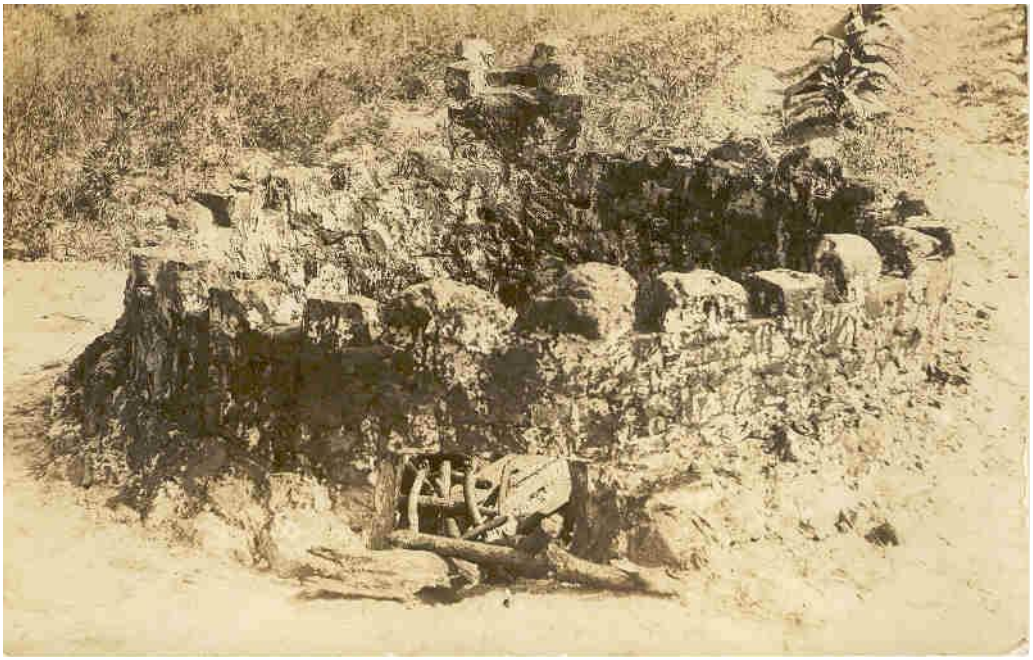

Figure 5. Teach's Tar Kettle.

John Respas, a local Bath resident, told Mattson that Handy Marsh, a one-time slave of the Marsh family, once had a cabin on the southern most end of the site. He also stated that the land has been cultivated for at least the previous 25 years, and that there were once many more trees on the land. Respas also told Mattson stories of how he helped to destroy Teach's Tar Kettle and how Captain Cicero Brooks used to bring in oyster shells to lime the soil. Several other people told Mattson about Teach's Tar Kettle and how oysters have been used to lime the soil. HN Roper stated that there were once houses on the west end of the site. Archaeologist Bennie Keel recorded on his site form that the site has been plowed for the past two and a half centuries (more information in following chapter). The local residents that I have spoken to about the history of the field have also mentioned Teaches Tar Kettle and have stated that as far as they know the site has been used as a field for various crops.

Chapter 3 Archaeological Background

The site of 31Bf23 has been investigated on three separate occasions by archaeologists. The intent of these investigations was to discover if this site was the location of an early historic Native American village, in particular the village of Secotan. Each time the site was investigated artifacts were recovered and analyzed. Although interpretations were made, only once was anything formally written (Haag 1956). These three investigations can together give us a starting point from which to assess the complete nature of this site. The full site forms for each investigation can be found in Appendix B.

William Haag

In 1954 the Coastal Studies Institute of Louisiana State University was contracted to make a comprehensive survey of the Cape Hatteras area of North Carolina. This survey would include not only archaeology but also geography, botany, geology, and coastal morphology. The resulting information was published by Louisiana State University Studies in December 1956 (Haag 1956). Archaeologist William Haag was chosen to lead this survey. In 1955 Haag surveyed a site in Bath as a part of this survey and referred to it as P 35, which was later designated 31Bf23. The majority of this work was surface collecting. Haag describes P 35 as "High flat ground, the area is easily 1000 by 750 feet and potsherds, flint fragments, broken shell, and bone occur over it. Projectile points and even a gun flint were found. The potsherds are generally small... Nonetheless, this area is by far the most evident Indian village in the whole vicinity. As indicated later, in (is) judged to be that called Secotan." (Haag 1956). Haag believed that the archaeological evidence suggests a Secotan confederacy that extended from Bath Creek to Pungo River. The sherds of simple stamped, grit tempered pottery that were found at P 35

were the most influencing factor to Haag to suggest this site as former Secotan (Haag 1956). On the other hand, the site survey report obtained from UNC RLA states that Haag believed that from the information gathered during his archaeological project "it is reasonable to guess this is Pamticough" (Haag 1955).

Haag seems to believe there is a definite Native aspect to the site and believes it to be the infamous Secotan. He bases this on the amount of Native artifacts found, especially simple-stamped grit tempered ceramics. However, he does not explain why these specific items lead to the conclusion of the site as the location of Secotan.

Bennie C. Keel

In 1964 Bennie C. Keel undertook a survey of 31Bf23. He surface collected artifacts and assessed the sites integrity. Then in 1966 he was called upon by the Historic Bath Commission for a meeting to discuss the placement of an Indian village on the site. Keel believed that as a result of the two and a half centuries of plowing and rains the archaeological potential of the site was in question. However, he also believed that if Bath were to build an Indian village they should build it on the land of 31Bf23 because it is the real historic site. Keel believed that Haag's identification was essentially correct with the addition that the site size and density appeared to be smaller than Haag had described. Figure 6 shows Keel's site map representing what he observed in 1964 (Keel 1964; Historic Bath Conference on Indian Village 1966).

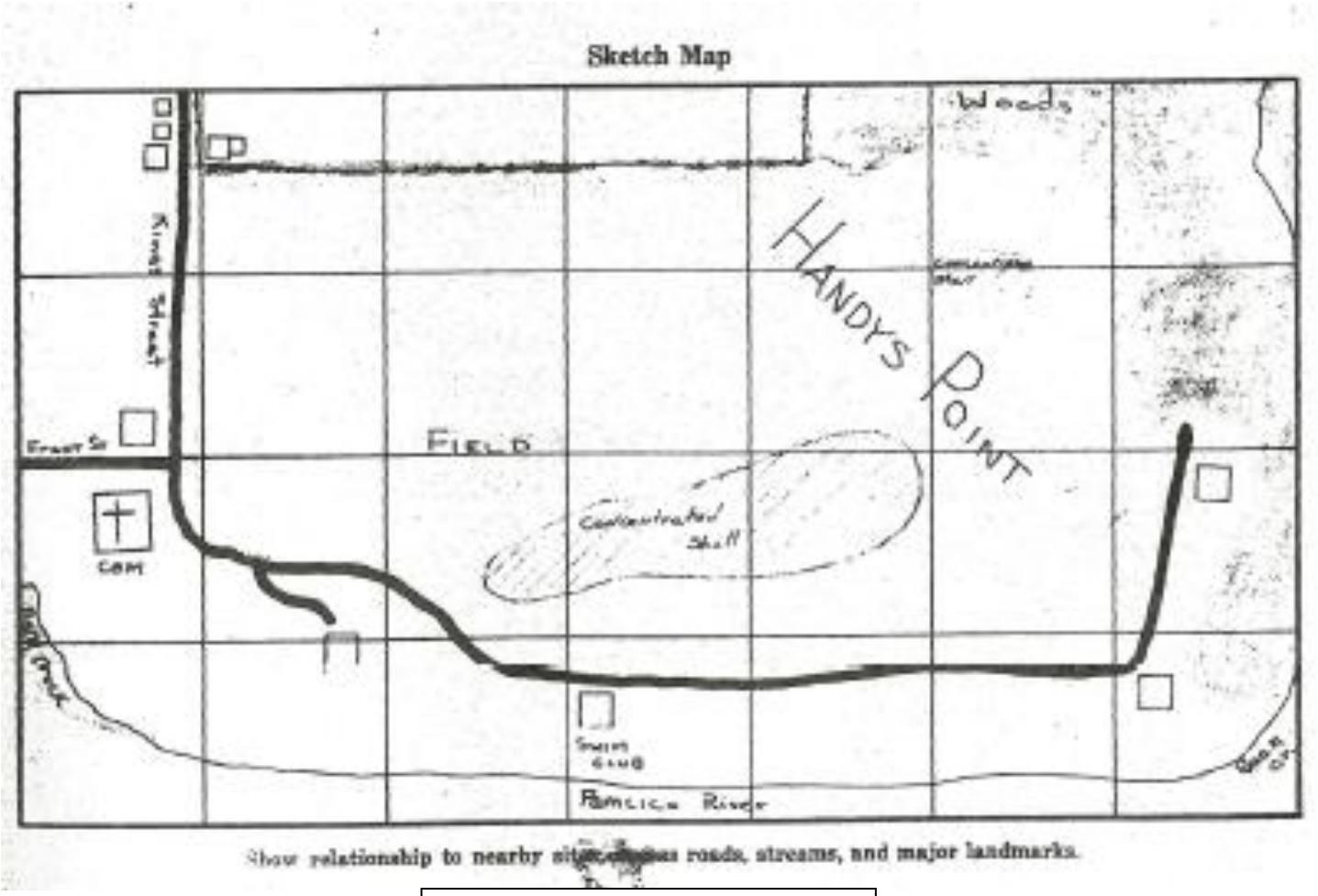

Figure 6. Keel's 1964 site map.

The information on Keel's previous investigation is very sparse and does not indicate why he was researching the site in the first place. He seems to believe there was a previous Native presence on this location, but seems to think the long history of plowing mostly likely destroyed the integrity of this site. However, he believes it was the site of a former Native village although he provides little evidence in support of this conclusion.

Joffre Coe and John Mattson

On February 15, 1968 a meeting was held in Raleigh, North Carolina to deal with the possibility of an archaeological project in Bath, North Carolina. This project investigated the presence of an Indian dwelling or village near the present town of Bath which was called 'Secotan' or 'Cotan'. Joffre Coe directed the project and John Mattson lead the actual day-to-day of the fieldwork. Excavations were from March 1-26, 1968. First a grid was established with 23 100'x100' squares. Each square was surface collected to determine the character of the cultural material. A 10'x10' square designated 'A' situated away from the grid proper near a small cove on Back Creek was excavated to a depth of one foot. Six 10'x10' squares within the grid proper were excavated at irregular intervals. Three features were found and excavated. The first was a possible fire hearth, while the second was a fire pit or filled post hole. The third feature was a possible fire pit. The excavators found Native pottery sherds, European ceramic sherds, pipe stems, charcoal, brick, and oyster shells, among other artifacts. Figure 7 contains the site map for this investigation. After the excavation Mattson and Coe concluded, based on their analysis of the information discovered, that there was very little left of any previous Native occupation, and nothing reconstructable. The second conclusion was that the Native material found was not historic and dated no later than the 15th century. The third conclusion was that all this information together made the identification of the site as 'Secotan' impossible. Coe and Mattson believed these artifacts were the result of temporary transient activity as they found no evidence of a historic Native village or any sort of prolonged occupation. (Mattson 1968; Coe 1968).

Coe and Mattson's conclusions that it is impossible to identify this site as Secotan and the site has very little integrity left, seem to be supported by the archaeological evidence they recovered. However, they do not define what they consider as Secotan. All three of the previous

archaeological investigations seem to be looking for a large Native settlement as Secotan, and nothing else. Secotan could have been a large central location with a great deal of smaller settlements all referring to themselves as Secotan. More consideration for what this site could have been and not just what the site is not is lacking from all three of these previous investigations, especially Coe and Mattson's.

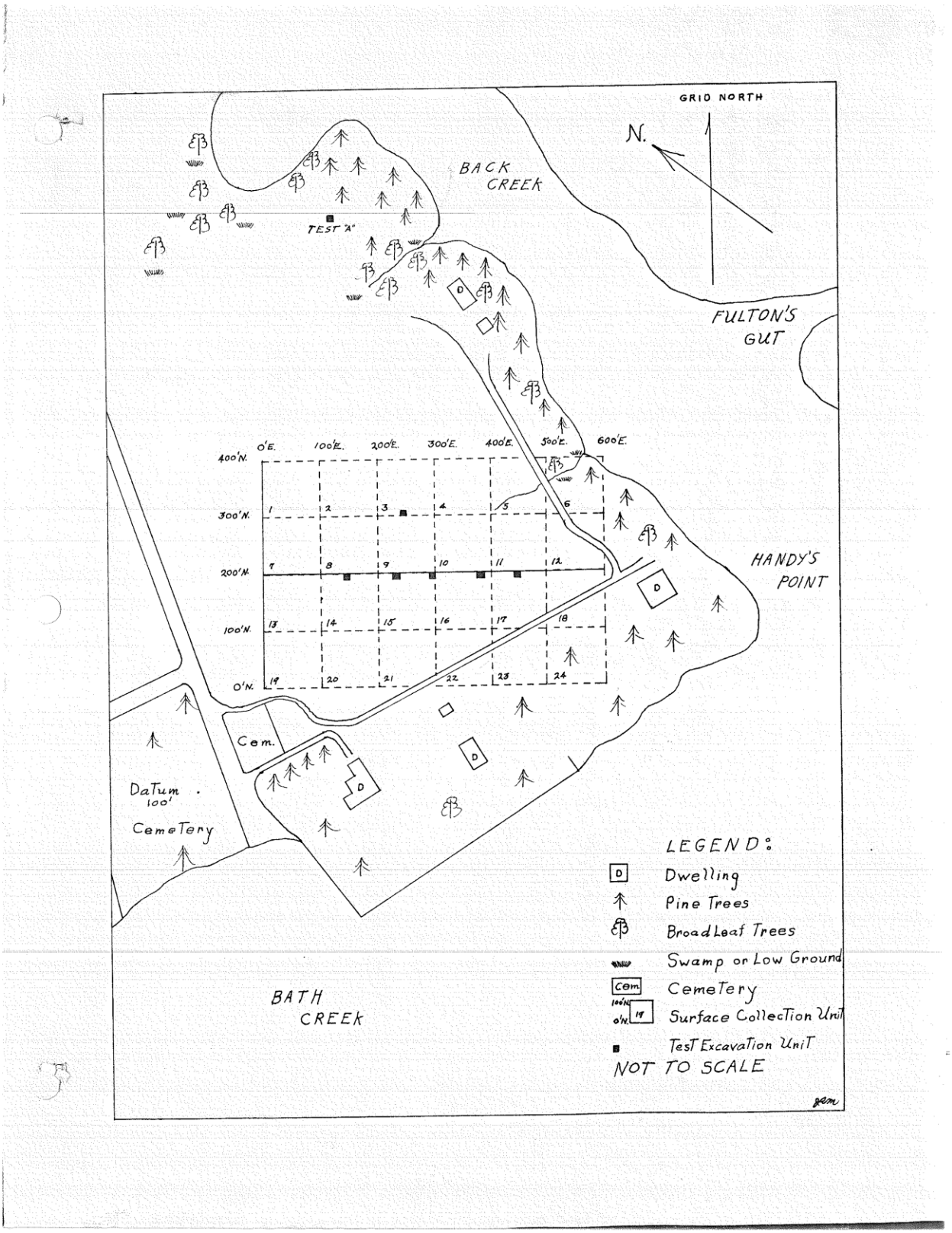

Figure 7. Coe and Mattson's 1968 site map.

Chapter 4 Methods and Analysis

This chapter will describe each collection and the methods used in their analysis. A brief background for each collection will also be given to provide a context and detail how the artifacts came to be a part of the study. The chapter is organized into prehistoric and historic time periods, then further broken down by artifact group and finally by artifact type. A full catalog of the artifacts can be found in Appendix A.

Davis Collection

This is a collection of artifacts from Handy's Point field gathered by Linda and Joe Davis who have a house near the site. The couple has been collecting artifacts from the site for many years and were kind enough to lend their collection to be a part of this study. The collection includes Native ceramics, pipes, glass, various rocks, European ceramics, and a bag of miscellaneous items. This section will further detail what specifically was found within this collection and the methods used to analyze the artifacts.

RLA Collection

This collection includes the artifacts from the Haag survey (1955), the Keel survey (1964), the Mattson and Coe excavation (1968), and those found by Marilyn and David Delling (1964). The Haag survey, Keel survey, and Mattson and Coe excavation have been previously discussed (see Chapter 3). The Marilyn and David Delling collection is a small group of artifacts donated to the University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Archaeology in 1964 along with artifacts from several other sites in the area. The Dellings filled out a site survey form which can be found in Appendix B. They describe the site as "a shell midden and, by the presence of many

historic items…, it was apparently a contact site, perhaps the village of Secotan as described in the University of Louisiana study series" (Delling 1964). They include their own site number, Be-10, perhaps indicating their 10th site located or visited in Beaufort County. All artifacts in the Delling collection were surface collected. These four collections are combined in this chapter because when they were analyzed together by the author, they seemed to present a more complete picture than when taken separately due to the various sizes and focus of each collection. This section will further discuss the contents of the collections and the methods used to analyze the artifacts. Specific details of what is contained in each separate collection can be found in Appendix A.

Fieldwork 2013 Collection

Fieldwork was conducted on March 1, 2013 for this project under the direction of Dr. Charles Ewen and the author with help from several East Carolina University students and two Beaufort County residents. Forty-one shovel test pits were dug in order to find the extent of the site in general, along with the location of both the historic and prehistoric components of the site. This information will be discussed in the following chapter but the items found and the methods used to analyze these items will be discussed in the following sections. The test pits were dug every 50 feet, all information was recorded on shovel test forms, and the artifacts were each bagged and tagged with a unique field specimen number. The information gathered from this survey will be further discussed in the following chapter. This survey helped a great deal in determining the integrity, size, and specific components of the site.

Prehistoric

The prehistoric component of this site includes Native ceramic and lithic artifacts. These items can provide an insight into what was taking place at the site before European contact and even until the Bath town area was settled by these Europeans.

Native Ceramics

For this study each sherd was cleaned, separated by temper, and then further identified by surface treatment. Next, each group of sherds was identified by type, counted, and weighed in grams. Identifying the sherds by temper and surface treatment leads to classification by type of ware. These types can provide a great deal of information, including date, location of creation, and cultural affiliation. Archaeologists have created typologies for ceramics all over the country based on previous investigations. The date will indicate when the site was occupied, the location refers to the spatial distribution of the type, and cultural affiliation can tell who once used the pottery. The number of sherds can also help indicate how many people used or lived on the site or how long the area was used by those people. Weighing the sherds helps correct for the skewing affect of differential sherd size. (For example, one type of pot could break into 2 pieces while another be smashed into 50 thus throwing off the proportions of types on the site if going strictly by sherd count). These analytic methods will help a great deal in the interpretation of the artifacts from the site. Tables 1-3 contain the identified Native ceramics of each collection and Figures 8-13 show the various types found on the site.

Figure 8. Cashie sherd.

Figure 9. Unknown fine sand temper sherd.

Figure 10. Deep Creek sherd.

Figure 11. Hanover sherd.

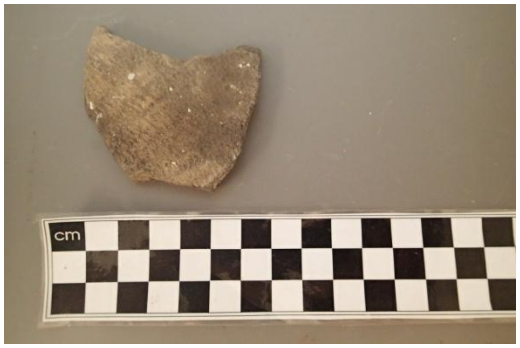

Figure 12. Colington sherd.

Figure 13. Mt. Pleasant sherd.

