APPENDIX A:

QUALIFICATIONS OF INVESTIGATORS

Kathleen Furgerson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 25 years of experience in cultural resources management and exceeds the Secretary of Interior Standards for archaeology and history (36CFR Part 61). Ms. Furgerson has archaeological experience in the Mid-Atlantic, Northeast, and Southeast regions of the United States, and in the southern Maritimes of Canada. Ms. Furgerson has experience in the management and field direction of all phases of archaeological investigations. In addition, she has experience in report writing, research design development, technical and cost proposal development, laboratory analysis, project management, and public outreach and education programs. Ms. Furgerson received her Master's Degree in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester in 2007 and her Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology from the University of Connecticut in 1986.

Varna Boyd is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 27 years of experience in cultural resources management, and exceeds the Secretary of Interior Standards for archaeology and history (36CFR Part 61). Ms. Boyd has extensive experience in the design, management, and technical execution of historical and archaeological investigations. She has managed reconnaissance and intensive investigations on prehistoric and historic sites throughout the eastern United States and the Caribbean. She has experience in complying with federal, state, and local regulations, and has successfully worked with State Historic Preservation Offices to develop work plans and create Memoranda of Agreement for cultural resources management. She received her Master's Degree in Anthropology from the College of William and Mary in 1988 and her Bachelor's Degree in Prehistory from Mary Washington College in 1982.

Carey O'Reilly has 20 years of archaeological experience in the mid-Atlantic, Northeastern, and Central regions of the United States; England; and Israel. She has extensive experience in urban historical archaeology and is an expert in eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramics and other material culture. Ms. O'Reilly is the URS Laboratory Director and oversees the cleaning, identification, cataloging, data entry and analysis, and curation preparation of artifacts recovered during cultural resource investigations throughout the United States. She is also an expert in *Access* database creation and management. Ms. O'Reilly received her Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology from University of Maryland in 1990.

Tracy Formica has over 12 years of professional experience in prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifact analysis, archaeology, geology, and geophysics, and meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* for archaeology (36 CFR Part 61). Ms. Formica currently serves as the prehistoric lithic analyst for URS. She received her Master's degree in Environmental Archaeology from Ohio University in 2006 and her Bachelor's degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Riverside in 2003.

Anthony Randolph has 16 years of experience in terrestrial and maritime cultural resources management and archaeological research in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions of the United States, the Caribbean, Iberia, and the Azores Islands. He exceeds the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* for archaeology (36 CFR Part 61). Mr. Randolph has experience in management and field direction of all phases of terrestrial and nautical archaeological investigations. He has extensive experience in marine remote sensing surveys and analysis, artifact conservation, technical report writing, research design development,

technical and cost proposal development, project management, and technical SCUBA and enclosed helmet diving. Mr. Randolph received his Master's Degree in Anthropology and Nautical Archaeology from Texas A&M University in 2003 and his Bachelor's Degree in Neuroscience and Anthropology from the University of Pittsburgh in 1992.

APPENDIX B:

DATA RECOVERY PLAN

Maryland State Highway Administration
Project Planning Division
Environmental Evaluation Section

DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR

PHASE III ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

AT SITE 18MO609, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

Submitted to:

Maryland State Highway Administration
Project Planning Division
Environmental Evaluation Section
707 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, MD 21203-0717

Submitted by:

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February 2008

DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR PHASE III ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE 18MO609, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

INTRODUCTION

Site 18MO609 is located on the east and west sides of US 29 along the proposed Inter-County Connector (ICC) alignment in Montgomery County, Maryland. The site is approximately 11 acres in size and is located on terraces overlooking the headwaters of Fairland Branch, a tributary of Paint Branch (Figure 1).

A Phase I Survey of ICC alignments by Louis Berger Group, Inc. identified the site in 2004 (Bedell and LeeDecker 2005). Phase II evaluation of the site was carried out by URS Corporation as part of the ICC team in 2008. The Phase I and Phase II studies were completed pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and in compliance with Article 83B (State Finance and Procurement Article 5A-325 and 5A-326 of the Annotated Code of Maryland).

Both prehistoric and historic components were identified during the Phase I survey. Bedell and LeeDecker (2005) identified three loci (Loci A, B, and C) of prehistoric activity and recommended these for Phase II evaluation. An historic component was identified north of Locus C, but was thought to be a disturbed early 20th century site, and was not recommended for further testing. The recent Phase II study of the site examined the three loci, and expanded Locus C to include the historic component, a late 19th – very early 20th century African American domestic site.

Based on the plans for ICC construction, site 18MO609 will be adversely impacted by construction of the interchange with US 29 (Figure 2). Construction of the interchange will require extensive cutting and filling, subsurface excavation, and massive ground clearance. Based on the current plans, it is estimated that 100 percent of the site will be disturbed or destroyed by the proposed construction.

The prehistoric components represent a series of short-term resource procurement camps dating from the Middle Archaic through the Early Woodland Periods, or from roughly 6000 BC – AD 200. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered at low densities from across the approximately 11-acre project area, and were recovered from deflated or plowed contexts. The paucity of diagnostic artifacts, lack of features, and questionable context severely limit the research potential of the prehistoric component.