Table 1. Native Ceramics in the Davis Collection.				
Type	Surface Impression	vessel type	count	weight(g)
Deep Creek	incised	body	3	10.9g
Deep Creek	plain	8 rim, 165 body	173	818.1g
Deep Creek	cord marked	body	15	150.1g
Deep Creek	unknown	body	28	141.7g
Deep Creek	net	3 rim, 23 body	26	197.6g
Deep Creek	fabric	8 rim, 97 body	105	674.2g
Mount Pleasant	net	2 rim, 17 body	19	150.0g
Mount Pleasant	plain	3 rim, 30 body	33	169.4g
Mount Pleasant	cord marked	2 rim, 17 body	19	162.5g
Mount Pleasant	incised	body	1	24g
Mount Pleasant	unknown	body	18	106.1g
Mount Pleasant	fabric	7 rim, 49 body	56	567.3g
Hanover	checker stamped	1 rim, 3 body	4	36.4g
Hanover	cord marked	1 rim, 21 body	22	199.1g
Hanover	unknown	2 rim, 65 body	67	325.3g
Hanover	plain	6 rim, 122 body	128	592.6g
Hanover	fabric	8 rim, 112 body	120	1033.6g
Cashie	unknown	body	10	82.9g
Cashie	incised	1 rim, 9 body	10	134.9g
Cashie	plain	4 rim, 42 body	46	308.4g
Cashie	simple stamped	2 rim, 85 body	87	547.3g
Cashie	net	body	13	124.9g
Cashie	cord marked	7 rim, 53 body	60	490.6g
Cashie	fabric	8 rim, 123 body	131	1393.2g
Colington	simple stamped	body	2	18.1g
Colington	plain	body	11	52.4g
Colington	unknown	body	8	117.8g
Colington	fabric	3 rim, 24 body	27	356.6g
Unknown fine sand temper	cord marked	1 rim, 17 body	18	138.6g
Unknown fine sand temper	incised	5 rim, 4 body	9	48.4g
Unknown fine sand temper	fabric/net	4 rim, 56 body	60	237.2g
Unknown fine sand temper	unknown	3 rim, 41 body	44	164.2g
Unknown fine sand temper	net	body	30	236.6g
Unknown fine sand temper	fabric	15 rim, 174 body	189	1005.4g
Unknown fine sand temper	plain	11 rim, 254 body	265	1065.2g
sherds under 1/2"			442	756.0g

Table 2. Native Ceramics in Fieldwork 2013.				
Type	Surface Impression	Vessel Type	Count	Weight(g)
Deep Creek	plain	body	1	2.4g
Mount Pleasant	plain	body	1	4.3g
Mount Pleasant	fabric impressed	body	1	4.2g
Hanover	fabric impressed	body	3	13.4g
Hanover	plain	body	4	18.5g
Hanover	net impressed	body	1	4.8g
Cashie	plain	body	1	4.1g
unknown fine sand temper	net impressed	body	1	2.5g
unknown fine sand temper	plain	body	1	6.6g
unknown fine sand temper	cord marked	body	1	2.2g

Table 3. Native Ceramics in the RLA Collection.				
Type	Surface Impression	Vessel Type	Count	Weight(g)
Deep Creek	incised			
Deep Creek	plain	body	118	472g
Deep Creek	cord marked	body	19	109g
Deep Creek	unknown	body	14	58g
Deep Creek	net impressed			
Deep Creek	fabric impressed	1 rim, 52 body	53	238g
Mount Pleasant	net	1 rim, 15 body	16	129g
Mount Pleasant	plain	2 rim, 106 body	108	446g
Mount Pleasant	cord marked	1 rim, 35 body	36	240g
Mount Pleasant	incised			
Mount Pleasant	unknown	body	50	221g
Mount Pleasant	fabric impressed	3 rim, 53 body	56	323g
Hanover	checker stamped			
Hanover	cord marked	1 rim, 89 body	90	427g
Hanover	unknown	3 rim, 118 body	121	541g
Hanover	plain	12 rim, 314 body	326	1,359g
Hanover	fabric impressed	14 rim, 165 body	179	978g
Hanover	net impressed	body	11	76g
Hanover	fabric/incisied	rim	1	4g
Cashie	unknown	2 rim, 22 body	24	84g
Cashie	incised			
Cashie	plain	1 rim, 64 body	65	296g

Table 3 Continued

Cashie	simple stamped	body	6	25g
Cashie	net impressed			
Cashie	cord marked	1 rim, 168 body	169	924g
Cashie	fabric impressed	1 rim, 10 body	11	82g
Colington	simple stamped			
Colington	plain	body	59	254g
Colington	unknown	body	1	7g
Colington	fabric impressed	body	3	11g
Colington	cord marked	body	6	18g
Unknown fine sand temper	cord marked	body	67	357g
Unknown fine sand temper	incised	rim	1	3g
Unknown fine sand temper	fabric/net impressed			
Unknown fine sand temper	unknown	7 rim, 257 body	264	982g
Unknown fine sand temper	net impressed	body	87	285g
Unknown fine sand temper	fabric impressed	17 rim, 545 body	562	3,117g
Unknown fine sand temper	plain	12 rim, 430 body	442	1,759g
sherds under 1/2"			793	1,020g

Lithics

Lithic analysis has provided detailed typologies that can help tell us about who was on the site and what they were doing long ago. Knapping is the manufacture of stone tools and this produces not only the desired stone tool but also waste products, such as flakes. Each stone tool has a specific use and even the waste products have their own use. For the purposes of this study, the lithics were broken up into categories according to their type (Chazan 2011). Information on each specific type, their creation, and significance are contained in the following sections.

Table 4. Lithics from Collections.			
Projectile Points			
Collection	Count	Type	Date Range
Keel	2	Roanoke Triangular	A.D. 200-1650
Haag	12	Roanoke Triangular	A.D. 200-1650
	3	Large Triangle	A.D. 200-1650
Coe & Mattson	1	possible eared Yadkin	A.D. 800-1400
	1	possible small Thelma	4000 B.C.-A.D. 200
	4	Roanoke Triangular	A.D. 200-1650
	2	Clarksville Triangular	A.D. 200-1650
	3	Large Triangle	A.D. 200-1650
Davis	2	Roanoke Triangular	A.D. 200-1650
Bifaces			
Haag	1		
Davis	1		
Flakes			
Fieldwork 2013	6		
Keel	5		
Delling	5		
Haag	54		
Coe & Mattson	69		
Davis	155		
Hammerstones			
Haag	1		
Coe & Mattson	13		
Davis	15		
Cobbles, Cobble fragments			
Keel	2 Cobble fragments		
Haag	3 Cobbles, 9 Cobble Fragments		
Coe & Mattson	7 Cobble fragments		
Davis	7 Cobbles, 56 Cobble Fragments		
Other Lithics			
Fieldwork 2013		3 various small rocks	
Haag		1 rock, 1 unknown, tool?	
Coe &		1 flat stone, possible	

Table 4 Continued

Mattson		gorget	
Davis		51 various rocks	

Projectile Points

Projectile points are knapped from hard stone into a triangular-like shape and often attached to a spear, arrow, or dart. Various typologies have been created based on the size, shape, and origin of these points to aid in analysis and interpretation. Most of the projectile points found in the collections for this study are triangular points from the mid to late Woodland Period (Table 4). The smallest of these triangular points are Clarksville points (Figure 14). The overall length of these is generally 10-20mm with no stem. The blades are mostly equilateral triangles, with a few isosceles. They are well-made and usually symmetrical. The medium triangular points are Roanoke points (Figure 15). The overall length of these is generally 21-30 mm with no stem. The

Figure 14. Clarksville point.

Figure 15. Roanoke points.

Figure 16. Large Triangle point.

blades are mostly isosceles triangles, with a few equilateral. They are thin, well-made points. The largest triangular points are just known as Large Triangle points (Figure 16). The overall length of these is generally 40-60mm with no stem. The blades are generally large, straight-sided and an isosceles triangle with straight to deeply concave bases. They are well-made and thicker than the Roanoke points (South 2005).

There is one possible Thelma point which has a general overall length of 27-41mm (Figure 17). The blade is trianguloid with straight to slightly excurvate sides and a stem 6-13mm wide and 5-8mm in length. These points may represent a transition type from stemmed Archaic

Figure 17. Thelma point.

Figure 18. Eared-Yadkin point.

points to the triangular Roanoke points (South 2005).

There are also three possible eared Yadkin points which have characteristic shallow side notches toward the base (Figure 18). These points are symmetrical, well-made and date to A.D. 800-1400. The blades are triangular and broad with most being almost equilateral, and few narrow in shape (Coe 1964).

Bifaces

Bifaces in North America are a stone tool that has been worked on both surfaces and does not fit any other category. It has been interpreted as a tool manufactured for many diverse tasks. However, the specific use of these tools is still unknown, although various theories have been presented (Odell 1998). Table 4 shows the bifaces found within the collections.

Flakes

Flakes are pieces of stone that have been struck off the core stone during tool manufacture. A good tool maker would know exactly where to hit the core stone in order to create any flake size and shape they wanted. The flakes were sometimes never used again, other times they were retouched and used as a tool themselves. The presence of these can indicate knapping or other tool manufacture (see Table 4).

Hammerstones

A hammerstone is a large stone used to strike flakes off another stone in order to create a tool or as a table-like stone to aid in tool manufacture. It develops tell tale tool marks on the ends or center in connection with a small depression. The presence of these as well can indicate that some type of tool manufacture once took place at that location (see Table 4).

Cobbles, Cobble fragments

Cobbles are unused stone brought to the area for future use as a stone tool. The fragments are larger than flakes and were purposely broken or just broken through time. They indicate that tool manufacturing took place in that location (see Table 4).

Other Lithics

This section contains various rocks that do not seem to be connected with tool manufacture and naturally occur in the area (see Table 4). It also contains an unknown possible

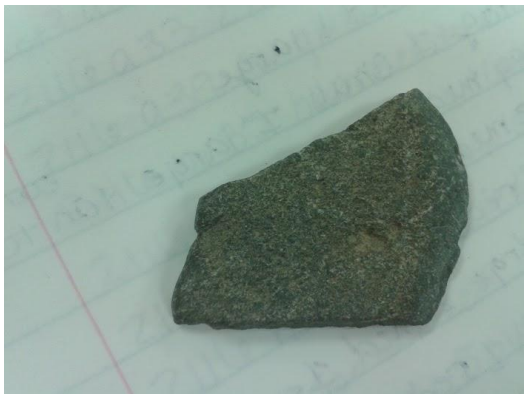

Figure 19. Possible broken gorget.

tool and a broken gorget (Figure 19). A gorget is a large flat stone with holes for suspension. They are believed to have been an ornament worn around the throat. The one in the Coe and Mattson Collection is broken and only contains one hole (South 2005).

Historic

The historic component of the site includes European ceramics, pipes, glass, and various metal objects. These artifacts can provide an insight on what was happening just outside historic Bath town from the time of European settlement of the area. They can show how these Europeans lived and indicate trade, either with fellow Europeans or Native inhabitants.

European Ceramics

The European Ceramics were divided into four categories; coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain. These wares are all made from clay but fired at much

higher temperatures than the previously discussed Native ceramics. These ceramics were classified by the aforementioned four categories, than separated by decoration, and more specifically identified as to type using various digital collections, (e.g. Florida Museum of Natural History and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab) as well as the Phelps Lab Collection at East Carolina University. After each ceramic was identified the sherds were counted and the vessel portion noted. Tables 10-12 show the identified European ceramics of each collection.

Table 5. European Ceramics in the Davis Collection.		
Type	Date Range	Count
Coarse Earthenware		
Red body Coarse Earthenware-Red Glaze	1490-1900	5
Red body Coarse Earthenware-Brown Glaze	1490-1900	11
Red body Coarse Earthenware-Black Glaze	1700-1770	14
Red body Coarse Earthenware	1490-1900	25
North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	1680-1750	3
Manganese Mottled Earthenware	1680-1780	1
Tan body Coarse Earthenware	1490-1900	7
Lead Glazed Coarse Earthenware	1490-1900	2
Refined Earthenware		
Pearlware-Blue-Sponge Print	1770-1830	6
Pearlware-Blue-Transfer Print	1784-1840	12
Pearlware-Red-Transfer Print	1829-1840	8
Pearlware-Blue-Shell Edged	1785-1840	34
Pearlware-Green-Shell Edged	1785-1840	3
Pearlware-Blue-Banded	1790-1820	14
Pearlware-Handpainted Polychrome	1795-1820	11
Pearlware-Plain	1780-1840	301
Pearlware-Handpainted Blue on White	1775-1840	11
Creamware	1762-1820	3
Slipware-Staffordshire	1675-1770	3
Yellowware	1840-1900	11
Annular Wares	1782-1895	2
Annular Ware-Banded	1785-1840	5
Whiteware-Handpainted	1830-1900+	7
Whiteware-Red-Transfer Print	1829-1840	17

Table 5. Continued

Whiteware-Green-Transfer Print	1829-1840	2
Whiteware-Red-Sponge Print	1810-1830	2
Whiteware-Handpainted Polychrome	1830-1900+	2
Whiteware-Banded	1830-1900	1
Whiteware-Black-Transfer Print	1830-1840	3
Whiteware-Plain	1830-1900+	213
Whiteware-Blue-Transfer Print	1784-1840	1
Ironstone Ware	1840-1930	84
Discolored Refined Earthenware		5
Unknown Refined Earthenware		3
Various Refined Earthenware	20th century	30
Alkaline Glazed Refined Earthenware	1830+	6
Stoneware		
North American Stoneware	1775-1900	18
Fulham Brown Stoneware	1675-1775	5
English Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware	1690-1775	10
Albany Slip Stoneware	1800-1950	21
Nottingham Stoneware	1700-1800	8
Ginger Beer Bottle-Bristol Glaze	1835-1900	7
Westerwald Monochrome	1675-1750	10
Westerwald	1575-1775	69
Unknown Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware		3
Various Salt-Glazed Stoneware		13
Unknown Stoneware		17
Porcelain		
Porcelain-English Soft Paste	1745-1800	15
Porcelain-Milk Glass	1500-2000	13
Porcelain-Bone China	1830-1900	15
Porcelain-Ching Blue on White	1644-1912	1
Porcelain-Greyish Body	20th century	3
Other		
Semi-Porcelain		13
Terracotta Tile	1720-1820	4

Table 6. European Ceramics in Fieldwork 2013.

Type	Date Range	Count
Coarse Earthenware		
Red Body Coarse Earthenware unknown glaze	1490-1900	2
Refined Earthenware		

Table 6. Continued

Whiteware Plain	1830-1900+	1
Pearlware Plain	1780-1840	2
Pearlware Blue Shell-edged	1785-1840	1

Table 7. European Ceramics in the RLA Collection.

Type	Date Range	Count
Coarse Earthenware		
North Devon gravel-tempered	1680-1750	2
Red body Coarse Earthenware Brown Glaze	1490-1900	3
Red body Coarse Earthenware Red Glaze	1490-1900	4
Red body Coarse Earthenware Black Glaze	1700-1770	3
Refined Earthenware		
Ironstone ware	1840-1930	9
Yellowware	1840-1900	1
Whiteware-Plain	1830-1900+	13
Whiteware-Handpainted	1830-1900+	2
Whiteware-Red-Transfer Print	1830-1840	2
Pearlware-Plain	1780-1840	15
Pearlware-Black-Transfer Print	1829-1840	3
Pearlware-Blue-Transfer Print	1784-1840	1
Pearlware-Handpainted Polychrome	1795-1820	1
Pearlware-Flow Blue	1828-1929	1
Pearlware-20th century		2
Pearlware-Blue-Banded	1790-1820	1
Pearlware-Blue-Shell-edged	1785-1840	2
Creamware	1762-1820	2
Slipware-Staffordshire	1675-1770	1
Unknown Refined Earthenware		1
Stoneware		
Westerwald	1575-1775	4
Albany Slip Stoneware	1800-1950	10
English Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware	1690-1775	2
Fulham Brown Stoneware	1675-1775	1
North American Stoneware	1775-1900	2
Porcelain		
Porcelain-Bone China-Dolls feet	1830-1900	2
Porcelain-English Soft Paste	1745-1800	2
Porcelain-Milk Glass	1500-2000	1

Table 7 Continued		
Other		
Semi-Porcelain		3

Next, the mean ceramic date for the European ceramics was calculated. The mean ceramic date formula was developed by Stanley South in 1971. Mean ceramic dating is a quantitative method used to calculate the mean date of occupation or use of a deposit based on the ceramic types found within the assemblage. In order to calculate the mean ceramic date for a deposit first, the median manufacture dates are multiplied by the number of sherds for each types. These products are then totaled and divided by the total number of sherds. Ideally the number of vessels would be used but the counts of sherds are most often used. This mean ceramic date is an average date for the assemblage (Barber 1994). This date can help serve as a base point for the analysis and interpretations of both the artifact assemblage and the site. Tables 13-15 demonstrate the mean ceramic date calculation for each collection.

Tsble 8. Mean Ceramic Date Calculation in the Davis Collection.				
Type	date range	mean date	count	product
Pearlware-Blue-Sponge Print	1770-1830	1800	6	10,800
Pearlware-Blue-Transfer Print	1784-1840	1812	12	23,556
Pearlware-Red-Transfer Print	1829-1840	1834.5	8	14,676
Pearlware-Blue-Shell Edged	1785-1840	1812.5	34	61,625
Pearlware-Green-Shell Edged	1785-1840	1812.5	3	5,437.50
Pearlware-Blue-Banded	1790-1820	1805	14	25,270
Pearlware-Handpainted Polychrome	1795-1820	1807.5	11	19,882.50
Pearlware-Plain	1780-1840	1810	301	544,810
Pearlware-Handpainted Blue on White	1775-1840	1807.5	11	19,882.50
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	3	5,373
Slipware-Staffordshire	1675-1770	1722.5	3	5,167.50
Yellowware	1840-1900	1870	11	20,570
Annular Wares	1782-1895	1838.5	2	3,677
Annular Ware-Banded	1785-1840	1812.5	5	9,062
Whiteware-Handpainted	1830-1900+	1865	7	13,055
Whiteware-Red-Transfer Print	1829-1840	1834.5	17	31,186.50
Whiteware-Green-Transfer Print	1829-1840	1834.5	2	3,669

Table 8. Continued

Whiteware-Red-Sponge Print	1810-1830	1820	2	3,640
Whiteware-Handpainted Polychrome	1830-1900+	1865	2	3,730
Whiteware-Banded	1830-1900	1865	1	1,865
Whiteware-Black-Transfer Print	1830-1840	1835	3	5,505
Whiteware-Plain	1830-1900+	1860	213	396,180
Whiteware-Blue-Transfer Print	1784-1840	1812	1	1,812
Ironstone Ware	1840-1930	1885	84	158,340
Porcelain-English Soft Paste	1745-1800	1772.5	15	26,587.50
Porcelain-Milk Glass	1500-2000	1750	13	22,750
Porcelain-Bone China	1830-1900	1865	15	27,975
Porcelain-Ching Blue on White	1644-1912	1778	1	1,778
North American Stoneware	1775-1900	1837.5	18	33,075
Fulham Brown Stoneware	1675-1775	1725	5	8,625
English Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware	1690-1775	1732.5	10	17,325
Albany Slip Stoneware	1800-1950	1875	21	39,375
Nottingham Stoneware	1700-1800	1750	8	14,000
Ginger Beer Bottle-Bristol Glaze	1835-1900	1867.5	7	13,072.50
Westerwald Monochrome	1675-1750	1712.5	10	17,125
Westerwald	1575-1775	1675	69	115,575
Red body Coarse Earthenware-Red Glaze	1490-1900	1695	5	8,475
Red body Coarse Earthenware-Brown Glaze	1490-1900	1695	11	18,645
Red body Coarse Earthenware-Black Glaze	1700-1770	1735	14	24,290
Red body Coarse Earthenware	1490-1900	1695	25	42,375
North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	1680-1750	1715	3	5,145
Manganese Mottled Earthenware	1680-1780	1730	1	1,730
Tan body Coarse Earthenware	1490-1900	1695	6	10,170
Lead Glazed Coarse Earthenware	1490-1900	1695	2	3,390
Total			1015	1,840,255
	Mean Date=1813.4			

Table 9. Mean Ceramic Date Calculation in the RLA Collection.

Type	Date Range	Mean Date	Count	Product
North Devon gravel-tempered	1680-1750	1715	2	3430
Red body Coarse Earthenware Brown Glaze	1490-1900	1695	3	5085
Red body Coarse Earthenware Red Glaze	1490-1900	1695	4	6780
Red body Coarse Earthenware Black Glaze	1700-1770	1735	3	5205
Ironstone ware	1840-1930	1885	9	16965
Yellowware	1840-1900	1870	1	1870

Table 9 Continued

Whiteware-Plain	1830-1900+	1860	13	24180
Whiteware-Handpainted	1830-1900+	1865	2	3730
Whiteware-Red-Transfer Print	1829-1840	1834.5	2	3669
Pearlware-Plain	1780-1840	1810	15	27150
Pearlware-Black-Transfer Print	1829-1840	1834.5	3	5503.5
Pearlware-Blue-Transfer Print	1784-1840	1812	1	1812
Pearlware-Handpainted Polychrome	1795-1820	1807.5	1	1807.5
Pearlware-Flow Blue	1828-1929	1878.5	1	1878.5
Pearlware-Blue-Banded	1790-1820	1805	1	1805
Pearlware-Blue-Shell-edged	1785-1840	1812.5	2	3625
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	2	3582
Slipware-Staffordshire	1675-1770	1722.5	1	1722.5
Westerwald	1575-1775	1675	4	6700
Albany Slip Stoneware	1800-1950	1875	10	18750
English Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware	1690-1775	1732.5	2	3465
Fulham Brown Stoneware	1675-1775	1725	1	1725
North American Stoneware	1775-1900	1837.5	2	3675
Porcelain-Bone China-Dolls feet	1830-1900	1865	2	3730
Porcelain-English Soft Paste	1745-1800	1772.5	2	3545
Porcelain-Milk Glass	1500-2000	1750	1	1750
Total			90	163140
	Mean Date=1812.7			

Table 10. Mean Ceramic Date Calculation in Fieldwork 2013.