The historic component of the site dates from the late 19th century to the very early 20th century and consists of a dry-laid fieldstone house foundation, a root cellar, and subsurface sheet refuse. Historic documents indicate the property was owned and occupied by an African American woman, Melinda Jackson, and/or her children between approximately 1870 and 1915 (Maryland State Archives, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber EBP6, 367, 1869; The Generations Network, Inc. 2008). Archeological and indirect historical evidence indicate the house burned sometime in the early 1910s. The archeological deposits in the foundation area consist of a 10-

20 cm thick burn layer containing architectural, kitchen, household, and a large quantity of personal items (e.g., buttons and coins). The house appears to have burned down while occupied by the descendants of Mrs. Jackson. Additional excavations of the intact house, cellar, and yard deposits are expected to yield information regarding the Jackson family, as well as information about post-Civil War African American lifeways in rural Montgomery County, Maryland. There is also the potential for the site to provide data on gender issues related to the 1870's era occupation by Mrs. Jackson.

SHA has determined, in consultation with MHT, that site 18MO609 is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Based on Phase II evaluation, the prehistoric components of site 18MO609 do not contribute to the eligibility of the site and are therefore recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP. The historic component of site 18MO609, however, is considered to be eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D, with its significance deriving from its information potential. The data that can be derived from the artifacts, their spatial relationships, and the historic records make the site eligible under Criterion D. The excavation of a sample of these data, attendant analyses, and presentation of the results of such mitigative data recovery is a desirable treatment option for this historic property.

This data recovery plan was prepared in accordance with State and Federal standards and guidelines: the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60-66 and 800, as appropriate. The mitigative efforts will comply with the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994), and with Archeology and Historic Preservation: *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Finally, the plan was designed to address the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites*.

RESULTS OF THE PHASE I AND II INVESTIGATIONS

Locus A

Locus A is approximately 2 acres in size and is located in the northwestern portion of site 18MO609 (Figure 1). Bedell and LeeDecker (2005) noted a modern well house and surface debris across this area of the site. Forty-eight shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in Locus A during the Phase I Survey at 10-m and 20-m intervals. Testing produced 55 artifacts (50 debitage, one untypeable projectile point, three bifaces, and one fire-cracked rock), all of which were recovered from a plowzone context. Artifact density averaged one to three artifacts per STP; the highest was 13 artifacts from one STP.

During the Phase II study, 126 STPs were excavated at a 10-m interval. Seven 1-x-1-m TUs were excavated in areas where artifacts were recovered during shovel testing. Locus A has been plowed, and stratigraphy consisted of the following:

Soil Horizon	Thickness	Munsell Color	Soil Texture
O/A	4 cm	10YR 4/3, brown	n/a
Ap	3-5 cm	10YR 5/3, brown	silt loam
Bt	10 cm+	10YR 5/4, yellowish brown	silty clay loam

In total, 60 artifacts were recovered from Locus A during the Phase II study. These include 55 debitage (50 quartz, three rhyolite, and two chert), two quartz bifaces (one early stage and one late stage), two quartz cores, and one possible quartz fire-cracked rock. The early stage biface has minimal retouch and appears to have been abandoned before it was completed. The late stage biface was recovered from the ground surface and is an unfinished tool; it is unclear from its morphology if it was intended to be a triangular projectile point or a hafted endscraper. All artifacts were recovered from the O/A and Ap (plowzone) Horizons and were recovered from across the 2-acre area. No cultural features were identified and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Locus A during the Phase II study.

Locus B

Locus B is less than 1 acre in size and is located in the southwestern portion of the site (Figure 1). The area is dissected by numerous feeders into Fairland Branch and has not been plowed. Bedell and LeeDecker (2005) excavated 17 STPs at 10-m and 20-m intervals during the Phase I Survey and Locus B was defined based on five positive STPs. Testing produced 46 artifacts (44 debitage, one core, and one biface). Artifact density averaged one artifact per STP; the highest was 19 artifacts from one STP.

During the Phase II study, 30 STPs were excavated at a 10-m interval. Four TUs were placed in areas of apparent artifact concentrations. Soil stratigraphy consists of the following:

Soil Horizon	Thickness	Munsell Color	Soil Texture
O	5 cm	10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown	n/a
A	3-5 cm	10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown	silt loam
E	10-20 cm	2.5Y 6/2, light brownish gray	sandy loam
Bt	10 cm+	2.5Y 6/4, light yellowish brown	sandy clay loam

In total, 104 artifacts were recovered from Locus B during the Phase II study. These include 94 debitage (88 quartz, five quartzite, and one rhyolite), one untypeable quartz projectile point, eight quartz cores, and one copper alloy gun shell casing. The projectile point appears to be a stemmed point that was broken and reworked. Its crude and reworked state makes typing difficult; however, the point may date to the Late Archaic Period. The cores and debitage are for the most part cobble quartz which was likely procured from the stream bed of nearby Fairland Branch. Artifacts were recovered from the shallow A Horizon and the upper 10 cm of the E Horizon. No cultural features were identified and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Locus B during the Phase II study.