Type	Date Range	Mean Date	Count	Product
Red Body Coarse Earthenware	1490-1900	1695	2	3390
Whiteware Plain	1830-1900+	1860	1	1860
Pearlware Plain	1780-1840	1810	2	3620
Pearlware-Blue-Shell edged	1785-1840	1812.5	1	1812.5
Total			6	10682.5
	Mean Date= 1780.4			

The combination of these mean date calculations gives a mean date of 1812.9 with a total of 1,111 sherds. The ceramic types span the time from 1490-present. These types show a continuous occupation, however most of the types date to before 1900. The mean ceramic date gives a median date of occupation from which to continue the analysis. Since this is such a long and continuous occupation, one date cannot be solely relied upon, but must be taken into account with a variety of other analysis techniques.

Pipes

Pipes can be dated by calculating a formula like the European ceramics, especially when it comes to those manufactured in Europe. Europeans began producing pipes in the 1570's after observing those used by Native Americans by the first explorers. These were usually an earthen bowl with a cane or reed stem. By 1590 the production of pipes was firmly established in Europe

Figure 20. Kaolin pipe stems 5/64.

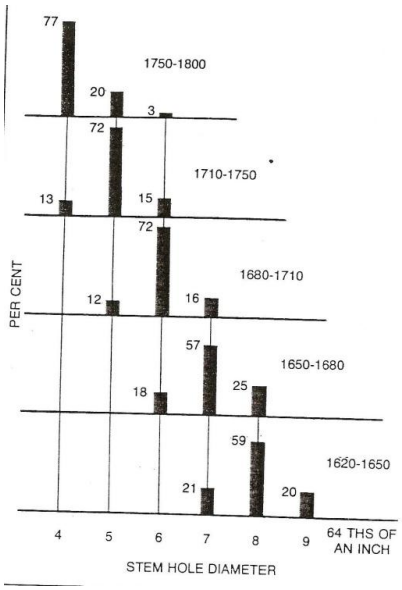

Figure 21. Harrington's time periods with concurrent bore diameters.

and mostly used a white kaolin clay. The basic shape of the white clay pipe stayed the same

throughout the 17th and 18th centuries with slight variations in bore diameter, size, and shape (Figure 20). The pipes made in North America were produced from locally dug clay ranging in color from orange to brown. There were no manufacturing rules so pipes in North America had a variety of styles. Probably the most well known pipe style from North America is the two part pipe in which a reed stem was inserted into a clay bowl. This style does not become prevalent until the end of the 18th century (McMillan 2010). Those dating techniques used for European made pipes cannot be used for North American pipes.

All collections in this study have pipe stems that can be used to help date this site. The kaolin pipe stems were first analyzed using the J.C. Harrington method. This method was developed in 1954. Harrington observed that the bore diameters in English kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragments from sites in Virginia change over time in a predictable manner. He observed the trend of decreasing bore diameter from the 17th century into the late 18th century. This theory was tested using the 330 stem fragments from 17th century Jamestown sites and 18th century Colonial Williamsburg sites. Harrington used drill bits in 1/64th inch increments, from 4/64 to 9/64. Based on the results of this study, Harrington defined five time periods over which relative percentages of bore diameter decreased (Figure 21) (McMillan 2010). The following tables 16 and 17 represent the pipe stems of the collections.

Table 11. Kaolin Pipe Stems in the Davis Collection.

Bore Diameter	Count
4/64	23
5/64	263
6/64	116
7/64	67
8/64	13
Fragments	46

Table 12. Kaolin Pipe Stems in the RLA Collection.		
Collection	Bore Diameter	Count
Keel	5/64	2
	4/64	1
Delling	4/64	1
Haag	5/64	4
	7/64	1
Coe & Mattson	4/64	2
	5/64	7
	6/64	2
	fragments	4

The European kaolin pipes were also analyzed using Lewis Binford's 1962 linear regression formula. The formula is Y=1931.85-38.26x; where 1931.85 is the theoretical expected date at which the bore diameter would be zero, 38.26 is the interval between the means of J.C. Harrington's time periods, and x is the mean diameter for the sample group. When calculated this formula produces the mean date of manufacture for the group, which is Y. This mean date can serve as a base point for the further analysis and interpretation of the artifact assemblage and the site in general (McMillan 2010).

Both collections have a mean bore diameter of 5 so Y=1931.85-38.26(5). This produces a mean date of 1740.55.

The kaolin pipes were also analyzed according to Robert Heighton and Kathleen Deagan's 1971 curvilinear regression formula. Heighton and Deagan believed that the bore diameters did not follow Binford's single line regression and created their curvilinear formula to address this issue. This two part formula is first a logarithmic formula x= (-logY + 1.04435)/ 0.05324 and then a point of origin formula date= 1600+ 22X. The Y is the mean bore diameter and then you use the x found from the first formula to solve the second part. For this collection

x=(-log5 + 1.04435)/0.05324. X is found to be 6.48723 so, date=1600 + 22(6.48723). This produces a mean date of 1742.72 (McMillan 2010).

The discrepancy between these two dates and the mean ceramic date are discussed in the following chapter.

Other

These other non-kaolin pipe bowl or stem portions are most likely of Native origin (Table 18). The two part pipe, in which a reed stem was inserted into a clay bowl became prevalent at the end of the 18th century and almost completely replaced the one piece molded clay pipe by the 19th century (Figure 22). There are three well known areas of production of this type of pipe: Pamplin, Virginia; Point Pleasant, Ohio; and Bethabara, North Carolina (McMillian 2010).

Figure 22. Non-kaolin pipe stem fragment.

Figure 23. Terracotta pipe fragment.

The one terracotta pipe bowl fragment with punctuate decoration from the Davis Collection is most often found in the Chesapeake region (Figure 23). They are red clay pipes and also known as Virginia pipes, Colono-pipes, Indian pipes, or Chesapeake pipes. Several groups have been assigned to their production from Native groups to enslaved African Americans (McMillian 2010).

Although the formula dating methods cannot be ascribed to these locally made pipes, they can still imply a time period and help our understanding of the history of the site.

Table 13. Other Pipes from the Collections.

Collection	Type	Count
Davis	clay pipe bowl, insert reed	2
	terracotta bowl fragment with punctate	1
	red pipe stem fragment	1
	fragment bowl into stem with flat heel-like	1
Keel	clay pipe bowl, insert reed	1
Haag	clay stem fragment	1
	clay pipe bowl, insert reed	6
	clay stem fragment	3

Glass

Glass can tell us much about a site from how it was used in the past to what type of structures were once located in what area. However, it is difficult to date precisely, especially before machine manufacture. For the purposes of this study, the glass was identified as machine made or hand blown. This was done to set a specific date between one group and another in order for the glass to be usefully diagnostic in this analysis. The pieces were then further identified if possible. Tables 19-21 show the manufacture breakdown of the glass found in the collections.

Glass was brought to the New World by Europeans. It was used in everything from beads, to windows, to bottles and became even more prevalent after machine manufacturing began. Hand blowing involved a glass blower gathering a gob of molten glass on the end of a blow pipe and then blew it into shape with or without molds. After it was fully blown, the object was disconnected from the blow pipe and then the neck was shaped. This last part became known as the finish (Miller 1991).

In machine made production the finish was done first. This new production began in 1903 with the development of the first fully automated machine. This new technology began to cut down the number of hand blown glass containers after 1905. By 1917 hand blown containers made up only between five and ten percent of all bottles and jars in the U.S.. The characteristics of machine made production are 1) a large number of mold seams, 2) finish seams-horizontal mold seam encircling the neck finish junction, 3) body seams-wandering vertical 'ghost' mold seams, and 4) base-cup or post bottom mold seams (Miller 1991).

Table 14. Glass in the RLA Collection.

Collection	Manufacture	Count	Comment
Delling	Machine Made	1	
	Hand Blown	1	
	Unknown	2	too warped
Coe & Mattson	Machine Made	8	
	Hand Blown	5	
	Unknown	19	too warped

Table 15. Glass in Fieldwork 2013.

Manufacture	Count	Comment
Machine Made	15	
Hand Blown	3	
Unknown	13	8 possible Machine Made

Table 16. Glass in the Davis Collection.

Manufacture	Count	Comment
Machine Made	78	
Hand Blown	44	
Unknown	29	26 possible machine made

Seven pieces of the machine made pieces from the Davis Collection are from a Noxema jar made after 1914. Twenty six of the hand blown pieces from the Davis Collection are black glass

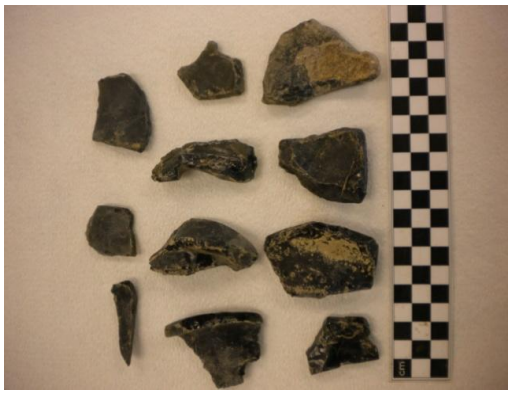

Figure 24. Black Glass pieces.

(Figure 24). These black glass pieces are so called as they appear dark, almost black at first but when help up to light are olive green in color. These are pieces from a wine or liquor bottle brought from Europe and seem to have been hand blown in the U.S. until 1820 (Hume 1969).

Metal

Metal can tell a great deal about a site. The type of metal and type of object can help to provide detailed information about the use of the site. Europeans used a great deal more metal in

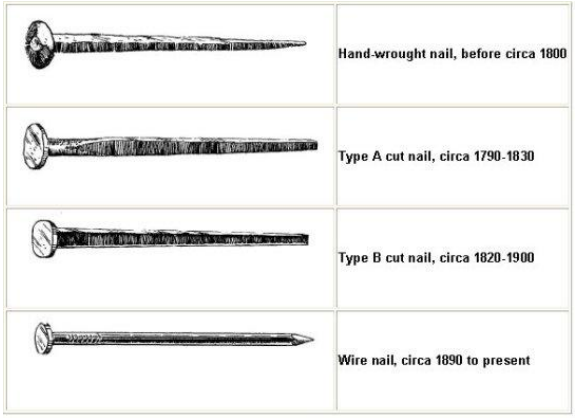

Figure 25. Iron nail dating by manufacture.

daily life than the pre-contact Natives. In general, once the type of metal and the type of object are identified than the metal artifact can give valuable information of the previous use of the site and any previous structures. For example, nails can be dated based on their manufacture and the resulting dimensions of the nail (Figure 25). A variety of metals tests were used to identify the type of metals in these collections. A number of the metal artifacts also went through a conservation process to see if any further diagnostic information could be gathered. The details for this process can be found in Appendix C.

One of the major issues when dealing with metal is corrosion. The metals physically break down over time and materials build up around the object, which together obscure the identity of the object. These metal objects were identified to the most specific level possible with the amount of corrosion. The following artifacts are broken down into metal type and then tabulated to provide more detailed information (Tables 22-26).

Iron

Iron is the most prevalent type of metal found on post-contact sites and this site is no different.

Figure 26. Iron 'washer'.

Figure 27. Iron 'fastener'.

Table 17. Iron in the Davis Collection.		
Type	Count	Comment
unknown fragment	3	very corroded
large washer (Fig. 26)	1	
fastener' (Fig. 27)	1	
iron corrosion fragments	19	very corroded

Table 18. Iron in the RLA Collection.			
Collection	Type	Count	Comment
Coe & Mattson	cut nail fragments	9	
	nail fragment	1	too corroded to be diagnostic
	hinge fragments	2	
	unknown objects	2	very corroded

Table 19. Iron in Fieldwork 2013.		
Type	Count	Comment
Nail Fragment	20	
Iron Fragment	1	very corroded
Large Iron Implement (Fig. 28(	1	3.5"x1"
Small ball concretion	1	shot?

Figure 28. Large Iron Implement.

Copper

Figure 29. Small bell.

Table 20. Copper in the RLA Collection.			
Collection	Type	Count	Comment
Coe & Mattson	small bell (Fig. 29)	1	
Haag	copper lump	1	Discarded? Excess?

Table 21. Other Metal from the Collections.				
Collection	Metal	Type	Count	Comment
Davis	cupro-nickel (Fig. 30)	decoration	1	possible hat or shoe decoration
	lead	shot		
Fieldwork 2013		modern metal clasp	1	
		small button?	1	
Haag	unknown	fragment	1	Discarded? Excess?

Figure 30. Cupro-nickel decoration.

Other Artifacts

Various other artifacts were also found and documented (Table 27). These contribute to the understanding of the site and will help create a full picture of its history.

Figure 31. Gunflint

Table 22. Other Artifacts from the Collections.

Collection	Type	Count
Fieldwork 2013	brick	38
	mortar	1
	bone	2
	shell-oyster	7
	charcoal	3

Table 22 Continued

	terracotta tile	1
Keel	mortar	1
	bone	1
Delling	shell-oyster	1
Haag	animal tooth	1
Coe & Mattson	brick	81
	coral fragments	3
	fossil limestone	18
	mortar	23
	shell-oyster	69
	hematite	8
	bone	18
	charcoal	3 bags
	petrified clam	1
	cinder	1
	gunflint-english (Fig. 33)	1
Davis	plastic	8
	white marble	1
	sharks teeth	9
	modern plaster	2
	brick	17
	electric insulator-porcelain	2
	bone	6
	coral fragment	1
	white modern button	1
	shell-various types	10
	gunflint-english	3
	mortar	4
	petrified wood	1
	charcoal	7
	hematite	5
	geode	13
	unknown clay chunk	1
	weathered plaster-modern	1
	stone tube	1
	fossils	3

Chapter 5 Interpretation and Discussion

The artifact collections discussed in the previous chapter will be considered as a single group from this point forward as they seem to indicate and come from a single site with several occupation periods. This chapter will interpret and discuss the information gathered from the analysis in the previous chapter. This section will also be divided into prehistoric and historic components to better distinguish the time periods of occupation. The artifact distribution pattern gained from the brief survey and the question of Secotan will be addressed.

Prehistoric

Native Ceramics

The Native Ceramics found in the collections all come from the Woodland period. The Deep Creek series is the only type found within this collection which is dated to the Early Woodland (1000 B.C.- A.D. 200). The small amount of this type shows a possibly small transitory settlement, either seasonal or a small grouping of people. The Mount Pleasant series date from the Middle Woodland (A.D. 200-800) period and both the Hanover and Cashie series date to the Middle-Late Woodland period (A.D. 200-1650). There is a large amount of these types of ceramics in the collections from this site which would indicate a long-term, fairly large settlement. This also implies a healthy trade network, as the Cashie ceramics were created by the Tuscarora people, but the area was known to be settled by the Algonkian peoples. However, it must be mentioned that the specific location of Bath lies almost in between the Inner and Outer Coastal Plains, which could indicate settlement by either Tuscarora or Algonkian peoples (Ward & Davis 1999; Phelps 1983).

This settlement appears to continue into the Late Woodland period with the continued presence of the Hanover and Cashie series and the presence of the Colington series in addition. As the Late Woodland period was characterized by more permanent villages, this could indicate that this site was part of a larger tribal village during this time period. This area could have been part of more than one Algonkian village. The regions were culturally distinct, but within each of these cultures were various smaller tribes or village names with which the people identified. This could explain the various ceramic types found all dating to this time period or it could also point to an extensive and constant trade network between the various Native populations in this area (Ward & David 1999). Figure 32 shows the culturally distinct regions that John White noticed during the 1585 expedition.

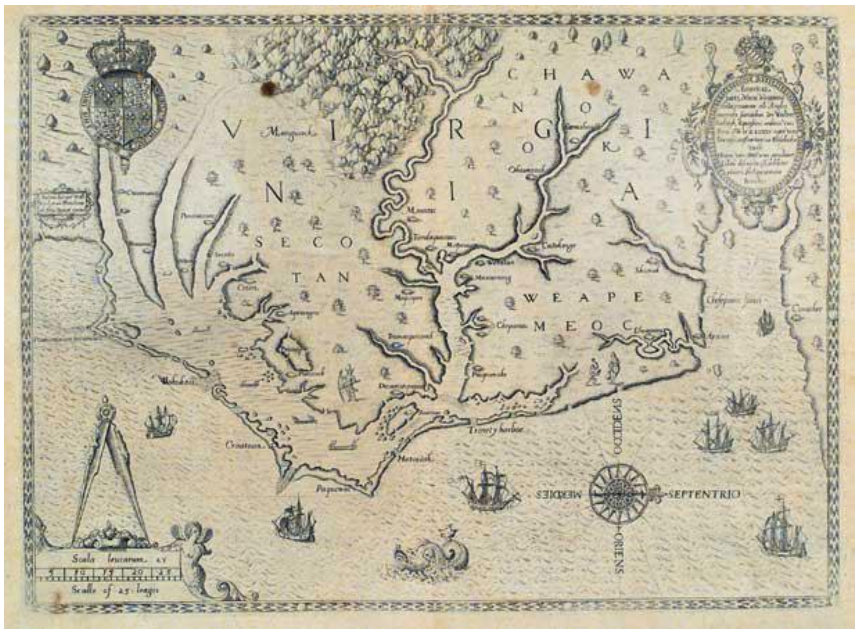

Figure 32. John White map, published in 1790 of the locations of the Native Tribes.

There were only three features found during the limited excavations by Mattson and Coe in 1968. If this was truly a long-term and fairly large settlement more features would be expected.

On the other hand, only part of the site was excavated so perhaps more features would be found if more of the site could have been excavated. This part of the evidence is inconclusive as the site has been constantly farmed which quite possibly could have destroyed most of the previous features.

For more to be known about the site prehistorically, more information is needed about the fine sand tempered ware that was found. Dr. David Sutton Phelps proposed through personal communication with Joseph Herbert in 1999, a Late Woodland series for the Outer Coastal Plain with a fine sand temper which he called Indian Town (Herbert 1999). If more information could be determined about this type of ware chronologically, culturally, and geographically then perhaps more can be known about the prehistoric presence at this site specifically, and the Coastal Plain in general. This unknown fine sand tempered ware might be the same indeterminate sand-tempered group found in Joseph Roberts' 2011 ECU thesis entitled "Prehistoric Ceramics from the Barber Creek Site (31PT259), Greenville, North Carolina". If more is known about this particular series than it can be a useful chronological and cultural indicator for both past and future studies.

In summary, the Native ceramics provide evidence for a constant presence of Native peoples on the Handy's Point site during the Woodland period with a fairly large sized presence just before or until the time of European contact.

Lithics

The lithic evidence seems to support the same interpretation as the Native ceramic evidence. The projectile points are lithic evidence that can be readily dated. The projectile points all date to the Middle to Late Woodland (see Table 4). The number of projectile points within the

collections also point to a fairly sizeable settlement. Although the amount is much smaller than the ceramics, they still indicate a sizeable settlement during the Middle to Late Woodland period.

Even though none of the other lithic evidence can be diagnostically dated, they also indicate a great deal of activity at this site prior to European contact. In summary, this lithic evidence shows that Native peoples were at this location, making various tools to aid their daily lives. This in combination with the Native ceramic evidence shows that there was a definite Native presence at this site before John Lawson and other Englishmen came and founded their town of Bath.

Historic

European Ceramics

The European ceramic evidence indicates a long period of occupation beginning around the time of Bath's founding and continuing to the present day. It also indicates differing levels of status, based on the types of wares. For example, coarse earthenware vs. porcelain tableswares. However, most seem to be of a modest level, as there is a fair distribution in the types of wares from coarse earthenware to refined earthenware to stoneware to porcelain.

The mean ceramic dates from the Davis and the RLA collections give almost the same date at 1813.4 and 1812.7 respectively. The ECU fieldwork mean ceramic date is slightly different at 1780.4; this can be attributed to the extremely small sample size of only six sherds. The combination mean ceramic date gave a date of 1812.9 which falls right in between the Davis and RLA collection dates. However, one of the drawbacks to the mean ceramic dating formula is the long formation effect. This issue means that no single date can be an adequate summary of the assemblage's age since it covers such a long period of time. The single date calculated from the mean ceramic dating formula gives a point of reference from which to compare other methods of

analysis, not a definitive median date of occupation. The European ceramics in this collection cover the time before Bath's founding until the present day. Although most of the ceramics date to before the 19th century, these ceramics indicate a long-term use and/or settlement of the site area. Since the site is located right outside of the historic Bath district this indication seems to be reasonable. This long term use of the area seems to be continuous, at least until the end of the 19th century, based on the dates for the types of wares found. There do not seem to be any settlement clusters, indicated by a large grouping of ceramics from certain time periods and lacking during other time periods.

Pipes

The pipes of the collections seem to tell a slightly different story. The kaolin pipe stems seem to cover the time for the early 17th century to the beginning of the 19th century. The mean date from the Binford formula is 1740.55 and from the Deagan formula 1742.71, which are much earlier dates than that indicated by the mean ceramic dating formula. This can be contributed to Harrington's pioneering method ending at 1800 and most of this type of pipe use ending at the beginning of the 19th century.

This Binford mean date of 1740.55 viewed in conjunction with mean ceramic date of 1812.9 also indicates a long term use and/or settlement of the site area, like the European ceramic assemblage.

The non-kaolin clay pipe stems and bowl fragments may indicate use of the area by Natives. Since this time period is after the founding of Bath and settlement of the area by the English, this might imply a Native presence or trade network between Native and English after the founding of Bath and throughout the following centuries. However, these pipes could also have been made

by settlers with local clay using methods they or others had learned from the Natives previously in the area.

In general, the pipe stem and bowl fragments provide evidence that the site area was heavily occupied by Europeans from the end of the 17th century to the end of the 18th century, in particular during the early part of the 18th century. It also provides evidence for continued Native presence and/or trade following the time period after the settlement of the area by the English.

Glass

The glass from the collections provides further evidence for the historic occupation of the site area. The hand-blown glass pieces indicate a time before World War I. In particular, the black glass (olive green) implies a time before 1820, when its manufacture ended in the United States. The machine-made glass pieces designate a time after 1903, when the first fully automated machine was developed.

In general, the glass tells us little definitively other than the site area was used by Europeans and then Americans from around the time of Bath's founding to the present.

Metal

The metal found within the collections all implies a time period after European contact. Many of the pieces are far too corroded to be identifiable. Nevertheless, the large washer, the 'fastener', and just the presence of this amount of iron and other metals indicate the existence of Europeans, and later Americans in the site area. The cut nail fragments imply a time period of 1790-1850. The hinge and nail fragments are evidence of some type of structure on or near the location.

The cupro-nickel item could have come from a hat or shoe decoration any time from the 18th to the early 20th century (refer to Figure 30). It could have fallen off a person as they walked through the area or walked to their neighbor's home for a visit. The item has a silver coating which made it appear more expensive than it truly was.

The lead shot would just indicate use of the area post-European contact. It is smaller than a musket shot and is most likely a bird shot. It is 5cm in width and weighs .08oz.

A small copper bell is a peculiar and distinctive item (refer to Figure 29). It seems to be almost completely undamaged by the plowing and use of the site for farming. It does have some corrosion effects from time and environment, however is still in good condition. The top section seems to have much more corrosion than the rest of the bell, as it has turned a brown color. It has thin walls, is missing its clapper, and has small holes on either side on the bottom section of the walls. It is approximately 3cm in width and 4cm in height. It also indicates post-European contact and could have been used for anything from farm animals, to personal household use, to various other activities.

In general, the metal found on the site indicates that the area was used for various day to day settlement activities after European contact.

Other

The other artifacts found in the collections fill in the gap of the past left by the rest of the assemblage. The brick, mortar, and terracotta tile indicate some type of structure. The brick and mortar could possibly have been from Teaches Tar Kettle, however in the picture (refer to Figure 5) the structure does seem to be not of brick but of ballast or other stone instead of brick. The oyster shells were used to lime the soil, which helped to lower the acidity of the soil in order to

allow crops to grow. The bone fragments could be from natural causes or evidence of humans. However, these would need to be analyzed by a zooarchaeologist to reveal more information.

The coral, fossil limestone, hematite, clam, and fossils are natural occurrences in the site area. The plaster, marble, plastic, and porcelain electric insulator all indicate more modern use of the site area. The gunflints are evidence of settlement of the area by the English. The associated guns could have been used for anything from food procurement to protection against the local Natives. The amount of charcoal, and the fact that it was found within a designated features, most likely indicates some type of fire pit, as noted by Mattson and Coe.

In general, these artifacts also provide evidence of historic presence of European followed by American peoples in the site area, which is in agreement with the known history and documents of Bath.

Conclusion

To summarize the historic evidence, it indicates a heavy European, and occasionally specifically English, presence in the area from just before the founding of the town of Bath, through the 18th century and into the present day. The people seemed to be of modest means and there does not seem to be evidence of a great deal of structures on the land, other than possibly a small outbuilding associated with a larger structure nearby.

Artifact Distribution

The artifact distribution was analyzed during a survey done in March of 2013 for purposes of this study. Shovel test pits were dug on a judgmental systematic basis, based on knowledge gained by personal communication with Bath residents and previous research done by the author. This previous information gave the impression that the European artifacts would be found in the areas closer to the roads, and closer to historic Bath, and the Native artifacts would be found closer to the waterways.

Figure 33. Map created in ArcGIS combining the 1964 and 1968 site maps

For the survey, two rows of test pits were dug to the west of Handy's Point Lane, beginning at the south east of the 1968 grid and continuing straight northeast (Figure 33). These test pits found Native but no European artifacts. A great deal of shell was found around the large shell concentration marked on the 1964 map. The next two rows were begun next to the intersection of the creek separating the two sections of the field and King Street and continuing northeast as well. The western half of each row found some European artifacts, while the eastern half found a small amount of Native pottery. The red lines on figure 33 indicate the placement of the rows of shovel test pits.

This survey indicated that the site contained two distinct areas of artifact distribution. The Native artifacts were located closer to the waterways and the European artifacts were located closer to the road, and closer to the historic Bath district. This settlement patterning seems logical when looking at the previous knowledge of the area. The European goods are found close to the layout of the historic town of Bath. The Native goods are found close to the intersection of the waterways of Bath Creek and Back Creek.

The survey, in combination with the previous archaeological investigations, indicate that there is little to no site integrity left. The long history of plowing and other natural factors, such as erosion, have not left much intact. There does not seem to be any reason for another archaeological investigation of this site.

Is this Secotan?

The question remains, is this site part of the village of Secotan depicted in John White's famous picture (Figure 33 & 34)? First we need to determine what evidence we would need to find that would indicate this site as part of Secotan. Such a site needs to be in the proper location,

date to the Late Woodland into the Historic time period, be of a rather large size, affiliated with the Algonkian culture, and have enough site integrity to answer these questions. Secotan was depicted to be on the Pamlico River by John White. Bath is not on the Pamlico, but is on a small tributary of the Pamlico River. Also the Outer Coastal Plain, which contains Bath, is documented to have been within the region inhabited by the Algonkian people (Ward & Davis 1999).The Native ceramic and lithic evidence from the site indicate a moderate sized settlement for an

Figure 34. 1585 John White map of the North Carolina Coast

extended period of time located on the site during the Middle to Late Woodland, which seems to be the correct time period for Secotan. The Native ceramics seem to be primarily of Algonkian origin, and the Secotan people were reputedly Algonkian speakers. The ceramics of Tuscarora

origin are not enough to indicate Tuscarora settlement, but seem to be enough to suggest a healthy trade between the Algonkian and the Tuscarora peoples.

Haag, when discussing the problem of Secotan refers not only to John White's drawings but also to a sketch map of Sir Richard Grenville's 1585 expedition to establish the Roanoke colony. Haag states that the 1585 map places Secotan on the north bank of the Pamlico River, not far from Bath. White's drawings later place Secotan on the south bank of the Pamlico River. Although White visited Secotan several times, he does not mention whether this Secotan is a village or a people. Haag seems to put his confidence the 1585 map rather than White's map, as Haag believes Handy's Point is a favorable location for Secotan as per the archaeological evidence he found during his survey.

Haag states "The site has all the desiderata for Secotan, namely, simple-stamped pottery, gun-flints, large size, and suggestions of time depth" (Haag 1958: pg.121). Haag does not indicate why these specific artifacts would lead to the designation of the site as Secotan. The simple-stamped pottery was noted to be the last of the surface impression and would then imply a time period of Late Woodland into Historic (Ward & Davis 1999). The gun-flints would indicate European contact. It is unknown how Haag judged the large size or the suggestions of time depth, as he did not leave a site map and seems to only have surface collected throughout his survey.

This study as well as Mattson and Coe's 1968 excavation judged the site to be much smaller. This small site would not have been the size necessary to be identified with the large village suggested by John White's drawings. This site could have been part of the large village or people of Secotan, but seems to not have been a large enough occupation to have been the main or

central village of Secotan. This site could have been the location of a smaller family or group transitory settlement that ‘belonged’ to the larger village or people of Secotan. In order to have no doubt in the conclusion the whole site would have to be excavated, but based on the information thus far this does not seem advisable.

In summary, this site is not the former central location of Secotan, but could and most probably was the location of a transitory or smaller satellite group ‘belonging’ to the larger Secotan. The location and artifact evidence support this conclusion.

Chapter 6 Conclusion

Although the Handy's Point site (31Bf23) may not be the location of the Secotan that John White made famous in his 1585 drawings, but it could be part of Secotan in the larger chiefdom sense. That is, defining Secotan as a series of villages and hamlets in the region identified by White. As such, it can contribute a great deal to our understanding of the history of Bath and the surrounding area. Artifacts recovered from previous archaeological investigations, a private collection, and the survey done for this study, provide the necessary evidence for these conclusions. The previous archaeological investigations were all in disagreement as to their conclusions about the site. This could simply be because they did not have the artifact typologies known today. These typologies helped greatly to the understanding of the past activities of this site as shown through the material record.

The prehistoric artifacts show that there was a definite Native presence at this site before John Lawson and other Englishmen came and founded the town of Bath. The historic evidence demonstrates a heavy European, specifically English, presence in the area from just before the founding of the town of Bath, through the 18th century and up to the present day. The types of ceramics recovered indicated that these settlers were of modest means. There does not seem to be evidence of structures on the site, other than possibly a small outbuilding associated with a larger structure outside the survey area.

The 2013 survey reassessed the integrity and material distribution at the site. It indicated that the Native occupation was located closer to Back Creek and the European occupation was located closer to the road and the historic town of Bath. This settlement patterning seems logical when looking at the previous knowledge of the area. The European occupation was associated

with the historic town of Bath, while the Native occupations were more focused on the waterways of Bath Creek and Back Creek.

The data were also examined to assess whether the latest Native occupation was the former location of the village of Secotan. The type and small quantity of late prehistoric/early historic Native ceramics suggests that this site is not the former central location of Secotan, but could and most probably was the location of a farmstead or smaller satellite group 'belonging' to the larger Secotan. The location being close to Pamlico River on which the Secotan village from John White's drawing is reported to be situated, and artifact evidence, such as Algonkian ceramics and various projectile points from the Late Woodland to Historic time period, support this conclusion.

The knowledge gained from this study contribute to our greater understanding of the past in eastern North Carolina's coastal plain. The significance of this study is in filling a void in our history as well as investigating a site that has been recorded but never fully documented. One of the important contributions, from an archaeological standpoint, is recording the different types of ceramics and other artifacts used in regions. These artifacts can then be compared and contrasted to gain an insight into past lifeways. This archaeological investigation contributes to our understanding of what this land was like just before, during, and just after the time of European contact. Although not a great deal has been historically documented about the Natives on the land where Bath was founded, they were living in the area for a long time before European contact. Then they almost disappear shortly after the time that the area was settled by Europeans. No doubt this was a consequence of the Tuscarora War which concluded in 1715 with the defeat and expulsion of the Tuscarora and their allies.

This information also helps contribute to our knowledge of the English settlement pattern in the New World. The Natives quickly vacate the land, due to disease, enslavement, death from fighting, or other reasons, in which the English plan to settle. Whether this vacating was happening prior to or as a result of the Tuscarora War is unknown from this particular study. Also the historic Colonial material remains greatly outnumber the material remains of the Natives, although they seem to have occupied the land for a great deal less time. This suggests that the English brought a great deal with them when they decided to settle the land, even with the knowledge that the Natives were currently living on this land. This could be the result of collector bias which is when the person surface collecting or even excavating the area chooses only the objects they are interested in or just know enough to collect.

This study shows that more research is necessary, especially outside the town limits of Bath. For example, more information is needed about the chronological, cultural, and geographic place of the fine sand tempered ware that was found on the site. If any more

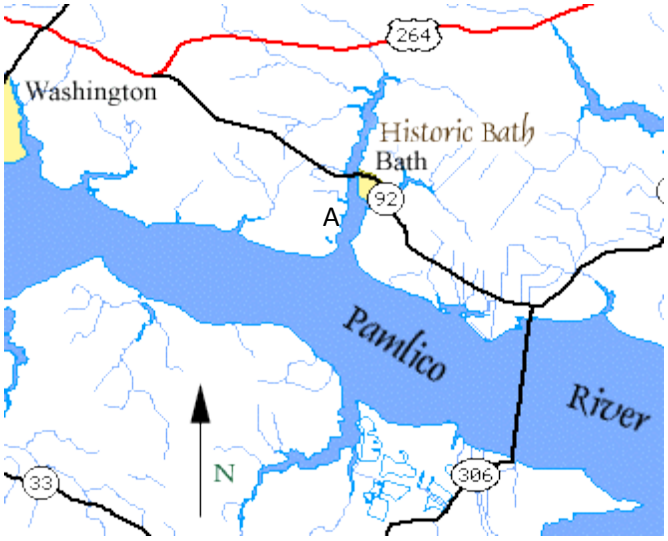

Figure 35. Current map of the area around the town of Bath, North Carolina

knowledge is gained about this particular series than it can be a useful chronological and cultural indicator for both past and future studies.

Further investigation on the western half of the field can indicate if either the prehistoric or historic components of the site continue in this direction or if other sites are located in the vicinity. Concerning the placement of the former main village of Secotan, further investigation might be helpful near Bath but closer to the Pamlico River (see Figure 35). Other areas have been considered to be Secotan, such as Beasley Point located on Bath Creek (Figure 35A) whose main proponent is Tom Thompson, executive director of Beaufort County Economic Development Commission. However, no one place has found to be of the correct size, have the site integrity, have the artifacts which date to the correct time period and from the correct culture to be considered the former central location of the Secotan village from John White's drawings. On the other hand, these sites could still be part of the Secotan village or tribe just smaller and a subvillage.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalogs

Davis Collection										
Accession Number: 1995										
FS #	Ct	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Element	Decoration	Wt (g)	Dimensions
	2	Rock	CSPP		Roanoke Triangular					
	1	Rock			Biface					
	155	Rock			Flakes					
	15	Rock			Hammerstone					
	7	Rock			Cobble					
	56	Rock			Cobble fragments					
	51	Rock			Various rocks					
	1	Metal		cupro-nickel	decoration object					
	1	Metal		lead	shot					
	3	Metal		iron	unknown fragment					
	1	Metal		iron	large washer					
	1	Metal		iron	fastener'					
	19	Metal		iron	corrosion fragments					
	23	Pipe Fragment		Kaolin						4/64
	263	Pipe Fragment		Kaolin						5/64
	116	Pipe Fragment		Kaolin						6/64
	67	Pipe Fragment		Kaolin						7/64
	13	Pipe Fragment		Kaolin						8/64
	46	Pipe Fragment		Kaolin	unknown fragments					
	2	Pipe Fragment		Clay	clay pipe bowl, insert reed					
	1	Pipe Fragment		Clay	terracotta bowl fragment with punctate					
	1	Pipe Fragment		Clay	red pipe stem fragment					
	1	Pipe Fragment		Clay	fragment bowl into stem with flat heel					

	1113	Ceramics	European Sherds							
	5	Ceramics	European Sherds		Red body Coarse Earthenware-Red Glaze	coarse earthenware				
	11	Ceramics	European Sherds		Red body Coarse Earthenware-Brown Glaze	coarse earthenware				
	14	Ceramics	European Sherds		Red body Coarse Earthenware-Black Glaze	coarse earthenware				
	25	Ceramics	European Sherds		Red body Coarse Earthenware	coarse earthenware				
	3	Ceramics	European Sherds		North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	coarse earthenware				
	1	Ceramics	European Sherds		Manganese Mottled Earthenware	coarse earthenware				
	7	Ceramics	European Sherds		Tan body Coarse Earthenware	coarse earthenware				
	2	Ceramics	European Sherds		Lead Glazed Coarse Earthenware	coarse earthenware				
	6	Ceramics	European Sherds		Pearlware-Blue-Sponge Print	refined earthenware				
	12	Ceramics	European Sherds		Pearlware-Blue-Transfer Print	refined earthenware				
	8	Ceramics	European Sherds		Pearlware-Red-Transfer Print	refined earthenware				
	34	Ceramics	European Sherds		Pearlware-Blue-Shell Edged	refined earthenware				
	3	Ceramics	European Sherds		Pearlware-Green-Shell Edged	refined earthenware				
	14	Ceramics	European Sherds		Pearlware-Blue-Banded	refined earthenware				
	11	Ceramics	European Sherds		Pearlware-Handpainted Polychrome	refined earthenware				
	301	Ceramics	European Sherds		Pearlware-Plain	refined earthenware				
	11	Ceramics	European Sherds		Pearlware-Handpainted Blue on White	refined earthenware				
	3	Ceramics	European Sherds		Creamware	refined earthenware				
	3	Ceramics	European Sherds		Slipware-Staffordshire	refined earthenware				
	11	Ceramics	European Sherds		Yellowware	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramics	European Sherds		Annular Wares	refined earthenware				

	5	Ceramics	European Sherds		Annular Ware-Banded	refined earthenware				
	7	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware-Handpainted	refined earthenware				
	17	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware-Red-Transfer Print	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware-Green-Transfer Print	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware-Red-Sponge Print	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware-Handpainted Polychrome	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware-Banded	refined earthenware				
	3	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware-Black-Transfer Print	refined earthenware				
	213	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware-Plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware-Blue-Transfer Print	refined earthenware				
	84	Ceramics	European Sherds		Ironstone Ware	refined earthenware				
	5	Ceramics	European Sherds		Discolored Refined Earthenware	refined earthenware				
	3	Ceramics	European Sherds		Unknown Refined Earthenware	refined earthenware				
	30	Ceramics	European Sherds		Various Refined Earthenware	refined earthenware				
	6	Ceramics	European Sherds		Alkaline Glazed Refined Earthenware	refined earthenware				
	18	Ceramics	European Sherds		North American Stoneware	stoneware				
	5	Ceramics	European Sherds		Fulham Brown Stoneware	stoneware				
	10	Ceramics	European Sherds		English Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware	stoneware				
	21	Ceramics	European Sherds		Albany Slip Stoneware	stoneware				
	8	Ceramics	European Sherds		Nottingham Stoneware	stoneware				
	7	Ceramics	European Sherds		Ginger Beer Bottle-Bristol Glaze	stoneware				
	10	Ceramics	European Sherds		Westerwald Monochrome	stoneware				

	69	Ceramics	European Sherds		Westerwald	stoneware				
	3	Ceramics	European Sherds		Unknown Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	stoneware				
	13	Ceramics	European Sherds		Various Salt-Glazed Stoneware	stoneware				
	17	Ceramics	European Sherds		Unknown Stoneware	stoneware				
	15	Ceramics	European Sherds		Porcelain-English Soft Paste	porcelain				
	13	Ceramics	European Sherds		Porcelain-Milk Glass	porcelain				
	15	Ceramics	European Sherds		Porcelain-Bone China	porcelain				
	1	Ceramics	European Sherds		Porcelain-Ching Blue on White	porcelain				
	3	Ceramics	European Sherds		Porcelain-Greyish Body	porcelain				
	13	Ceramics	European Sherds		Semi-Porcelain					
	4	Ceramics	European Sherds		Terracotta Tile					
	2299	Ceramics	Native Sherds							
	3	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	incised	10.9g	
	173	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		8 rim, 165 body	plain	818.1g	
	15	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord marked	150.1g	
	28	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	unknown	141.7g	
	26	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		3 rim, 23 body	net	197.6g	
	105	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		8 rim, 97 body	fabric	674.2g	
	19	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand & pebbles	Mt Pleasant		2 rim, 17 body	net	150.0g	
	33	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand & pebbles	Mt Pleasant		3 rim, 30 body	plain	169.4g	
	19	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand & pebbles	Mt Pleasant		2 rim, 17 body	cord marked	162.5g	
	1	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand & pebbles	Mt Pleasant		body	incised	24g	
	18	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand & pebbles	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	106.1g	