Locus C

Locus C is located in the eastern portion of the site (Figure 1). As defined by Bedell and LeeDecker (2005) Locus C is approximately 0.9 acres in size; based on the results of the Phase II testing, the locus has been expanded to 3.5 acres to include the historic component. During the Phase I Survey, 67 STPs were excavated at 10-m and 20-m intervals. Locus C was defined based on surface-collected material and a cluster of STPs containing a low density of prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric artifacts (n=51) recovered from Locus C during the Phase I survey include:

47 debitage; two projectile points; and two bifaces. The projectile points were collected from the ground surface along disturbed trails used by all-terrain vehicles. Historic artifacts (n=38) recovered from Locus C during the Phase I survey include: 22 ceramic (whiteware, yellowware, porcelain, stoneware); 10 bottle glass; two unidentified nails; one window glass; one glass button; one clothing rivet; and one accordion plate fragment.

Phase II – Prehistoric Component

The prehistoric component of Locus C (exclusive of the house area) appears to have been plowed. In addition, the ridgetop is deflated and the sideslopes and floodplain contain relatively recent (i.e., within the past 100 years) slopewash/flood deposits. Soil stratigraphy varied according to topography as follows:

Location	Soil Horizon	Thickness	Munsell Color	Soil Texture
Ridgetop	O/A	4-6 cm	10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown	loamy sand with 5% schist
	BC	20 cm+	10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown	sandy clay loam with 10-40% schist
Sideslope	O/A	6 cm	10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown	loamy sand
	Ap	10-20 cm	10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown	loamy sand
	Bt1	30-32 cm	10YR 5/4, yellowish brown	sandy clay loam
	Bt2	10 cm+	7.5YR 5/6, strong brown	sandy clay loam

The Ap Horizon noted in the sideslope deposits is loosely consolidated loamy sands that appear to represent a mix of plowed soils and slopewash deposits. All artifacts were recovered from the O/A and Ap Horizons. Prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from the same levels which further indicates disturbance from plowing or slopewash.

In total, 163 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Locus C during the Phase II study. These include 156 quartz debitage, five quartz cores, one quartz biface and one quartz projectile point. Few debitage were recovered from the house area; however, the quartz projectile point, a Savannah River Broadspear, was recovered in association with a large quartz crystal from the burn layer within the house foundation. It is unknown whether this projectile point was historically recovered from a nearby prehistoric component or brought in from elsewhere. No prehistoric cultural features were identified and no other diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Locus C during the Phase II study.

Phase II – Historic Component

The fieldstone foundation and bottle dump identified during the Phase I study (Bedell and LeeDecker 2005) are part of a small African American occupation that dates to approximately 1870-1915. The dry-laid fieldstone foundation (Feature 3) measures approximately 15 x 21 feet (4.5 x 6 m) in size. A chimney was located at the north/northeast end of the structure and appears to have been of fieldstone and brick construction (i.e., fieldstone hearth and brick

chimney). A burn layer (Feature 2) is located within the footprint of Feature 3. The "bottle dump" is a root cellar (Feature 1) that measures approximately 13 x 13 feet (4 x 4 m) in size. The cellar appears to have been re-used as a trash dump after the house was abandoned, likely sometime between the 1960s and 1980s. A possible sheet midden or trash dump is located southeast of the foundation.

Soils in the area of the house are different from the ridge area to the north and the slope areas to the west and south. They do not appear to have been plowed and consist of a thin A Horizon directly overlying a B Horizon. The artifacts appear to be confined to the A Horizon and upper 5-10 cm of the B Horizon.

Hundreds of artifacts were recovered in association with the house foundations during the Phase II study; cataloguing and analysis are ongoing, but preliminary results show that kitchen and architectural artifacts comprise the bulk of the assemblage. Kitchen artifacts include whiteware, yellowware, white granite, stoneware, and a variety of table and bottle glass. Architectural artifacts include cut and wire nails. Other artifacts recovered from within the house foundation include personal artifacts such as buttons, rivets, and coins. Several marbles and porcelain doll parts have been recovered from the yard areas.

Background Research

The site appears to have been part of a tract patented in 1724 called "Prospect of Peace" (Maryland State Archives, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber EBP6, 367, 1869). Research into 18th and early 19th century ownership of this parcel is ongoing. Historic records indicate the land was owned by Ann M. Downs (a white woman) during the mid-19th century. Downs was a descendent of one of the early land holders in the area and appears to have resided on another property. In 1869 Downs sold 8.75 acres (which includes site 18MO609) to Melinda Jackson, an African American woman (Maryland State Archives, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber EBP6, 367, 1869). The 1878 Hopkins map shows a property in the location of 18MO609 that is labeled "Mrs. Jackson's Hrs."

In the 1870 census, Melinda Jackson is listed as the head of household with five children ranging in age from 5 to 15 (The Generations Network, Inc. 2008). At 42, her occupation is listed as "keeps house" and she had very modest real estate valued at only $200.00 and no personal estate. The value suggests that her house was modest and the property small. In an area characterized by large farms occupied by white families, she was a African American woman who owned property. The family was also supported by Melinda's 15-year-old son George who was listed as a farm laborer (The Generations Network, Inc. 2008). It is unclear what type of farming he was doing or where he was working. Further research may help answer these questions.

In Montgomery County, African American homesteads would have typically consisted of a dwelling house, a privy, a meat house, a hen house, and a hog pen (McDaniel 1979:28,95). In addition, all, or a combination of the following, would also be part of a small farmstead, depending upon the size of the parcel: stable; pasture; milk house; corn or feed house; garden; orchard; corn field; hay field; and well or spring (McDaniel 1979:28,95). The first-generation dwelling houses themselves were initially simple two-story log buildings consisting of two rooms on each floor (McDaniel 1979:25). By the late 19th century the dwelling houses were generally larger wood-frame buildings with a central hall, an ell, and a front porch (McDaniel

1979:26). In many cases, these houses were built by the owners themselves, who carried with them carpentry skills learned on the plantation (McDaniel 1979:26). Although the African American communities were unique and clearly distinguishable entities, by the turn of the 20th century there were no appreciable formal differences between the rural houses of African Americans and those of white residents of similar socioeconomic status in the county (McDaniel 1979:30).

The small size of the parcels purchased by freed slaves prohibited anything but a subsistence living from the land. Consequently, African American men maintained regular occupations or day jobs to earn money for the family. Census records (The Generations Network, Inc. 2008) during the later 19th century indicate that most African American men in Montgomery County were farm laborers, farm hands, or day laborers, although a few men owned farms large enough to be identified as farmers in their own right. African American men were skilled in various trades and are listed in the census as carpenters, blacksmiths, and wheelrights, among other professions (The Generations Network, Inc. 2008).

Although the research is ongoing, it appears that Melinda Jackson's children occupied the site after her death according to the reference to "Mrs. Jackson's Hrs." on G.M. Hopkins (1879) *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Montgomery*. Based upon the archeology (e.g., a 1909 coin), it appears the house burned and was abandoned sometime after 1909. Research is ongoing to determine whether Melinda Jackson's descendants currently live in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The prehistoric components at site 18MO609 represent a series of short-term resource procurement camps dating from the Middle Archaic through the Early Woodland Periods (6000 BC-AD 200). The lithic assemblage indicates cobble quartz reduction was conducted on the site. Given the site's location along Fairland Branch, it is likely the prehistoric inhabitants were using the area to procure both lithic and food resources. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered at low densities from across the approximately 11-acre site area, and were recovered from deflated soils or plowed contexts. The paucity of diagnostic artifacts, lack of features, and questionable contexts severely limit the research potential of the prehistoric component. The prehistoric components do not contribute to the eligibility of the site and therefore are recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The historic component at 18MO609 falls within the following Maryland Historic Contexts: Agricultural/Industrial Transition (AD 1815-1870) and Industrial/Urban Dominance (AD 1870-1930). The primary occupation of the site appears to date from ca. 1880-1915, and so falls within the Industrial/Urban Dominance theme.

Data recovered during the Phase II Evaluation indicate the historic component can address a variety of research questions related to post-Civil War African American lifeways in rural Montgomery County. The historic component falls within the agriculture theme as outlined in the Maryland Comprehensive State Plan (Maryland Historical Trust 2005). Specific research questions that could be addressed through further excavations at site 18MO609 are:

- Can we determine if and how the site is associated with plantations in the area?
- Was the former house a slave dwelling that became a freed-person's dwelling?
- Can we determine the historic site layout (e.g., location of outbuildings and features in association with the house foundation)?
- If outbuildings are identified, what was there function?
- What construction methods were used at the site and do they reflect regional trends for the period?
- Are activity areas within the house evident in the archaeological record?
- What are the occupant's class and social status based on artifact and faunal analysis?
- How were the site's occupants participating in the local economy?
- How would this compare to contemporaneous sites in the region?
- Given the direct indications of ethnicity at the site (e.g., historic records, crystals), what additional data can we add to the existing literature on African Americans who held on to African based religious practices and beliefs?
- Since Mrs. Jackson owned the property for a period of time in the 19th century can we differentiate that occupation from those of her descendents?
- If personal artifacts are submitted for nuclear and/or mitochondrial DNA testing, what can we learn from the information derived from the results (i.e., maternal lineage and/or sex of individuals)?
- How did she make a living? Does the number of clothing related artifacts suggest that she was a seamstress, dressmaker, or milner?
- Is gender visible in the archeological record of the site? If so, how and to what extent?
- Are the known children at the site archeologically represented? If so, how and to what extent?
- Are there indications of activity areas within the house and yard areas?
- Is there indication of consumer behavior preferences?
- Were the site's occupants purchasing goods produced in Europe, across America, and/or locally?
- Is there evidence of foodway patterns and preferences?
- What information can be deduced about the size, construction materials, and uses of the structures? Does the architectural data fit within regional patterns?
- How does the site reflect the general trends of the Agricultural/Industrial Transition (AD 1815-1870) and Industrial/Urban Dominance (AD 1870-1930) Periods in the region?