	56	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand & pebbles	Mt Pleasant		7 rim, 49 body	fabric	567.3g	
	4	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 3 body	checker stamped	36.4g	
	22	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 21 body	cord marked	199.1g	
	67	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		2 rim, 65 body	unknown	325.3g	
	128	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		6 rim, 122 body	plain	592.6g	
	120	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		8 rim, 112 body	fabric	1033.6g	
	10	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	unknown	82.9g	
	10	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		1 rim, 9 body	incised	134.9g	
	46	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		4 rim, 42 body	plain	308.4g	
	87	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		2 rim, 85 body	simple stamped	547.3g	
	13	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	net	124.9g	
	60	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		7 rim, 53 body	cord marked	490.6g	
	131	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		8 rim, 123 body	fabric	1393.2g	
	2	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	simple stamped	18.1g	
	11	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	52.4g	
	8	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	unknown	117.8g	
	27	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		3 rim, 24 body	fabric	356.6g	
	18	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/ sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 17 body	cord marked	138.6g	
	9	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		5 rim, 4 body	incised	48.4g	
	60	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		4 rim, 56 body	fabric/net	237.2g	
	44	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		3 rim, 41 body	unknown	164.2g	
	30	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net	236.6g	
	189	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		15 rim, 174 body	fabric	1005.4g	
	265	Ceramics	Native Sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		11 rim, 254 body	plain	1065.2g	
	442	Ceramics	Native Sherds		under 1/2"				756.0g	
	78	Glass			Machine Made					

	44	Glass			Hand Blown					
	29	Glass			Unknown					
	8				plastic					
	1				white marble					
	9				sharks teeth					
	2				modern plaster					
	17				brick					
	2				electric insulator-porcelain					
	6	Organic			bone					
	1				coral fragment					
	1				white modern button					
	10				shell-various types					
	3				gunflint-english					
	4				mortar					
	1	Organic			petrified wood					
	7				charcoal					
	5				hematite					
	13	Rock			geode					
	1				unknown clay chunk					
	1				weathered plaster-modern					
	1				stone tube					
	3				fossils					

RLA Collection-William Haag 1955 Collection										
Accession Number: 2452 a434-m448										
FS #	Ct	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Element	Decoration	Wt (g)	Dimensions
a434	10	Rock	CSPP		Roanoke Point					
	2	Rock	CSPP		Large Triangle Point					
a435	1	Rock			Biface					
a436	2	Rock	CSPP		Roanoke Point					
	1	Rock	CSPP		Large Triangle Point					
	5	Rock			flakes					
a437	1	Rock			hammerstone					
a438	1	Rock			Cobble fragment					
a439	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	clay	local clay pipe stem					
a440	4	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin						5/64
	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin						7/64
a441	1	Metal		copper	copper lump					
a442	1	Metal		unknown	fragment					
p443	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	net-impressed	63g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	unknown	16g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	net-impressed	11g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	48g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	10g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	9g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	7g	

	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		3 rim, 5 body	fabric-impressed	42g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	net-impressed	28g	
	14	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	117g	
	65	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	286g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		1 rim, 4 body	fabric-impressed	40g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	6g	
	27	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/ sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	156g	
	208	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/ sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 207 body	fabric-impressed	1,413g	
	26	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/ sand	Unknown fine sand temper		2 rim, 24 body	plain	223g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/ sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 2 body	unknown	26g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/ sand	Unknown fine sand temper		rim	incised	3g	
p444	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	net-impressed	4g	
b445	1	Organic		bone	animal tooth fragment					
m446	41	Rock			flakes					
	6	Rock			Cobble fragments					
m447	1	Rock			flake					
m448	7	Rock			flakes					
	3	Rock			cobbles					
	2	Rock			cobble fragments					
	1	Rock			unknown tool					

RLA Collection-Bennie Keel 1964 Collection										
Accession Number: 1995 a1-b8										
FS #	Ct	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Element	Decoration	Wt (g)	Dimensions
a1	2	Rock	CSPP		Roanoke Triangular					
a2	1	Rock	Worked flake							
a3	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	Clay	clay w/reed stem					
a4	3	Pipe	Pipe Fragments	Kaolin						5/64
				Kaolin						4/64
p5	5	Ceramics	European sherds		Creamware	refined earthenware				
					Ironstone	refined earthenware				
					Whiteware	refined earthenware				
					Westerwald	stoneware				
					Porcelain	porcelain				
p6	141	Ceramics	Native sherds	Clay						
	1			clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	3g	
	1			clay w/shell	Colington		body	cord-marked	6g	
	16			clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	120 g	
	3			clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	fabric impressed	13g	
	4			clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	21g	
	2			clay w/sand & pebble	Mt. Pleasant		1 rim, 1 body	fabric impressed	16g	
	1			clay w/sand & pebble	Mt. Pleasant		body	cord-marked	7g	
	6			clay w/sand & pebble	Mt. Pleasant		body	plain	34g	
	5			clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	23g	

	3			clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric impressed	12g	
	7			clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net impressed	31g	
	18			clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		2 rim, 16 body	fabric impressed	85g	
	25			clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		3 rim, 22 body	plain	149 g	
	4			clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	39g	
	21			clay w/grog	Hanover		4 rim, 17 body	plain	109 g	
	6			clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	46g	
	17			clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric impressed	88g	
m 7	7	Rock	Chips		2 Cobble Fragments					
					5 Flakes					
b8	1	Fauna		Bone	Deer Bone					

RLA Collection-Marilyn & David Delling 1964 Collection										
Accession Number: 2421 a6-m13										
FS #	Ct	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Element	Decoration	Wt (g)	Dimensions
a6	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	Kaolin						4/64
a7	1	Glass		Glass	Black Glass					
p8	16	Ceramics	Native Sherds	Clay						
	2			clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 1 body	fabric impressed	9g	
	1			clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		rim	plain	6g	
	3			clay w/sand & pebble	Mt. Pleasant		body	cord-marked	27g	
	1			clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric impressed	16g	
	9			clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	81g	
p9	3	Ceramics	European Sherds		Whiteware	refined earthenware				
					Albany Slip stoneware	stoneware				
				Clay w/gravel	North Devon gravel-temper	coarse earthenware				
m10	5	Rock	Flakes		3 flakes					
					2 Ricoche					
m11	3	Glass		Glass	2 Unknown-Melted					
					1 Machine-made					
m12	1	Ceramic	Toy	Porcelain	Doll's Boots-broken					
m13	1	Shell		Shell	not oyster					

RLA Collection-Mattson and Coe 1968 Collection										
Accession Number: 2116 a1-m176										
FS #	Ct	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Element	Decoration	Wt (g)	Dimensions
a1	3	Glass			too disfigured to identify					
p2	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	net-impressed	5g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	14g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	12g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		rim	unknown	9g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	5g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	10g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	4g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	7g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	4g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	18g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	9g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				0g	
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware-red glaze	coarse earthenware				
a3	1	Metal		iron	cut nail					
a4	1	Rock			possible gorget					
a5	1				Brick fragments					
a6	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin						4/64
a7	1	Metal		iron	cut nail					
p8	1	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware-brown glaze	coarse earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European		whiteware-plain	refined				

			sherd			earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		creamware	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-plain	refined earthenware				
p9	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	35g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	6g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	11g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	6g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	4g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	8g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				4g	
	1				brick fragment					
a10	22				brick fragments					
m11	1				coral fragment					
m12	1	Rock			flake					
a13	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin						5/64
p14	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Westerwald	stoneware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware-red glaze	coarse earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		North Devon gravel temper	coarse earthenware				
p15	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	3g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	14g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	12g	

	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	8g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	11g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	6g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	18g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	30g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	18g	
	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				14g	
a16	3				brick fragments					
m17	2				fossil limestone					
m18	1	Rock			flake					
a19	1	Rock	CSPP		Roanoke point					
p20	1	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware-red glaze	coarse earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Fulham Brown Stoneware	stoneware				
p21	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	8g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	13g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	7g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	9g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	25g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	2g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	simple-stamped	3g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	fabric-impressed	5g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	15g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	12g	

	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				3g	
	1				brick fragment					
a22	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin	pipe bowl					
p23	1	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-handpainted	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-blue-shell edged	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		English Brown salt-glazed	stoneware				
p24	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	11g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		rim	fabric-impressed & incised	4g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	simple-stamped	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	unknown	4g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	13g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	18g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 4 body	unknown	23g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	9g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				3g	
a25	3				brick fragments					
a26	2				brick fragments					
p27	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	18g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	17g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	net-impressed	5g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	7g	

	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				3g	
a28	1	Rock			hammerstone					
p29	1	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware-brown glaze	coarse earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		English soft paste	porcelain				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		semi porcelain					
	2	Ceramic	European sherd		Albany Slip stoneware	stoneware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Fulham Brown Stoneware	stoneware				
p30	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	3g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	simple-stamped	2g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	unknown	7g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	7g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	6g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	4g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	17g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	27g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	4g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	3g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				8g	
a31	1	Metal		iron	unknown-too corroded to identify					
a32	4				brick fragments					
a33	2	Glass			too disfigured to identify					
m34	3	Rock			flake					

	1	Rock			hammerstone					
b35	1	Organic		bone	cat skull					
a36	1	Rock			hammerstone					
p37	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	8g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	10g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	3g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	5g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	6g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	8g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	unknown	2g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				1g	
a38	1	Rock	CSPP		possible Thelma point					
a39	1	Glass			Hand Blown					
a40	1	Rock			hammerstone					
a41	2				brick fragments					
p42	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	11g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	21g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	11g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 6 body	fabric-impressed	35g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		2 rim, 7 body	plain	45g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	10g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	15g	
	1	Ceramic	Native	clay w/sand &	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	8g	

			sherds	pebble						
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	14g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	8g	
	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	33g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	25g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				11g	
	1				brick fragment					
a43	1				brick fragment					
p44	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 2 body	unknown	10g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	12g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 7 body	fabric-impressed	36g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	17g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		1 rim. 2 body	plain	14g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	22g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		1 rim, 2 body	fabric-impressed	22g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	15g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	18g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	14g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	27g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	6g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	2g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		2 rim, 7 body	plain	37g	
	6	Ceramic	Native	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 5	fabric-impressed	41g	

			sherds				body			
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				7g	
b45	1	Organic		bone	animal bone					
m46	1	Rock			flake					
m47	1				coral fragment					
a48	1	Rock			hammerstone					
a49	2				brick fragments					
p50	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	11g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	10g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	12g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	77g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	21g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	29g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	53g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	18g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	46g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	34g	
	16	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	73g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 1 body	cord-marked	12g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	85g	
	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				14g	
m51	1				hematite					
a52	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	clay	clay pipe bowl, insert reed					
p53	1	Ceramic	European		whiteware-plain	refined				

			sherd			earthenware				
a54	3				brick fragments					
p55	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		2 rim, 7 body	fabric-impressed	53g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	31g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 7 body	plain	30g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	15g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	12g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	8g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	5g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	10g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	8g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	3g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	35g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	15g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	12g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	32g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	18g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	28g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				7g	
	2				brick fragments					
m56	2				hematite					
m57	2	Rock			flakes					
	1	Rock			cobble fragment					

a58	1				gunflint-english type					
a59	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin	bowl fragment					
	2	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	clay	local clay pipe stem					
	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	clay	clay pipe bowl, insert reed					
p60	1	Ceramic	European sherd		ironstone-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-plain	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-banded	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Unknown brown salt-glazed stoneware	stoneware				
a61	1	Glass			machine made-bottle top					
a62	1	Rock			hammerstone					
a63	11				brick fragments					
m64	1				fossil limestone					
p65	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	44g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	37g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	9g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	9g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	20g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	27g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	23g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	17g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	10g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	12g	

	26	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				24g	
	3				terracotta tile					
	2				brick fragments					
a66	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	clay	clay pipe bowl, insert reed					
a67	3	Glass			machine made					
	2	Glass			too disfigured to identify					
a68	1	Metal		iron	unknown-too corroded to identify					
p69	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	8g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	22g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	26g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	34g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	30g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	6g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	24g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	19g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	11g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	39g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	17g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 11 body	plain	37g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	12g	
	19	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				26g	
p70	2	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-black-transfer print	refined earthenware				

	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Unknown brown salt-glazed stoneware	stoneware				
a71	2	Rock			hammerstone					
a72	1				brick fragment					
p73	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	12g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	7g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	11g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		2 rim, 5 body	fabric-impressed	39g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	20g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	15g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	9g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	6g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	3g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	24g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	26g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 4 body	unknown	47g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				14g	
a74	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin						5/64
	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	clay	local clay pipe stem					
p75	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Fulham Brown Stoneware	stoneware				
a76	2	Rock	Native sherds		hammerstone					
p77	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	4g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	simple-stamped	15g	

	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	19g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	47g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	26g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	18g	
	24	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	81g	
	15	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	69g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	65g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	16g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	19g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	14g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	19g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	21g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	14g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	3g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	14g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	57g	
	11	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	51g	
	30	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				39g	
	3				brick fragments					
	1				tan body coarse earthenware-yellow glaze	coarse earthenware				
m78	1				fossil limestone					
m79	3	Rock			flakes					
b80	1	Organic		bone	animal bone					

a81	1	Rock			hammerstone					
p82	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	7g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 7 body	unknown	35g	
	17	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	68g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		2 rim, 5 body	fabric-impressed	28g	
	14	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	67g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	3g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	fabric-impressed	16g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	9g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	11g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	11g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	5g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	10g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	16g	
	13	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	46g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	7g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	25g	
	15	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		2 rim, 13 body	fabric-impressed	54g	
	28	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				36g	
	1				brick					
p83	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	25g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	13g	

	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	20g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	14g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	2g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	5g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	10g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	17g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	2g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	9g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	15g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				8g	
m84	2				hematite					
a85	1	Rock			hammerstone					
a86	4				brick fragments					
p87	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	9g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	3g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	13g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	10g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	11g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	3g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	5g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	23g	
	3	Ceramic	Native	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	unknown	10g	

			sherds							
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				4g	
m88	1				coral fragment					
m89	2	Rock			cobble fragment					
a90	1	Rock			hammerstone					
a91	2	Metal		iron	hinge fragment					
a92	2				brick fragments					
p93	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	2g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	26g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	20g	
	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 9 body	fabric-impressed	41g	
	13	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	47g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	45g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	16g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	7g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		1 rim, 3 body	plain	15g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	5g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	14g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	7g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	3g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 11 body	plain	52g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	12g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	18g	

	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				15g	
m94	1				hematite					
m95	1				fossil limestone					
m96	1				cinder					
p97	2	Ceramic	European sherd		Albany Slip stoneware	stoneware				
a98	1				brick fragment					
a99	1	Glass			too disfigured to identify					
p100	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	14g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	17g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	5g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	13g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	26g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	4g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	2g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	21g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	13g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	5g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	6g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	2g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	2g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	17g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				6g	
	1				hematite					

	1				terracotta tile					
p101	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-blue-shell edged					
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-plain					
m102	1				petrified clam					
p103	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	2g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 6 body	plain	20g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	22g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	16g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	9g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	3g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	15g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	11g	
	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	39g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	18g	
	11	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	41g	
	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 9 body	unknown	40g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				10g	
p104	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	9g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	4g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	11g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	3g	
a105	1	Metal		copper	small bell					
a106	2	Glass			machine made					

p107	6	Ceramic	European sherd		ironstone-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		yellowware	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramic	European sherd		semi-porcelain					
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-handpainted	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-red-transfer print	refined earthenware				
	7	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-black-transfer print	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		manganese mottled earthenware	coarse earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-handpainted polychrome	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-20th century	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		unknown refined earthenware	refined earthenware				
p108	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	10g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	14g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	6g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	4g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	14g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				1g	
m109	12	Rock			flakes					
a110	1	Rock	CSPP		Roanoke point					
	1	Rock	CSPP		possible eared yadkin point					
a111	3	Metal		iron	cut nails					
a112	3	Glass			too disfigured to identify					

p113	2	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware-black glaze	coarse earthenware				
p114	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	4g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				2g	
m115	7	Rock			flakes					
a116	10	Glass			too disfigured to identify					
p117	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Albany Slip stoneware	stoneware				
	3	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-plain	refined earthenware				
p118	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	25g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	8g	
	24	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		2 rim, 22 body	fabric-impressed	108g	
	38	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	97g	
	24	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		2 rim, 22 body	unknown	65g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		1 rim, 4 body	fabric-impressed	16g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	21g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	18g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	17g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	53g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	17g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	19g	

	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	41g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	6g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	net-impressed	38g	
	24	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 23 body	plain	87g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 11 body	fabric-impressed	59g	
	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	28g	
	59	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				83g	
	2				brick fragments					
b119	5	Organic		bone	animal bone					
m120	2				fossil limestone					
m121	5	Rock			flakes					
m122	5				shells-oyster					
p123	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	2g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	10g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				4g	
b124	2	Organic		bone	animal bone					
m125	16				shells-oyster					
p126	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	17g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	2g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	3g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	unknown	5g	
	1	Ceramic	Native	clay w/sand &	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	4g	

			sherds	pebble						
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	13g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	12g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	27g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	8g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	31g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				8g	
	1				local rock					
m127	10				shells-oyster					
m128	3				fossil limestone					
p129	1	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-red-transfer print	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		westerwald	stoneware				
p130	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	22g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	27g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	9g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	9g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	8g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	21g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	7g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	10g	
	16	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 15 body	plain	52g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	57g	
	11	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 10 body	fabric-impressed	55g	

	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	14g	
	18	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				23g	
m131	4	Rock			flakes					
a132	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin						5/64
a133	1	Metal		iron	cut nail					
a134	2	Rock			cobble fragment					
a135	1				hammerstone					
p136	20	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	98g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	33g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	6g	
	11	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	39g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	43g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	67g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		1 rim, 3 body	plain	23g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	4g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	fabric-impressed	6g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	8g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	10g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	7g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	18g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	20g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	4g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	12g	

	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		2 rim, 8 body	fabric-impressed	49g	
	6	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	20g	
	11	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 10 body	plain	30g	
	31	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				38g	
m137	2				shells-oyster					
m138	1				fossil limestone					
m139	1				hematite					
a140	1	Rock	CSPP		Clarksville point					
	2	Rock	CSPP		Roanoke point					
	1	Rock	CSPP		Large Triangle point					
a141	3	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	clay	clay pipe bowl, insert reed					
a142	1	Rock			hammerstone					
a143	11	Rock			flakes					
p144	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	38g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	cord-marked	5g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	fabric-impressed	12g	
	31	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	121g	
	16	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		1 rim, 15 body	unknown	49g	
	15	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	56g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	23g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	14g	
	12	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	39g	
	24	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	85g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	16g	

	23	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	70g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	17g	
	18	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	72g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	cord-marked	12g	
	22	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	68g	
	35	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	119g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	18g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	29g	
	78	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	263g	
	84	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		3 rim, 81 body	plain	237g	
	50	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	132g	
	398	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				505g	
	3				brick fragments					
m145	12				shells-oyster					
m146	4				fossil limestone					
b147	6	Organic		bone	animal bone					
p148	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	11g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	6g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	cord-marked	3g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 4 body	fabric-impressed	28g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	unknown	9g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	cord-marked	16g	
b149	1	Organic		bone	animal bone					

m150	5				shells-oyster					
m151	23				mortar fragments					
eb152	1				cup size bag charcoal					
a153	1	Metal		iron	cut nail					
p154	16	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	83g	
	13	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	45g	
	29	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		I rim, 28 body	unknown	118g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	9g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	22g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	17g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	plain	9g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	29g	
	4	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	18g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	27g	
	24	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				31g	
m155	1				hematite					
m156	7				shells-oyster					
b157	1	Organic		bone	animal bone					
eb158	1				cup size bag charcoal					
p159	6	Ceramic	Native sherds		too discolored to identify					
m160	5				shells-oyster					
p161	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	fabric-impressed	76g	
b162	4	Organic		bone	animal bone					
eb163	1				quart size bag charcoal					
a164	1	Rock	CSPP		Clarksville point					

	2	Rock	CSPP		Large Triangle point					
a165	1	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin						4/64
	4	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin						5/64
	2	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin						6/64
	2	Pipe	Pipe Fragment	kaolin	bowl fragment					
a166	1	Ceramic	European sherd		bone china-dolls feet	porcelain				
a167	1	Rock			flake					
a168	2	Glass			machine made					
	1	Glass			Hand Blown-black glass					
	1	Glass			too disfigured to identify					
a169	3	Metal		iron	cut nails					
p170	2	Ceramic	European sherd		whiteware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		westerwald	stoneware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Albany Slip stoneware	stoneware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		North American Stoneware	stoneware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		English soft paste	porcelain				
	2	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-blue-shell edged	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-black-transfer print	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware-black glaze	coarse earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware-red glaze	coarse earthenware				
	2	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware-brown glaze	coarse earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Slipware-Staffordshire	refined earthenware				

p171	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	40g	
	15	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		1 rim, 14 body	cord-marked	74g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/pebble	Cashie		1 rim, 4 body	unknown	25g	
	16	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	plain	83g	
	2	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/shell	Colington		body	cord-marked	7g	
	17	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	65g	
	8	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	unknown	31g	
	14	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	fabric-impressed	76g	
	3	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	cord-marked	15g	
	13	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		1 rim, 12 body	fabric-impressed	91g	
	5	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		1 rim, 4 body	net-impressed	55g	
	7	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		1 rim, 6 body	cord-marked	75g	
	15	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		1 rim, 14 body	plain	69g	
	10	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt Pleasant		body	unknown	56g	
	21	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	117g	
	11	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	47g	
	81	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	364g	
	27	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		1 rim, 26 body	unknown	110g	
	45	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		4 rim, 41 body	fabric-impressed	227g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	unknown	54g	
	26	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		3 rim, 23 body	fabric-impressed	150g	
	9	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 8 body	cord-marked	63g	

	56	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay w/grog	Hanover		1 rim, 55 body	plain	241g	
	52	Ceramic	Native sherds	clay	under 1/2"				68g	
	4				brick fragments					
	1				local rock					
	1				charcoal					
	1				unknown refined earthenware					
m172	7				shells-oyster					
b173	1	Organic		bone	animal bone					
m174	19	Rock			flakes					
m175	17				brick fragments					
m176	3				fossil limestone					

Fieldwork 2013 Collection										
Accession Number: 1996							N/A= nothing found in shovel test pit			
FS #	Ct	Group	Class	Material	Type	Variety	Element	Decoration	Wt (g)	Dimensions
1	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
2	N/A									
3	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
4	N/A									
5	3	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1	Glass			Hand Blown	Black Glass				
	5	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	2	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	12.1g	
	1				shell					
6	6				shell-oyster					
	1	Rock			flake					
	1				brick fragments					
	1				mortar					
	1	Organic			bone					
	5	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	3.3g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt. Pleasant		body	plain	4.3g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	cord-marked	2.2g	
7	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	net-impressed	2.5g	
8	4	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
9	4	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1	Organic			bone					
	3				charcoal fragments					
10	N/A									
11	1	Rock			flake					
	1	Rock			rock-local					

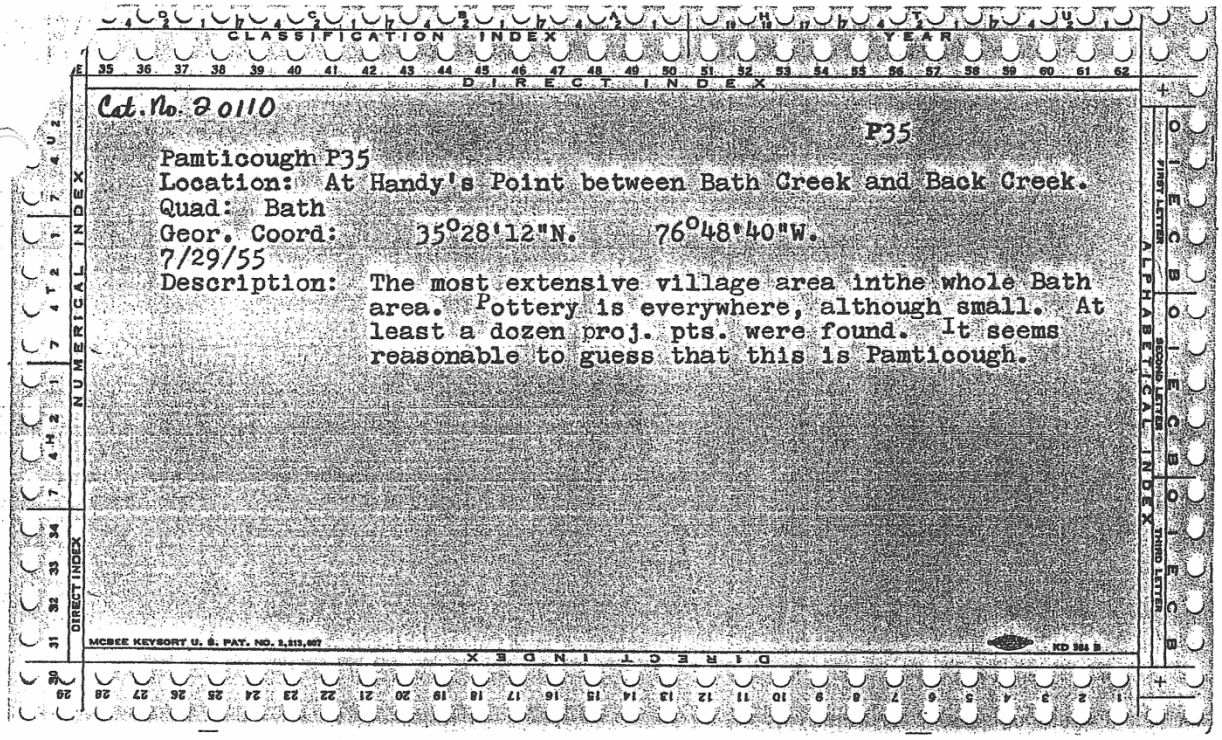
12	1				brick fragment					
	2	Rock			flakes					
	2	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1	Metal		iron	possible iron shot					
13	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	plain	3.1g	
14	N/A									
15	12	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/coarse sand	Deep Creek		body	plain	2.4g	
16	8	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/pebble	Cashie		body	plain	4.1g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	6.6g	
	1				small unknown object					
17	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	net-impressed	4.8g	
	1				brick fragments					
18	N/A									
19	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	7.0g	
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/sand & pebble	Mt. Pleasant		body	fabric-impressed	4.2g	
	1	Glass			machine made					
20	N/A									
21	2	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
22	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
23	1	Ceramic	European sherd		Whiteware-plain	refined earthenware				
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-plain	refined earthenware				
	2	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1				brick fragments					
	1				charcoal fragment					

	4	Glass			machine made					
	4	Glass			unknown manufacture					
	1	Glass			too disfigured to identify					
	2	Metal		Iron	nails					
	1	Metal			clasp-modern					
	1				terracotta tile					
24	1				brick fragments					
25	1	Metal		Iron	nail					
	8				brick fragments					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	4	Glass			machine made					
26	2	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	2	Glass			under 1/2"					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/sand	Unknown fine sand temper		body	plain	4.6g	
27	2	Rock			rock-small					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	5				brick fragments					
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-plain					
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware					
28	N/A									
29	1	Glass			machine made					
30	1	Glass			Hand Blown	black glass				
31	1	Glass			unknown manufacture					
32	1	Ceramic	Native sherd		under 1/2"					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	3.3g	
	2				brick fragments					
	1	Rock			flake					
	1	Metal		Iron	nail					

33	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay w/grog	Hanover		body	fabric-impressed	3.1g	
	2	Metal		Iron	nails					
34	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
35	6	Glass			machine made					
	3				brick fragments					
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		red body coarse earthenware					
	3	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	9	Metal		iron	nails					
36	1	Metal		iron	large corroded implement					
	13				brick fragments					
	3	Glass			machine made					
	5	Metal		Iron	nails					
	1	Ceramic	Native sherd	clay	under 1/2"					
	1				charcoal fragment					
	1	Ceramic	European sherd		pearlware-blue-shell edged					
37	N/A									
38	2				brick fragments					
	1	Glass			machine made					
	1	Glass			hand blown					
39	N/A									
40	1	Rock			flake					
41	N/A									
42	N/A									

Appendix B

Site Forms



Cat. No. 20110 ONR - NPS CAPE HATTERAS PROJECT

Site Name Pamticough No. P35 Accession No.

Location: At Handy's Point between Bath Creek & Back Creek.

County Beaufort Island Quadrangle Bath

Geogr. Coord. 35° 28' 12" N. Lat. 76° 48' 40" W. Long.

Previous Investigation None

Type of Site Midden. Culture

Informant None Owner Jamie Archbell Association

Size: L. 1000' W. 750' H. Photo No. Kodachrome Date 7/29/55

Description: Investigator Haag & West.

The most extensive village area in the whole Bath area. Pottery is everywhere, altho small. At least a dozen proj. pts. were found. It seems reasonable to guess this is Pamticough.

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Site No. 31Bf23 (P35)
Site Name Pamticough
Photo Nos.

Location At Handy's Point between Bath Creek and Bask Creek

Recorded on USGS Bath

Owner Jamis Archbell (Archbald?) Address

Local history

Plowing history Vegetation

Type of soil Erosion

Latitude 35 28'12" Longitude 76 48'40"

Remarks: The most extensive village area in the whole Bath Area. Pottery is everywhere, although small. At least a dozen projectile points were found. It seems reasonable to guess this is Pamticough

Sketch Map

Show relationship to nearby sites, access roads, streams, and major landmarks.

Observer Haag & West Date 7/29/55

ARL-4

RECORD OF MATERIALS

Collected by survey .....

.....

..... Acc. No. LSU 20110

Subsequent Collections

Collector ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Collector ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Collector ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Private Collections

Owner ..... Address .....

Type of Material .....

.....

..... Photo No. .....

Excavation Record

Supervisor ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Supervisor ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Published Record

Archaeology of Coastal N.C. 1958 LSU-CS no.2

.....

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Preliminary Classification .....

.....

Subsequent Observations .....

.....

.....

.....

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Site No. Bf^{V}23
Site Name Handys Point
Photo Nos.

Location Handys Point between Back Creek and Bath Creek in Bath, N.C.

Recorded on Bath Quad., H.I.

Owner Address

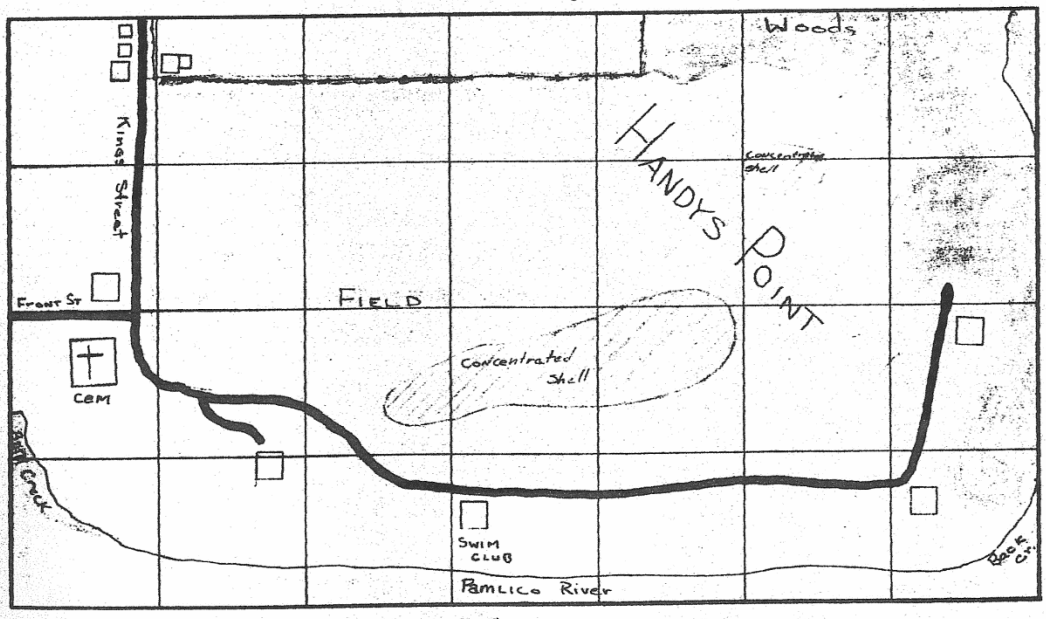
Local history Hagg identifies as Secotan.

Plowing history Two and a half centuries Vegetation Peanuts.

Type of soil Sand Erosion Probably sheet.

Remarks: This is Hagg's P-35 which he identifies. Nothing can be added to Hagg's description except that site concentration appears to be smaller than Hagg describes. (300X75 yards).

Sketch Map



Show relationship to nearby sites, highways roads, streams, and major landmarks.

Observer Bonnie C. Keel and B.J. Egloff Date 1-30-64

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Site No. 31 Bf 23
Site Name
Photo Nos.

Location North side of Pamlico River at southeast end of present town of Bath.

Recorded on Bath 7.5' Quad

Owner ? Address ?

Local history ?

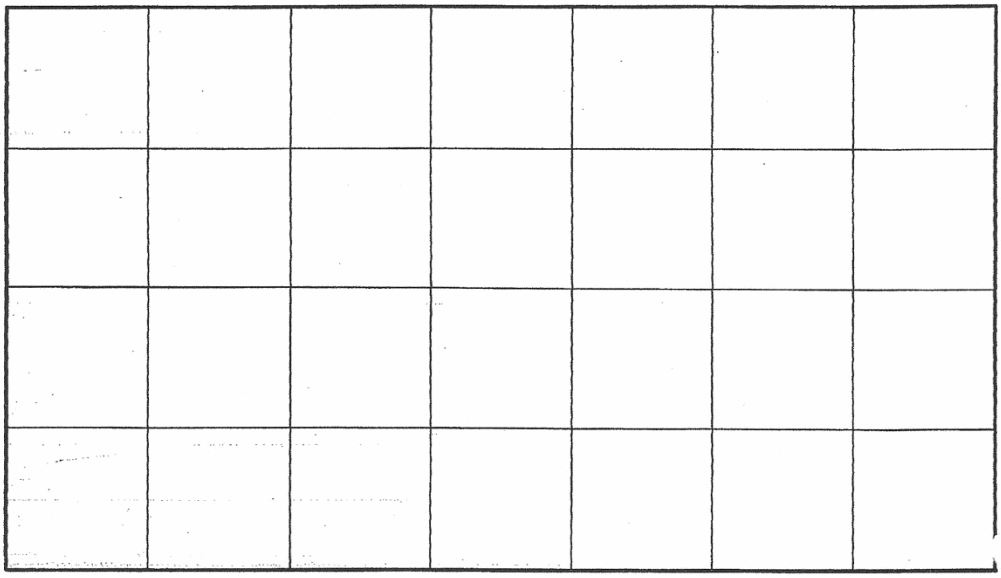
Plowing history ? Vegetation ?

Type of soil Sandy loam Erosion little

Remarks: Delling's Be-10
Hagg's P-35

Site is a shell midden and, by the presence of many historic items (chipped glass artifacts), it was apparently a contact site, perhaps the villag of Secotan as described in the University of Louisiana study series.

Sketch Map



Show relationship to nearby sites, access roads, streams, and major landmarks.

Observer Marilyn and David Delling Date Feb. 11, 1964

RECORD OF MATERIALS

Collected by survey 2 CSPP, 1 worked chip, 1 Aboriginal pipe frag., 1 Kaolin pipe frag., 5 European sherds, 141 misc. sherds, 7 chips, 1 deer bone Acc. No. 211L 1995

Subsequent Collections

Collector ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Collector ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Collector ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Private Collections

Owner Marilyn and David Delling Address Box 122, Aurora, N. C.

Type of Material pottery, glass, stone, shell, iron, some questionable copper

.....

..... Photo No. .....

Excavation Record

Supervisor ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Supervisor ..... Date ..... Acc. No. .....

Published Record

.....

.....

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Preliminary Classification .....

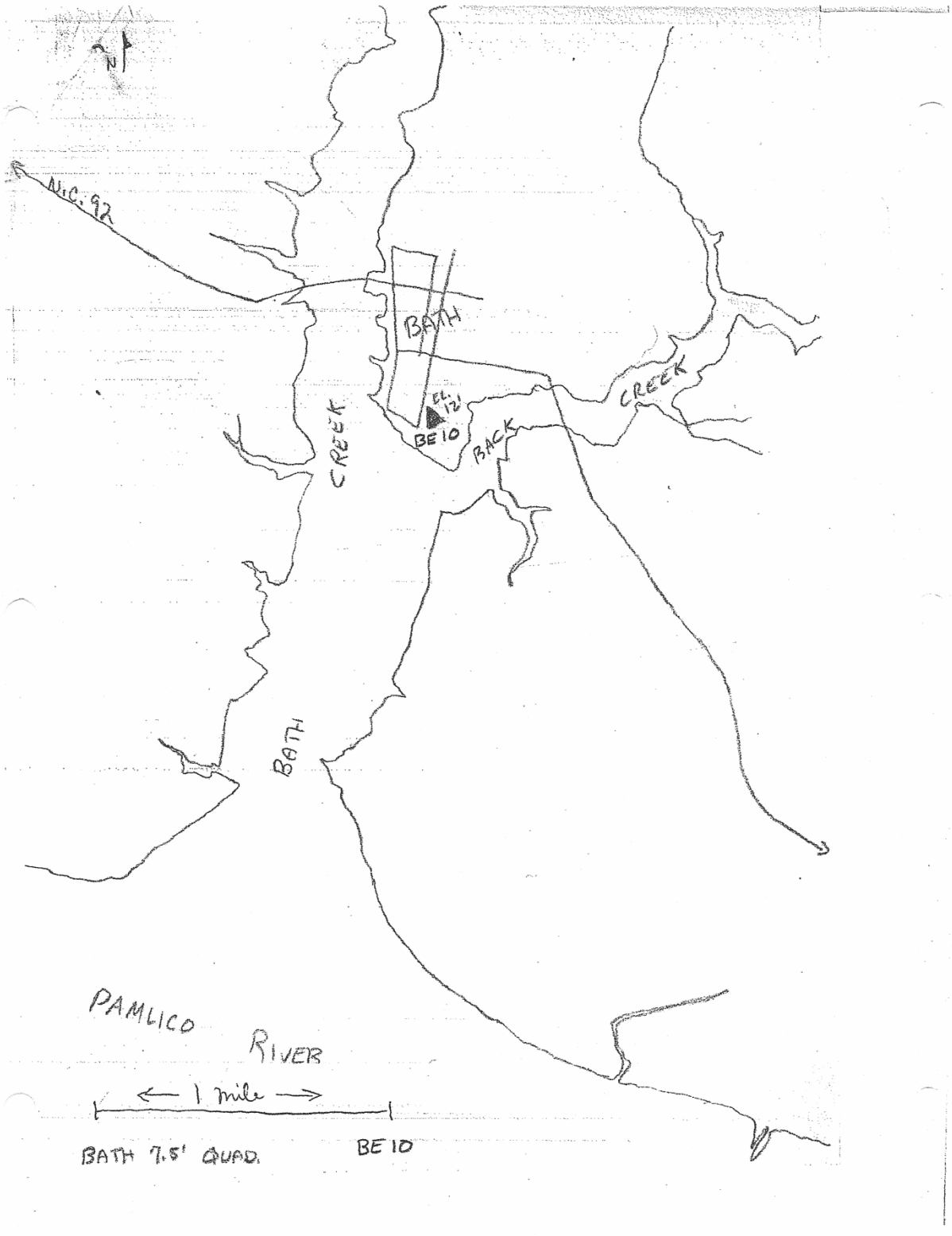
.....

Subsequent Observations .....

.....

.....

.....


N
N.C. 92
BATH
CREEK
EL. 12'
BE 10
BACK
CREEK
BATH
PAMLICO
RIVER
← 1 mile →
BATH 7.5' QUAD.
BE 10

of the site. One other ten-foot unit was excavated one hundred feet East of this axis line in an area especially rich in surface material.

Typical clues to occupation include material objects such as pottery fragments and rough chipped stone objects. Features, such as post holes, storage pits, or burials in the undisturbed subsoil would also have helped in verifying our hypothesis of Indian Occupation. The surface evidence of quantities of oyster shells and broken pottery proved to be quite misleading however.