RESEARCH DESIGN

Background Research

Additional background research will be undertaken to supplement the historic context completed during the Phase II study and to assist with the field and laboratory investigations. This research will include the synthesis of technical reports and articles on archeological investigations at contemporary sites in the larger region. A focus will be on sites in the Central Maryland Piedmont. Visits will be made to the Maryland State Archives, the Montgomery County Courthouse, the Enoch Pratt Library, local and regional libraries, the Maryland Historical Trust, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, as appropriate.

Records at various facilities may further detail the lives of Mrs. Jackson, her children, and descendents. They may also clarify whether Mrs. Jackson was a freed slave associated with a plantation in the area. Using the records information, a search for descendents will be made. If they are identified and willing, an oral history will be taken to further develop the historic context of the site.

Field Methods

The data recovery will be focused on the small portion of Locus C that contains the house foundations, cellar, and yard areas. The house area is approximately 0.34 acres. Phase III investigations will consist of the excavation of up to 65 1-x-1 meter test units (TUs). Approximately 20 TUs will be excavated within the Feature 3 house foundations; these TUs will be focused on the Feature 2 burn layer as well as any other potential features located within Feature 3. These 20 TUs will represent a 100 percent sample of the house interior. An additional seven TUs will be excavated immediately outside of the foundation to determine if builder's trenches or other associated features are present. No more than eight TUs will be excavated within or immediately surrounding the Feature 1 cellar. No more than 30 TUs will be excavated within the yard areas.

TU excavation will provide a larger artifact sample, a clearer picture of the site stratigraphy, and more opportunity for the identification of cultural features. TUs will be hand-excavated according to natural or cultural strata to the level of culturally sterile subsoil (note: excavation will not proceed into subsoil since no artifacts were recovered from subsoil during the Phase II study). Excavated soils will be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural materials. Artifacts will be placed in bags labeled with the provenience, date, and excavators' initials. The locations of test units, features, and related observations will be recorded on a map of the project area. Documentation will also include detailed narrative notes (TU forms, feature forms, and Principal Investigator and Field Director notebooks), plans and profile illustrations, and photographs.

Detailed notes on the features will be taken. A field map will be produced to document the location of TUs and features. All artifacts will be taken to the URS lab and processed, cataloged, and prepared for curation as outlined in the lab section below. It is estimated that no more than 10,000 artifacts will be recovered from this site.

Feature Excavation

For the purposes of this workplan, URS estimates that no more than 10 cultural features of small to moderate size will be excavated, and no more than two large features will be sampled (not including the foundation and cellar). All cultural features other than Features 1, 2, and 3 will be mapped, bisected, profiled, and photographed per standard feature excavation techniques. The Feature 1 cellar will be at least half sampled and the Feature 3 foundation area will be fully excavated. A backhoe or other mechanized machinery may be used to remove the modern trash from Feature 1. This will be conducted under the supervision of the Field Director.

All features will be numbered sequentially. Documentation of features will include mapping and photographing in both plan and profile views, and narrative notes on feature forms describing the features' shapes and dimensions, contents/inclusions, soil textures and colors, elevations,

artifacts, samples, and interpretation/feature types. Up to 50 5-liter flotation samples will be taken from feature contexts.

Structural features associated with domestic buildings and outbuildings are likely to be identified at the site. The creation and use of structures results in various features that provide information about the people who used or occupied the structure, as well as the type of construction methods used. Not only brick and stone foundations and footings, but earthen features such as postholes and trenches are included in this classification.

Larger features such as wells, cisterns, privies, and trash pits were associated with the management of animal, human, and household waste. Because privy, well, and cistern features often extend far into the ground, they often survive in truncated form under plowed surfaces or later structures. Wells and cisterns were created to sustain humans and livestock, while privies and trash pits were created to manage waste.

Yard areas were also used as an extension of the home. Various household activities took place in these spaces as weather permitted including, for example, dying, soap-making, and butchering. In addition, meals and social activities might also take place in yards. Yard areas were also used for trash disposal. Interior cellar spaces often were used for household functions. Artifacts lost or discarded during such activities are often present in yards and on earthen floors.

Artifact patterning also may be used to identify activity areas within each site. These patterns may be given feature numbers if doing so seems appropriate. URS assumes that no wells or cisterns will be excavated.

Ground Penetration Radar (GPR)

Other than the cellar and house foundation, no cultural features were identified at the site, and as such, GPR will be used to locate and delineate buried cultural features. GPR is useful in mapping and locating subsurface features and stratigraphy under a variety of conditions, and can be used to locate features such as privies, foundations, graves, or pit features.

The GPR method involves transmitting relatively high-frequency electromagnetic pulses into the subsurface using a transducer antenna, and recording the subsequent signal from reflected and refracted electromagnetic energy using a receiving antenna. The electromagnetic pulses, or radar waves, are influenced by many factors in the subsurface.

Continuous GPR data will be collected along parallel transects with a nominal spacing of 1 meter. GPR data will be collected along both the north-south and east-west oriented grid lines to increase the resolution of the depth slices. The distances along the GPR lines are recorded using an odometer wheel attached to the GPR system. The starting and ending points for each GPR line will be recorded and compared to the relative position of the odometer wheel distances to ensure the accuracy of the positioning of the lines.

The GPR data will be analyzed line by line, noting any potential stratigraphic breaks that could be indicative of walls or pit features. A table of X, Y, and Z positions (referencing a local site grid system) will be included in the analysis. The GPR data will be analyzed and any anomalies detected will be investigated to determine if the anomalies represent cultural features.

Anomalies will be tested either with STPs or TUs, depending on the size of the anomaly. If anomalies are determined to be cultural features, they will be assigned feature numbers and treated as discussed above in the *Feature Excavation* section.

Laboratory Analyses

The majority of artifacts will be cleaned as appropriate and in accordance with the standards of the MAC Lab. The artifacts will be sealed in clean 4-mil plastic bags, with provenience data recorded on the outside of each bag. Cultural materials will be separated into historic and prehistoric, should the latter be present. Each artifact will be identified and classified by material, type, and distinguishing attributes. Specific analytical procedures are given below. Cataloging of the assemblage will use a customized Microsoft Access database program.

A sample of artifacts (e.g., tobacco pipe stems, syringes, food containers) will be submitted for forensic analysis and will be treated under a separate cleaning and processing protocol as discussed below. A sample of artifacts also will be selected for conservation (e.g., coins or delicate artifacts).

Forensic Analysis (DNA and Residue)

Artifacts falling within the personal group (e.g., syringes or pipe stems) will not be cleaned until a sample has been selected for DNA analysis. In addition, an appropriate sample of kitchen artifacts (e.g., ceramics and bottle/table glass) will not be cleaned and will be considered for residue analysis. These artifacts will be sampled and sealed in bags in the field according to protocols outlined in Dixon (2006), Schablitsky (2006), and Schablitsky et al. (2006). These protocols include having a sterile kit in the field (paper envelopes and bags, forceps, writing utensils, latex gloves, face masks). The Field Director, or other designated person, will be responsible for collecting all artifacts to be submitted for DNA analysis. Sampling procedures will include use of a new pair of gloves and forceps for each sample collected, as well as maintaining, as much as possible, sterile sampling and storage procedures. A field protocol, based on the aforementioned references will by produced for field and laboratory use to ensure all members of the team conform to standardized protocols.

Faunal Analysis

Faunal analysis will consist of basic sorting, specific identification of faunal remains, and quantification by count, and weight. The Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) represented will be calculated if possible. Faunal remains will be identified to genus and species whenever possible and to the most specific taxonomic grouping otherwise. Faunal assemblages will also be examined for modification, including butchering marks, burning damage, calcination, post-depositional rodent and carnivore gnawing, and bone pathologies. The findings will be compared with published and unpublished zooarcheological reports if possible, and to historical data on 19th and 20th century foodways. It is anticipated that no more than 500 faunal samples will be recovered and subject to detailed analysis. URS will rely on a subcontractor to perform this faunal analysis.

Archeobotanical Analysis

Archeobotanical analyses will be conducted by Kathleen Furgerson, MA, in the URS Gaithersburg Archeological Laboratory. The archeobotanical analysis may provide information on the historic diet and/or the environment. It is assumed that no more than 500 identifiable botanical remains will be recovered for identification and analysis.

Five-liter (approximate) volumetric samples will be taken from excavated feature contexts and floated. For the burned layer within the house foundation, one 5-liter sample will be taken from each 1-x-1 m TU to determine possible activity areas. Each sample will be sorted into light and heavy fractions. Since there are burned deposits on the site, analysis will be undertaken on both uncarbonized and carbonized plant remains. Uncarbonized remains will be carefully examined to differentiate between modern "background noise" (e.g., weed species with no known historic uses) and culturally meaningful remains. Plant material will be sorted, counted, and weighed by material class.

Detailed taxonomic analyses will be done for seeds, nutshell, and wood. If the quantity of remains is unusually high, a subsample may be chosen for detailed analysis. Subsample sizes will be determined based on the quantity of remains recovered from flotation. In addition, high counts of macroplant remains may be tabulated on a presence/absence basis. Identifications will be based on comparative collections as well as on various keys and manuals (e.g., Martin and Barkley 1961; Montgomery 1977; Panshin and De Zeeuw 1980; Young and Young 1992).

Artifact Conservation

A sample of artifacts will be selected for conservation and will be conserved by Mr. Anthony Randolph, MA, Archeological Conservator at the URS Gaithersburg laboratory. The conservation protocol will include a conditions assessment, pre-treatment documentation, treatments, storage recommendations, and photographic documentation throughout the process. It is assumed that no more than 50 artifacts will undergo conservation.