1. Oyster shells were brought into the area quite early as a by-product of food consumption, as a source of lime, and as a fertilizer for the soil. Mrs. Louise Tankard, Mr. William Moore, Mr. John Resmas, Mrs. Claud Venters, and Mrs. H. N. Roper verified this point. Mrs. Claude Venters, whose grandfather had once owned the land, stated that he had been responsible for putting oyster shells on the site. Mr. John Resmas stated that a Captain Cicero Brooks brought oyster shells into the area in a two masted schooner from Ocracoke Island to be sold for the above mentioned purposes.
   Conclusion: The oyster shells were most likely brought into the site by early white traders and not Indians as originally suspected.
2. Virtually all of the artifacts, both historic and prehistoric, were recovered from the plowed soil.
   Conclusion: It is possible that some of the artifacts originally came to the area with the oyster shells and were not indigenous to the area. At best they are in a disturbed context.
3. Most of the features recorded on the surface of the undisturbed subsoil appeared as relatively small circular blackened areas. Those whose diameters were less than two tenths of a foot were usually very shallow depressions. Those whose diameters were from three tenths to seven tenths of a foot in diameter fell into three categories.

A. The majority were shallow soil discolorations.
B. Several were long slender conical depressions of great (two feet) or undetermined depth.
C. Some were perfectly round in cross section of fairly uniform depths (seven to nine tenths of a foot) and having relatively blunt bottoms.

Conclusion: The relatively small (one tenth to two tenths feet) circular blackened areas are thought to be caused by plow disturbance or intrusion by a concentrated mass of small roots and rootlets such as are put down by soy beans or peanuts, both of which were raised on the site in previous years. The long slender conical depressions of great or undetermined depth are felt to be the tap root intrusions of pine trees. Those holes having a perfectly round cross section and of fairly uniform depth were of a recent date. Marks made in the edges of the post hole closely resemble those made by a post hole digging tool. The bottoms of the holes indicate the posts were cut and not shaped in the usual Indian fashion which produced a rounded conical tip. None of the excavated units had post holes or other features that would suggest an Indian dwelling.

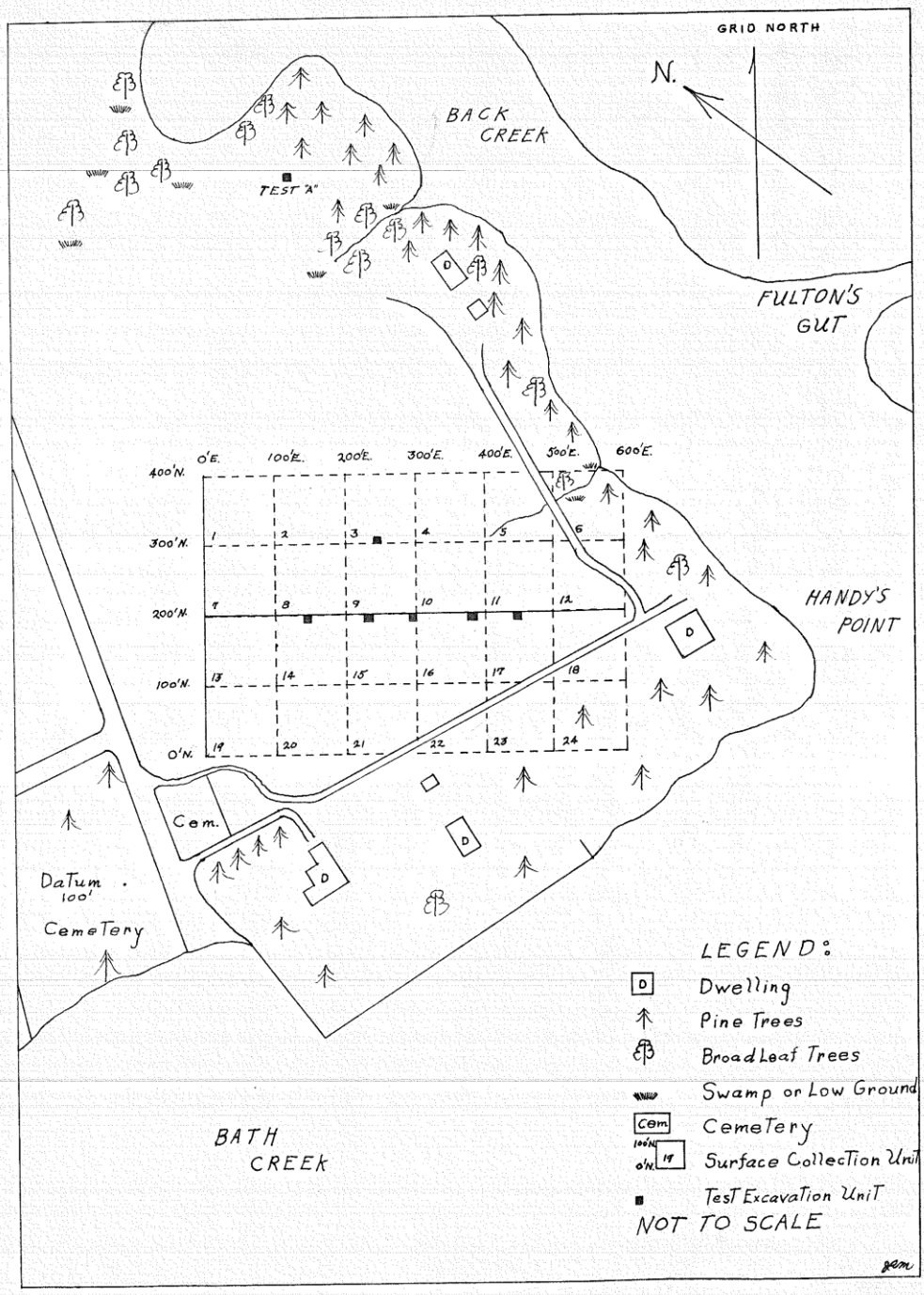
Evidence in support of an Indian village or occupation is very limited and consisted of two features (fire pits or storage pits). One pit contained burned and partially decomposed oyster shell, quite different in texture from those of the plow zone, charcoal, and a few pottery fragments. The second contained two relatively large pottery fragments, quantities of charcoal, bone fragments, and one shell fragment.

Summary

No evidence exists to indicate that site Bf^{V}23 was a Historic Indian Village site or an area of prolonged occupation. The two fire pits may have been the result of temporary of transient residency. No evidence of structures was discovered. Further excavations of this site seem unwarranted in the light of exploratory tests made to date.

Special thanks go to Mrs. John Tankard, Supervisor of the Historic Bath Site, and Mr. Billy Moore, Maintenance Supervisor for their helpful cooperation and warm hospitality. Thanks go also to Mr. William Moore and Kenneth Moore for aiding in the excavations.

John L. Mattson
Archaeologist
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill


GRID NORTH
N.
BACK CREEK
TEST "A"
FULTON'S GUT
HANDY'S POINT
0'E.
100'E.
200'E.
300'E.
400'E.
500'E.
600'E.
400'N.
300'N.
200'N.
100'N.
0'N.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
Cem.
D
Datum
100'
Cemetery
BATH CREEK
LEGEND:
Dwelling
Pine Trees
Broad Leaf Trees
Swamp or Low Ground
Cemetery
Surface Collection Unit
Test Excavation Unit
NOT TO SCALE

Appendix C. Conservation Treatment Reports

Lab Number: ECCL.2012.004.0001	**External Number:**
Object Title: Iron 'Fastener'	
Object Dimensions:	
Date Received:	**Date Completed:**
Requestor:	**Conservator:**

Object BT Description (attach sketches and photographs separately): This metal piece is rectangular with a stump on the bottom. There is a thick light brown residue all around the stump (except very bottom) and bottom portion of the rectangle. Some portions of the top of the rectangle have a slightly less thick light brown residue and other parts have an orange residue and dark brown areas. The dark brown/orange areas have small specks around the area that shine in light. The very bottom of the stump is also orange/dark brown. The bottom section feels much heavier than top portion, which might suggest that some of the metal (iron?) has leached out over time. This artifact is in pretty bad condition and in serious need for conservation as soon as possible (Figure 1).

Test/Analysis (ie: pH, material type):

Treatment (note date and details): First step was to determine what type of metal the object was made of. A magnet was used to check if the object was iron like suspected. The magnet reacted with the object confirming the suspicion. The object was next put into electrolysis. The electrolysis was set up in a tank with a 1% solution of sodium bicarbonate. The volume of the tank was measured as L x W x H= 50.5 x 26 x 23 = 30,199. For a 1% solution 30,199 x .01 = 301.99 so 301g of sodium bicarbonate was added to the tank of water. The aim was a Ph of 11-13, however only a Ph of 9 was reached. Another 355g was added over the next day to attempt to bring the Ph to the correct level but it stayed at 9. The decision was made to begin electrolysis and monitor closely to ensure the solution was not too acidic. Electrolysis was begun at 200 amps. The next day the object was taken out of electrolysis and mechanically cleaned with a bamboo stick, dental pick, and scalpel. Then the object was put back into electrolysis. The next day the object was again taken out of electrolysis and put into a container with silica gel. Five days later the object was put back into electrolysis for a day at 250amps. The object was then taken out of electrolysis and again mechanically cleaned with a bamboo stick, a dental pick, and a scalpel. Then the object was cleaned with an air scribe to attempt to clean the last pieces of hard concretion off the surface. Still some pieces of concretion stayed attached to the object so a chemical cleaning was attempted. A small area of the object was tested with a 15% (aq) solution of hydrochloric acid with no result, so a 30% solution of hydrochloric acid was tested with negligible results as well. The

object was then put into a bath of the 15% (aq) solution of hydrochloric acid for one hour and then in a bath of water for an hour to wash away the chemical. The object was cleaned with cue tips and then back into a 15% (aq) solution of hydrochloric acid for one hour and one hour in water. Next the object was put into a bath of acetone for five minutes to help prevent further oxidization. When the object was taken out of the acetone bath it could be seen that the metal had become slightly porous. The object then reoxidized and acetone did very little to help clean it. It was then coated with 4 coats of 2% tannic acid in denatured alcohol with a slightly high Ph of 4.5 and one coat of 3% (aq) tannic acid. The final step will be to apply a coat of Renaissance Wax to seal the object (Figure 2).

Exhibition/Storage Suggestions (ie: light levels, humidity): The object should be stored in the most stable condition as possible. Not in direct light and no moisture.

Lab Number: ECCL.2012.004.0002	**External Number:**
Object Title: Iron 'Washer'	
Object Dimensions:	
Date Received:	**Date Completed:**
Requestor:	**Conservator:**

Object BT Description (attach sketches and photographs separately): This metal piece is a metal ring and it is fairly heavy for its size, which might suggest that most of the metal has not been leached out and is still intact. The metal ring is all dark brown with some orange specks. It also has some spots with a light brown residue, especially on the inside of the ring/circle. The artifact is in fairly good condition (Figure 3).

Test/Analysis (ie: pH, material type):

Treatment (note date and details): First step was to determine what type of metal the object was made of. A magnet was used to check if the object was iron like suspected. The magnet reacted with the object confirming the suspicion. The object was next put into electrolysis, the same electrolysis tank as the previous object (refer to ECCL.2012.004.001 for solution details). The object was taken out of the electrolysis after the first day and mechanically cleaned with a dental pick, scalpel, and bamboo stick. The object was then put back into electrolysis and taken out the next day and put into a container with silica gel. Five days later the object was put back into electrolysis at 250 amps. The following day the object was taken out of electrolysis and mechanically cleaned with a bamboo stick, a dental pick, and a scalpel. Next, the object was coated with nine coats of 2% tannic acid in denatured alcohol. Then the object was coated with Renaissance Wax. The object was let dry and a heat gun was used to melt any excess wax into the sealing coat (Figure 4).

Exhibition/Storage Suggestions (ie: light levels, humidity): The object should be stored in the most stable condition as possible. Not in direct light and no moisture.

Lab Number: ECCL.2012.004.0003	**External Number:**
Object Title: Decoration, Hat? Shoe?	
Object Dimensions:	
Date Received:	**Date Completed:**
Requestor:	**Conservator:**

Object BT Description (attach sketches and photographs separately): This metal piece is a metal decoration of some sort (hat? shoe?) of unknown metal. One part of the piece is a flat circle with decoration around the outside and a smooth center. It has many cuts on the top of the circle and slight green discoloration. On the bottom of the circle you can see the impression of the decoration from the top outside of the circle. The bottom of the flat piece is a darker color than the top. There is light grey discoloration where this flat circular piece connects with the second part, the clasp (?). The clasp does not fully connect together but is ended after it curves around (like arms going into a hug almost). The one arm is bent in so its tip/end is touching the outside of the circle on the bottom of the flat piece. There seems to be markings under the bent portion, however it is unknown if they are put there on purpose such as a makers mark or are just scratches from damage. The clasp section is the same darker color as the bottom of the circle, however it is also slightly splotchy (Figure 5).

Test/Analysis (ie: pH, material type): The first step was to do chemical testing on the object to determine what type of metal or metals it was made of. The tin test was negative but the nickel and silver test were positive. The next step was to take the object to the Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). The object was put in the SEM and chemical make-up tests were taken from various points all over the top of the object. The goal was to determine what the object was made of and what weathering and corrosion products were present. It was evident that there was a silver coating on the object and that the original metal underneath that coating was a nickel/copper alloy. There was also various amounts of many other chemicals present as seen in figures 6 and 7. These are taken to be corrosion and weathering products, except for the small amounts of iron that appeared sometimes (Figure 6 & 7).

Treatment (note date and details): After the metal make-up was determined a small area was tested with denatured alcohol. No harm was apparent to the object so it was cleaned with 100% denatured alcohol on cue tips. This chemical cleaning worked extremely well. Finally the object was coated with an 8% solution of B72 in acetone (Figure 8).

Exhibition/Storage Suggestions (ie: light levels, humidity): The object should be stored in the most stable condition as possible. Not in direct light and no moisture.

Lab Number: ECCL.2012.004.0004	**External Number:**
Object Title: Small Iron Piece	

Object Dimensions:

Date Received:	**Date Completed:**
Requestor:	**Conservator:**

Object BT Description (attach sketches and photographs separately): The piece is very light in weight, which might suggest that most of the metal (iron?) has leached out over time. The piece is completely thin and flat with one end extremely thin and fragile. There is a thick light brown residue/ discoloration on half of both sides of the artifact. The other half of both sides of the piece is black with dark brown specks. It seems to be broken off of some larger piece of metal. This piece is in pretty bad condition (Figure 9).

Test/Analysis (ie: pH, material type):

Treatment (note date and details): First step was to decide what type of metal the object was made of. A magnet was used to check if the object was iron like suspected. The magnet reacted a small amount with the object confirming the suspicion, but also lending to the idea that there might not be much iron left in the object. The object was mechanically cleaned with a dental pick and a good amount of the concretion was able to be cleaned off the object's surface. The object was next put into electrolysis, the same electrolysis tank as the two previous objects (refer to ECCL.2012.004.001 for solution details). The object was only in electrolysis for the first 24 hours at 200 amps. It was taken out and mechanically cleaned with a dental pick, scalpel, and bamboo stick. This seemed to clean the object as best as could be done. Then the object was coated with eleven coats of 2% tannic acid in denatured alcohol. The object was sealed with Renaissance Wax and let dry. A heat gun was used to melt any excess wax into the sealing coat (Figure 10).

Exhibition/Storage Suggestions (ie: light levels, humidity): The object should be stored in the most stable condition as possible. Not in direct light and no moisture.

Lab Number: ECCL.2012.004.0005	**External Number:**

Object Title: Medium Iron Piece

Object Dimensions:

Date Received:	**Date Completed:**
Requestor:	**Conservator:**

Object BT Description (attach sketches and photographs separately): This metal piece is flat and fairly heavy, which might suggest that most of the metal (iron?) has not leached out and is still intact. This piece is orange/brown/rusty in coloring with light grey spots and some small holes in the overlying residue. The metal piece is in pretty bad condition (Figure 11).

Test/Analysis (ie: pH, material type):

Treatment (note date and details): First step was to decide what type of metal the object was made of. A magnet was used to check if the object was iron like suspected. The magnet reacted a small amount with the object confirming the suspicion, but also lending to the idea that there might not be much iron left in the object. The object was mechanically cleaned with a dental pick and a scalpel. However, the concretion was so thick and hard that very little to none of the concretion came off. Next step was to use the air scribe on the object to attempt to remove the hard concretion. The air scribe was able to clean all the concretion off the object. The object was cleaned with acetone on cue tips. Then the object was coated with five coats of 2% tannic acid in denatured alcohol. Finally the object was sealed with a coat of Renaissance Wax (Figure 12).

Exhibition/Storage Suggestions (ie: light levels, humidity): The object should be stored in the most stable condition as possible. Not in direct light and no moisture.

Lab Number: ECCL.2012.004.0007	**External Number:**
Object Title: Electric Insulator	

Object Dimensions:

Date Received:	**Date Completed:**
Requestor:	**Conservator:**

Object BT Description (attach sketches and photographs separately): Most likely this object is made of porcelain and from the 20th century. It has an inscription WP 5 USA around the top. There is a small piece broken off on the bottom and three circular dents next to the missing area. There are also two cracks emanating from the missing area- one vertical with brownish tint and one horizontal and smaller. Most discoloring on the outside seems to be dirt. On the side opposite from the missing area there are dark lines that look like veins on the bottom section- cracks? Inside the top is a brown-reddish discoloring which continues through top section and neck and only slightly in bottom inside section- from wires? The bottom inside section has lines to screw it into place- onto a fence? This area seems to be discolored by dirt like the outside. In all, the artifact seems to be in fairly good condition (Figure 13 & 14).

Test/Analysis (ie: pH, material type):

Treatment (note date and details): The object was first washed in water with a small amount of Triton X. A soft tooth brush was used to help clean the object. There was still a good amount of dirt on the object, especially some oxidization from the nail that was used to keep the object in place historically. Next step was to clean the object with 4% (aq) ammonium citrate on cue tips. A good amount of dirt and oxidization came off but still some stayed attached to the object. A 10% (aq) ammonium citrate solution was attempted with cue tips but with no change to the object (Figure 15).

Exhibition/Storage Suggestions (ie: light levels, humidity): The object should be stored in the most stable condition as possible. Not in direct light and no moisture.

Lab Number: ECCL.2012.004.0008	**External Number:**
Object Title: Black Glass	

Object Dimensions:

Date Received:	**Date Completed:**
Requestor:	**Conservator:**

Object BT Description (attach sketches and photographs separately): There are 11 pieces that are all relatively the same thickness and feel so are possibly from the same container. They all have a degree of light brown spotty residue/ discoloration to them as well as a sort-of opaque film on the outer layer. The film also seems to be on some of the broken sides but not all, this might suggest those without the film are more recent breaks. They are all broken pieces and a couple of them seem to have a lip on one side- maybe the rim of the/a vessel? Some pieces have more discoloration that others, maybe suggesting different sections of the site have more/less oxygen and/or water. There are a few small holes in a couple pieces of the glass, mostly the ones that are the most corroded. Three of the pieces are fairly degraded with thick residue, however the other eight pieces are in a decent condition (Figure 16).

Test/Analysis (ie: pH, material type):

Treatment (note date and details): The glass was first tested with water and a soft tooth brush to ensure it would not harm the object. As no harm was seen, all pieces of glass were washed in water and cleaned with a soft tooth brush. After the pieced were dry it could be seen there was still dirt on the glass. The next step was to soak the glass in water with a small amount of Triton X for twenty minutes. The glass pieces were then put into water for twenty minutes and cleaned with a soft tooth brush. The pieces were much cleaner so once dry they were coated with an 8% solution of B72 in acetone. Once dry the glass pieces appeared slightly plastic as a result of the B72. It was decided the glass pieces would be coated with B72 with fumed silica to help with the slight plastic appearance (Figure 17).

Exhibition/Storage Suggestions (ie: light levels, humidity): The object should be stored in the most stable condition as possible. Not in direct light and no moisture.

Lab Number: ECCL.2012.004.0009	**External Number:**
Object Title: Kaolin Pipe Stems	

Object Dimensions:

Date Received:	**Date Completed:**
Requestor:	**Conservator:**

Object BT Description (attach sketches and photographs separately): There are two pipe stems which are both made from kaolin clay and have a 5/64 bore diameter. One is just a portion of the stem of the pipe and the other a portion of a stem and the slight beginning of the bowl section. They are both discolored slightly by what appears to be dirt and aging. They both also seem to have slight marks/cuts along the outside, either from use or damage afterwards. Both pipe stems are broken at both ends. These pipe stems are both in good condition (Figure 18).

Test/Analysis (ie: pH, material type):

Treatment (note date and details): A bath of water with a small amount of Triton X was tested on the pipe stems so as to ensure no harm would come to the objects. No harm could be seen so the objects were washed in the water with Triton X with a soft tooth brush. They were allowed to dry and then the bore holes were cleaned with floral piping to get all the dirt out (Figure 19).