DRAFT REPORT PREPARATION

A technical report and interpretive overview that integrates the new data with those obtained earlier will be prepared. Twelve copies of the draft report will be submitted. The draft report will present information including, but not limited to:

1. Information needs that have been addressed through data recovery of the site, and integration of the work results into a state or regional synthesis;
2. How data discovered during these excavations will contribute to the understanding of cultural resources in the Central Maryland Piedmont; and
3. How data discovered during these excavations will contribute to our understanding of the history of the region.

The report will comply with the standards of *American Antiquity*, with the Department of Interior's "Format Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Programs" (42 FR 5377-79, January 28, 1977), and with *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Coe 1994).

FINAL REPORT PREPARATION

A final technical report will be prepared that addresses the comments made by the SHA and MHT within 30 days of receipt of comments on the draft report. The Final Report will be a single-spaced, high quality product with black and white and color graphics and GBC white binding. Twenty-one copies of the final report will be prepared. The distribution of these reports will be undertaken in consultation with SHA and MHT. The final report will be distributed as follows (SHA's report submittal guidelines):

- Thirteen (13) copies will be sent to repositories identified by the SHA archeologist. A cover letter, distributed under consultant letterhead on SHA's behalf, will accompany these reports with a carbon copy (without attachment) to the SHA archeologist.

- Eight (8) hard copies (7 with white comb binding and 1 unbound) will be sent to the SHA archeologist for distribution to the review agencies and retention by SHA.

Maryland Historical Trust:	2 copies
FHWA:	1 copy
Consulting Parties:	2 copies
SHA:	3 copies

- An electronic version contained on a compact disc(s) containing the final report and an abstract will be sent to SHA and MHT. The report and abstract will be saved as both a PDF and as a Word document with a minimum 300 dpi resolution. The report and associated figures, tables, and appendices will be saved as a single document.

DISPOSITION OF RECORDS AND MATERIALS

All records resulting from the Phase II and III excavations will be prepared for curation in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the MAC Lab. Upon completion of the project, the artifacts and accompanying documentation will be turned over to the MAC Lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND INTERPRETATION

The public outreach portion of this project proposes to reach the widest possible audience through several different venues. Furthermore, the dissemination of information on the 18MO609 site will be carried out by URS and the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Media Event (Spring 2008)

One media event will be planned and carried out by SHA after the completion of the fieldwork. This event will occur in URS' archeology lab or other facility and will focus on the artifacts and, if possible, oral histories with descendents of Melinda Jackson. The SHA Office of Communications will be responsible for drafting press releases, coordinating with reporters, and handling the logistics of directing the media to the facility. A representative from the SHA cultural resources section will lead the discussions for members of the media.

ICC Website

Currently, an informational website on the ICC project exists at address: http://www.iccproject.com/. This website contains a map of the project along with frequently requested information on contract information, environmental programs, and FAQs. URS will draft a 2 page informational report on the 18MO609 project that will include a justification for the excavation, a description of the site, newly discovered information, and a discussion of the findings. Additionally, 10 photographs, that include archeologists, diagnostic artifacts, and features, will be submitted, along with the report, to SHA for posting on this website by December 2008.

SHA Symposium

A symposium at the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings will be planned for 2009 as a joint effort by SHA and URS. Proposed topics for the symposium include presenting results of the archeobotanical, faunal, conservation, and forensic analyses, presentation of the results of the archeological investigations, and results of the historic research.

Cultural Resources Booth at Maryland State Fair, August-September 2008

Each year, SHA organizes an informational booth to display at the Maryland State Fair. SHA will be responsible for renting additional space at the fair to display their new booth on cultural resources. Additionally, information on site 18MO609 will also be made available to the public.

Montgomery County School District Visits

Outreach to schools is a very important and an effective way to educate children on archeology and the history of their area. URS will coordinate with the Montgomery County school system and arrange a time and date to make 3 separate, 45 minute presentations on local archeology and findings from site 18MO609. At least three different schools will be included in this outreach effort. Visits to these schools will be completed by December 2008.

Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission Presentation

M-NCPPC was created by the Maryland General Assembly in 1927 to develop and operate public park systems and provide land use planning for the physical development of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. Additionally, they operate the public recreation program in Prince George's County. M-NCPPC has been very interested and involved in the ICC project. After coordination with M-NCPPC, URS will arrange a time and date to present the background, findings, and interpretations of site 18MO609 to all interested staff members. The talk, which may be held during the lunch hour, will include a PowerPoint presentation.

Archeological Exhibit

A traveling exhibit will be prepared to provide opportunities for the public to view the artifacts and information from site 18MO609. It is anticipated that the exhibit will be show at the

Reginald F. Lewis museum in Baltimore or similar museum. At the discretion of SHA, it may also be shown at schools or other public forums as determined appropriate.