Exhibition/Storage Suggestions (ie: light levels, humidity): The object should be stored in the most stable condition as possible. Not in direct light and no moisture.

Figure 1-Before Conservation

Figure 2-After Conservation, after 5 coats tannic acid before Renaissance Wax

Figure 3- Before Conservation

Figure 4-After conservation

Figure 5- Before Conservation

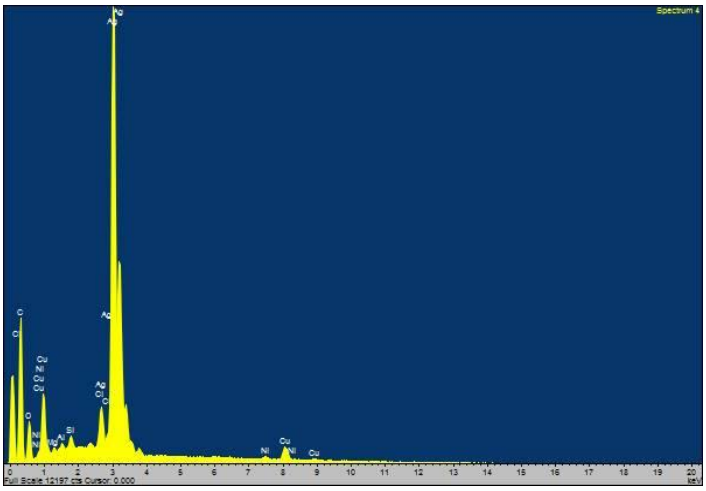


Figure 6-SEM data from dark area on metal decoration

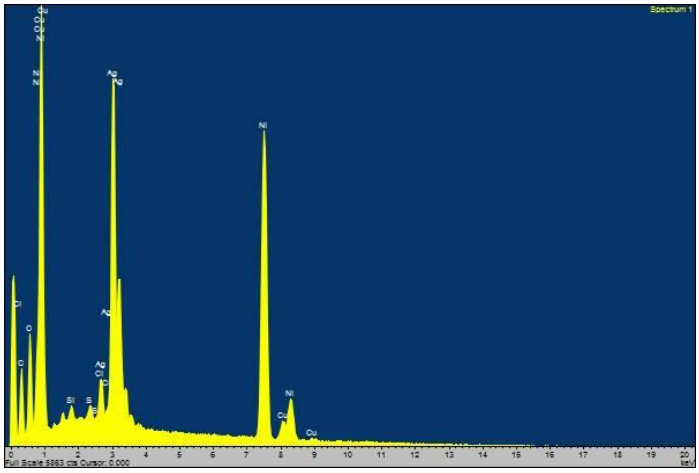


Figure 7- SEM data from decoration area on metal decoration

Figure 8- After Conservation

Figure 9- Before Conservation

Figure 10- After Conservation

Figure 11- Before Conservation

Figure 12- After Conservation

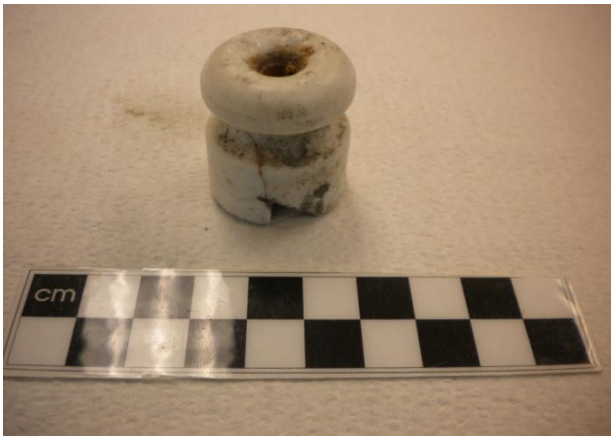


Figure 13-Before Conservation

Figure 14- Historic Use of Objecthttp://www.doitbest.com/Electric+fence-Dare+Products+Inc-model-16D-25-doitbest-sku-717193.dib

Figure 15-After Conservation

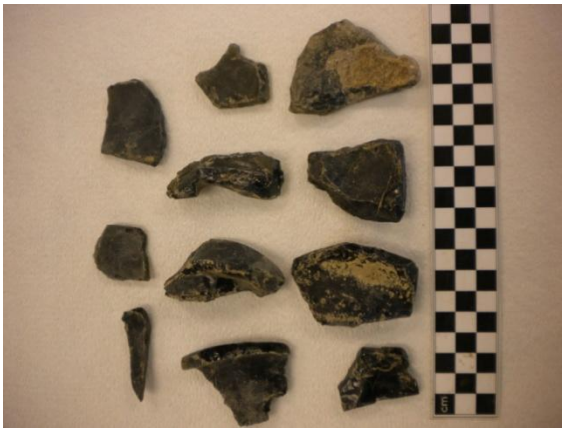


Figure 16-Before Conservation

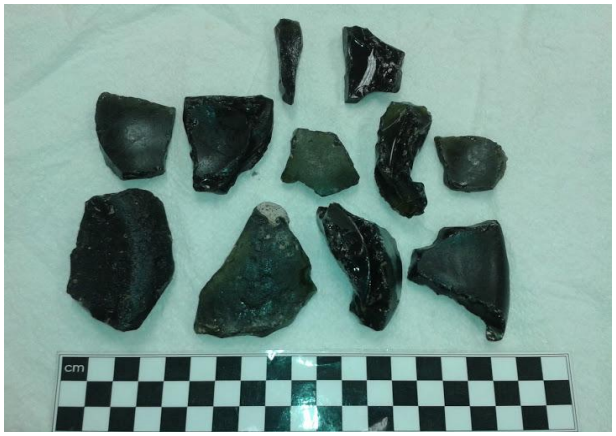


Figure 17-After Conservation, before coat with B72 and fumed silica

Figure 18-Before Conservation

Figure 19-After Conservation

Appendix D: Ceramic Type List

This list contains a basic description of the ceramics encountered at the Handy's Point site. The information contained in this list is from the Florida Museum of Natural History Digital Type Collection or the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory's Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland unless otherwise noted (see References for URLs).

For the purpose of this study the European ceramics were divided into four categories according to firing temperature. These four types are coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain. The ceramics in this list are presented with Native Ceramics first followed by Coarse Earthenware, Refined Earthenware, Stoneware, and Porcelain. The ceramics within these categories are arranged alphabetically.

Native Ceramics- Native Ceramics are made from clay, which is dug from the ground, and can be found in all parts of North Carolina. The clay was mixed with a specific temper to help hold the clay together during firing. After the vessel was shaped, a surface treatment or decoration was often added to the outside or rim.

Cashie- This is a small pebble tempered ware, in which the pebbles often protrude through the walls of the vessels. The surface impressions of this series are fabric impressed, cord-marked, simple stamped, plain or no impression, incised lines, and punctuations and finger pinching decoration around the rims of the vessels. This series is associated with the Tuscarora people, of the Iroquoian language family, who were the dominant Native power in Eastern North Carolina before European contact. The Tuscarora people lived in the Inner Coastal Plain or the Tidewater region and extensively traded with the other Native people in the area, which is likely

how this type of pottery came to be located at this site. This series dates to the Middle and Late Woodland (A.D. 200-1650).

Colington- This is a shell tempered ware with surface impressions of fabric impressed, simple stamped, plain or no impression, and incised. This series dates to the Late Woodland (A.D. 800-1650) and is closely associated with the Townsend series and Roanoke simple stamped of southeast Virginia. The decoration style of simple stamping has been found to mark the end of the Late Woodland and the beginning of the Historic Period.

Deep Creek- This is a coarse sand tempered ware with surface impressions of cord-marked, fabric impressed, plain or no impression, net impressed, or simple stamped. This ceramic type is from the Early Woodland period (1000 B.C.-A.D.200).

Hanover- a grog (particles of crushed sherds or fired clay) tempered ware with surface impressions of cord-marked, fabric impressed, checker-marked, and plain or no impression. This series is widespread and dates to 780 B.C.-1675 A.D. with most dating to Middle Woodland and the rest to Late Woodland.

Mount Pleasant- a sand tempered ware with varying amounts of pebble sized particles with surface impressions of fabric impressed, cord-marked, net impressed, and plain or no impression. This series is a direct descendent of Deep Creek series and dates to 300 A.D.-800 A.D. during the Middle Woodland.

Coarse Earthenware- This is the most porous, softest, and least compact of the European ceramic types. The paste often ranges from cream through dark red, often with tempering material, and have a wide variety of surface treatments. The firing temperatures for this ware ranges from 900-1200°C.

Lead-Glazed Coarse Earthenware- This type of ware can have a tan to red colored body and its origin is unknown. The lead glaze comes in various colors such as brown, red, black, or clear. All forms of this ware date to 1490-1900, except the black lead glaze which dates to 1700-1770. All of these come in the same general forms of bowl, jar, plate, and basin.

Manganese Mottled Earthenware-This ware has a fine, tan body covered by a yellowish lead glaze mottled with dark streaks. It has its origin in England, specifically Staffordshire, Buckley, and Wales. It is found in the forms of tankards, mugs, cups, jugs, dishes, and pots and dates to 1680-1780.

North Devon Gravel-Tempered- This ware comes from the North Devon region of England and is a lead glazed coarse earthenware with a reddish pink to orange paste, grey core, and gravel temper. This ware comes in the forms of candle holder, chamber pot, jar, jug, mug, pitcher, and plate and dates to 1680-1750.

Refined Earthenware- This type of ceramic is also referred to as 'China' The paste if hard and compact, only slightly porous, thing and cream to white in color. It is fired at temperatures ranging from 1100-1200°C. This type includes a wide variety of ceramics ranging from inexpensive to extremely expensive. As a result, this type of ceramic is extremely useful in analyzing socioeconomic status and a variety of other consumer choices by past peoples.

Alkaline Glazed Refined Earthenware- This type of glaze is derived from sand, kaolin clay, and lime or wood ash and has its origin in England and the United States. The glaze gives the ware a dripped appearance and dates to 1830+. The majority of the time this type of glaze is found on stoneware (Steen 2011). For general information see refined earthenware.

Annular Ware- This type of ware has a white to light cream compact paste and can have a banded, marbleized, cabled, or mocha decoration. The decoration colors are predominantly black, olive green, tan, rust, brown, ochre yellow, grey, and pale blue. This ware dates to 1782-1895 and has its origin in England. The forms could be bowl, jug, mug, pitcher, or tea pot.

Banded- This style of decoration occurred both as the primary decoration and in conjunction with other design elements. Horizontal bands of colored slip were applied in varying widths to vessels. These bands of color were added to the vessel by trailing them with a slip bottle onto a vessel mounted horizontally on a turning lathe. The banded pattern can be found on creamware dating to 1785-1815, pearlware dating to 1790-1820, whiteware dating to 1830-1900, and annular ware dating to 1785-1840 (Rochester 2003).

Creamware- This ware has a paste that is white to light cream-colored and a creamy yellow surface caused by the addition of copper to the clear lead glaze. Where the glaze pools a yellow to green casts can be found. This type dates to 1762-1820, has its origin in England, and is found in the forms of bowl, cup, pitcher, plate, and platter.

Hand-painted- This decoration style was painted by hand in one or two base colors, usually blue or green. It is found on refined earthenwares, especially whitewares, dating to 1830-1900+, and pearlwares, dating to 1775-1840.

Hand-painted Blue on White- see hand-painted.

Hand-painted Polychrome- This decoration differs from the regular hand-painting because it uses many varying colors in its design. It is found on refined earthenwares, especially whitewares, dating to 1830-1900+, and pearlwares, dating to 1795-1820.

Ironstone Ware- This type of ware is also referred to as 'Stone China' and has a white, hard, almost vitrified paste with a thick, clear glaze. The paste for this ware was often quite thick as the vessels were mostly utilitarian. The date for undecorated ironstone ware is 1840-1930 and has its origin in England. This type was usually undecorated but earlier ironstone ware was sometimes decorated with transfer printing, or enameling, or a combination of these. This type of ware was introduced in England as a substitute for porcelain that could be mass-produced for a cheaper market.

Pearlware- This type of ware is said to be developed by Josiah Wedgewood in 1779 as he attempted to improve the whiteness of creamwares. This type is characterized by a whitened creamware body and bluish tinted glaze as a result of the addition of cobalt to make the yellow tint of the glaze whiter. Where this glaze pools a blue cast can be found. This ware has its origins in England and dates to 1780-1840. The decorations added to this ware are banded, hand-painted polychrome, plain, sponge print, transfer print, hand-painted blue on white, and shell-edged. The forms for this ware in these decorations are bowl, cup, plate, platter, jar, saucer, tea pot, and tureen.

Shell-edged- This decoration is characterized by molded rim motifs painted in an underglaze blue or green. This decoration is almost always found on tablewares. The blue and green shell-edged pearlwares and whitewares date to 1785-1840 and the shell-edged creamware dates to 1775-1820. This decoration is located around the rims of vessels and these rims are scalloped or plain, and decorated with a variety of impressed or embossed designs, each of which has a chronological significance.

Slipware-Staffordshire- This ware has a tan body which is coated with white and dark slips and decorated with trailed, combed, or marbled designs. The yellowish background color comes from the addition of a clear lead glaze. The denotation of Staffordshire refers to the Staffordshire region of England, where the ware was being manufactured. This type dates to 1675-1770 and is found in the forms of bowl, candle holder, chamber pot, mug, pitcher, plate, platter, and cup.

Sponge Print- This decoration style is for the most part an underglaze addition. It is made by color being applied by dipping a sponge into the color and then applying the sponge to a vessel, either by dabbing with a natural sponge or with a sponge cut into a desired pattern. Sponge colors were applied as distinct parts of a pattern or as a border. The porousness of the design was a result of how much color was loaded onto the sponge, the size and density of the openings on the sponge, and the decorator's style. The pearlware sponge print dates to 1770-1830 and the whiteware sponge print dates to 1810-1830.

Transfer Print- This decoration styles used tissue paper to transfer a design from an engraved, inked copper plate to a vessel. This method was constantly being improved by various potters. First the paper was wet, the oil was added to the coloring mixture. The improvements lead to a cleaner, sharper image on the vessel. The blue transfer print dates to 1784-1840 and the red, green, and black transfer prints date to 1829-1840.

Whiteware- This type of ware has a white to off white colored compact paste and is found in the forms of bowl, cup, plate, platter, saucer, and tea pot. The whitewares represent a transition between pearlwares and ironstone wares. This ware dates to 1830-1900+ and has its origin in England. The decorations on this type of ware include transfer print, sponge print, hand-

painted, hand-painted polychrome, banded, or plain. These decorations were much the same as the pearlwares, expect there was an introduction of much brighter colors.

Yellowware- This type of ware has a very hard, compact, tan colored paste and the transparent lead glaze makes the walls appear yellowish. The decoration techniques are plain, slip, painting, or molding and it is found in the forms of bowl and chamber pot. This type dates to 1840-20th century and has its origin in England.

***Stoneware*-** This type of ceramic is very hard and compact, non-porous, and granite-like in texture. The paste is usually grey in color. It is fired at temperatures ranging from 1200-1350°C. The stonewares are impervious to liquids so it is not necessary to glaze, however they are often.

Albany Slip Stoneware- This ware has a hard, chocolate brown glaze produced by natural clays. The vessel was dipped into the glaze mixture in order to add the decoration. This glaze was applied to the interior only, the exterior only, or to both surfaces. The clay for the glaze was first extracted from a location near Albany, New York, then it was widely produced in the Mid-west during the last three quarters of the 19th century. Zilmer (1987) suggests a terminal date of 1940 for this ware. The most common form for this type of ceramic is a jug and the most agreed upon date for the production of this ware is 1800-1950 (Stelle 2001).

English Brown Salt-glazed- This ware has a thick, grey paste, often with a grainy appearance. The vessels are dipped in a brown slip, then salt-glazed to produce a mottled, pebbly brown surface. The interiors of these vessels are usually unglazed. Although this ware is usually undecorated, the vessels can have incised, or sprig-molded designs indicating royal initials, capacity standards, or tavern symbols and owners. This ware dates to 1690-1775 and has its

origin in England. It is most commonly found in drinking vessels and serving forms including crock, jug, and mug.

Fulham Brown Stoneware- This type of ware has a generally tan to light grey, grainy body, often with small dark inclusions. It is commonly covered at least partly with a brown slip and/or salt glaze. The majority of vessels of this type were undecorated beyond simple turned bands or cordons. However designs indicating royal initials and sprig-molded tavern signs sometimes appear. This ware dates to 1675-1775 and has its origin in England. Drinking vessels and bottles are the most common form, but jugs, jars, and bowls also were made. This type is very similar to the English Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware.

Ginger Beer Bottle-Bristol Glaze- This ware has a vitreous light grey paste and a thick, shiny surface glaze in off white and mustard gold. The bottles are typically dipped vertically to produce a two-toned effect, with off white on one half and a mustard on the other. The off white half sometimes has black printed inscriptions identifying the manufacturer. The Bristol glazing is a feldspathic glaze-slip using zinc oxide that requires only a single firing. It is sometimes called 'double glazed ware' because of the two-toned effect required dipping each vessel in the glaze two times. It dates to 1835-1900 and has its origin in England, specifically Bristol, and the United States.

North American Stoneware- Also called American Blue and Gray. This type of ware has a hard, light to dark grey body. It is generally much thicker than the German stonewares and decorated with cobalt blue alone, either painted freehand or with a stencil. Size numbers and factory labels are often stamped on those vessels from the early to mid 19th century. This ware

dates to 1775-1900 and has its origin in the United States. The main forms for this type of ware are harvest bottles, cream pans, storage jars, pinched-neck pitchers, and cuspidors (Hume 1969).

Nottingham- This type of ware has a thin, hard, grey, orange, or tan paste. The surface is brown and lustrous, often with a burnished metallic appearance produced by a brown slip under a very fine salt-glaze. The glaze color can vary from dark to light brown. This ware lacks the typical 'orange peel' finish of salt-glazed wares. This ware dates to 1700-1800 and has its origin in England. The typical forms for this ware are bowl, cup, mug, pitcher, and vase.

Westerwald- Also known as German Blue and Grey Stoneware and Rhenish Blue and Grey Stoneware. This type has a very hard, compact and vitreous paste with a grey color. The surface is salt-glazed which produces a shiny, grey, 'orange peel' finish. The vessels are also decorated with cobalt blue or manganese underglaze paint, in combination with sprig molds, incising, stamping, royal ciphers, and rouletting. This ware has its origin in Germany, specifically the Rhine Valley and dates to 1575-1775. The most common forms of this type of ware are chamber pot, jar, and mug.

Westerwald Monochrome- This is a variant of the Westerwald tradition. It has the same paste but lacks the salt glaze or blue and manganese decoration. This ware has its origin in Germany, specifically the Rhine Valley and dates to 1675-1750. These wares have an applied relief decoration (Museum of London).

Porcelain- This type of ceramic is very hard, compact, and vitreous. The paste is white to bluish white in color. It is fired at temperatures ranging from 1300-1450°C. This paste is created from specialized white clays which can withstand temperatures this high. The Chinese were the

first to create porcelain but kept the technique secret for hundreds of years. Imports of this type came to the Western countries in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Bone China- This ware has a thin, white, nearly translucent paste. The surface glaze is white or light ivory in color and glossy reflective. A wide variety of design motifs can be attributed to this ware. This ware has its origin in England and dates to 1830-1900. The general forms found for this type are bowl, cup, plate, platter, tea pot, and vase.

Ch'ing Blue on White- This type of ware has a thin, white, highly vitreous paste which is smooth and translucent. The background glaze is feldspathic, well bonded to the paste, and white or bluish-white in color. The common decoration motifs include flowers, fish, animals, landscapes, and humans involved in various activities. In addition, cross-hatched diaper designs often appear in a band around the rim, as well as rust color on the lip of some vessels. This ware dates to 1644-1912 and has its origin in China. This type of ware is generally found in the forms of bowl, cup, jar, plate, saucer, and vase.

English Soft Paste- This type of ware has a hard, compact, chalky-appearing, somewhat vitrified white paste. This English Soft Paste is softer and more granular than the Asian porcelains. The ware is covered with a semi-gloss, transparent lead, or feldspathic glaze that is not completely bonded with the paste. The decoration is most commonly underglaze hand painting or transfer printed designs. This ware has its origin in England and dates to 1745-1800. The common forms for this ware are bowl, cup, pitcher, plate, platter, saucer, tea pot, and tureen.

Milk Glass- This ware is an opaque and typically milky white glass. However it can come in all colors. This ware dates to 1500-2000 and has its origin in China and later the United States. It is also known as 'opaque glass' or 'opal glass' (Milk 2013).