COORDINATION AND REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor will adhere to the professional requirements set forth in Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Principal Investigator, Ms. Kathleen Furgerson, will be responsible for the technical quality of the work. Ms. Furgerson has over 23 years of archeological experience in the eastern United States and Mid-Atlantic and has directed archeological testing and excavations on numerous historic sites, including 18th and 19th century domestic occupations in Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties. Ms. Furgerson or Ms. Varna Boyd, URS' Archeology Team Leader, will be responsible for coordinating with the appropriate parties regarding the project's progress. During the course of the fieldwork Ms. Furgerson will submit e-mail updates to SHA to keep them informed of project progress and schedule. An on-site meeting at the end of the field investigations will be held with SHA and MHT. A management summary will be submitted to SHA and MHT four weeks after the end-of-fieldwork meeting.

SCHEDULE

Field investigations will begin as soon as the Phase III data recovery plan is approved by MHT. Extended Phase II investigations are on-going. It is anticipated that fieldwork will be completed by April 1, 2008, weather permitting. The field schedule may be adjusted depending on SHA's needs and the proposed ICC construction schedule. It is expected that analysis and report preparation will take approximately 50 weeks, upon which a draft report will be submitted to SHA. A final report will be submitted within 60 days of receipt of all draft report comments. Curation activities will take another eight weeks.

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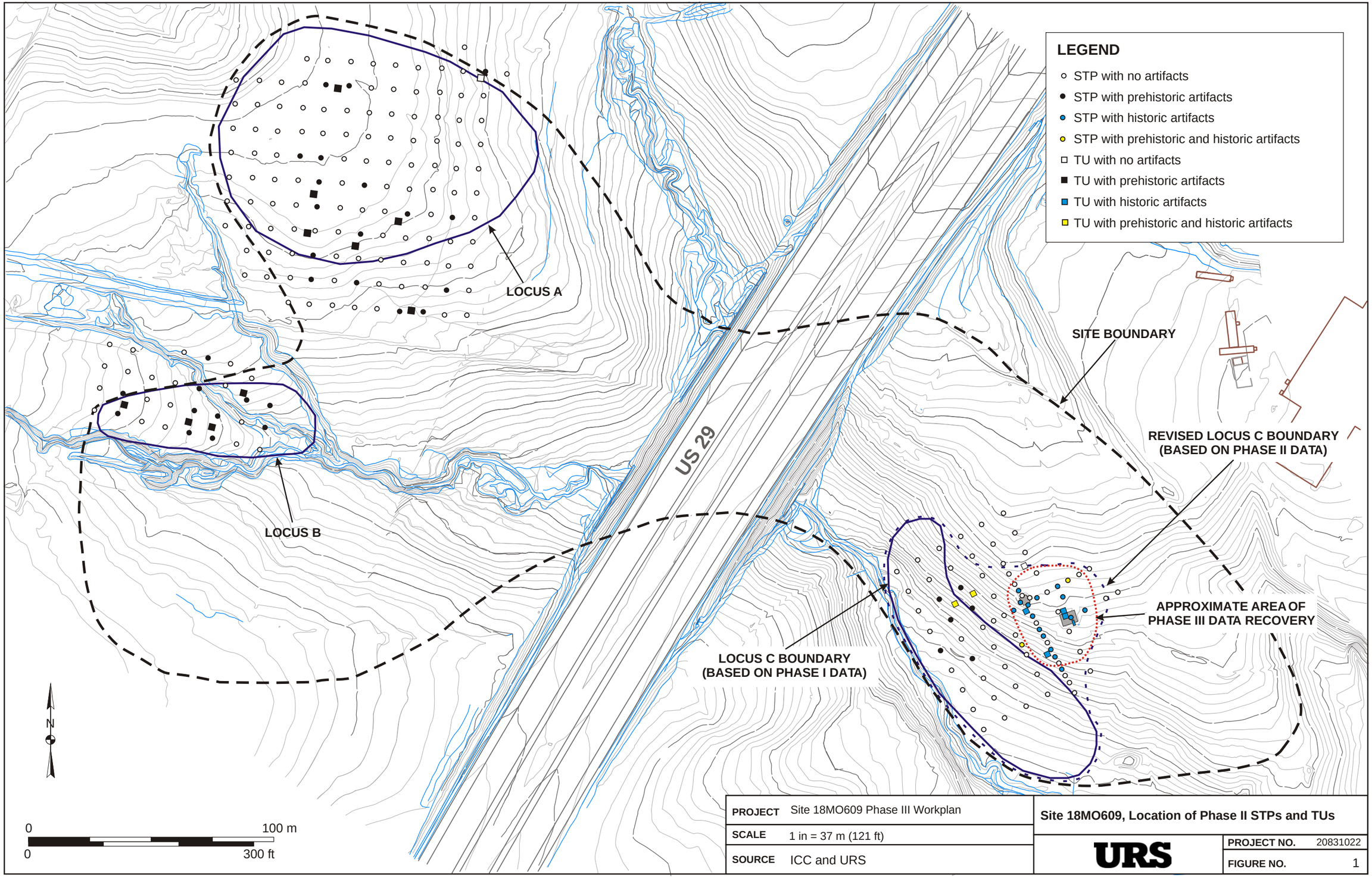
FIGURES

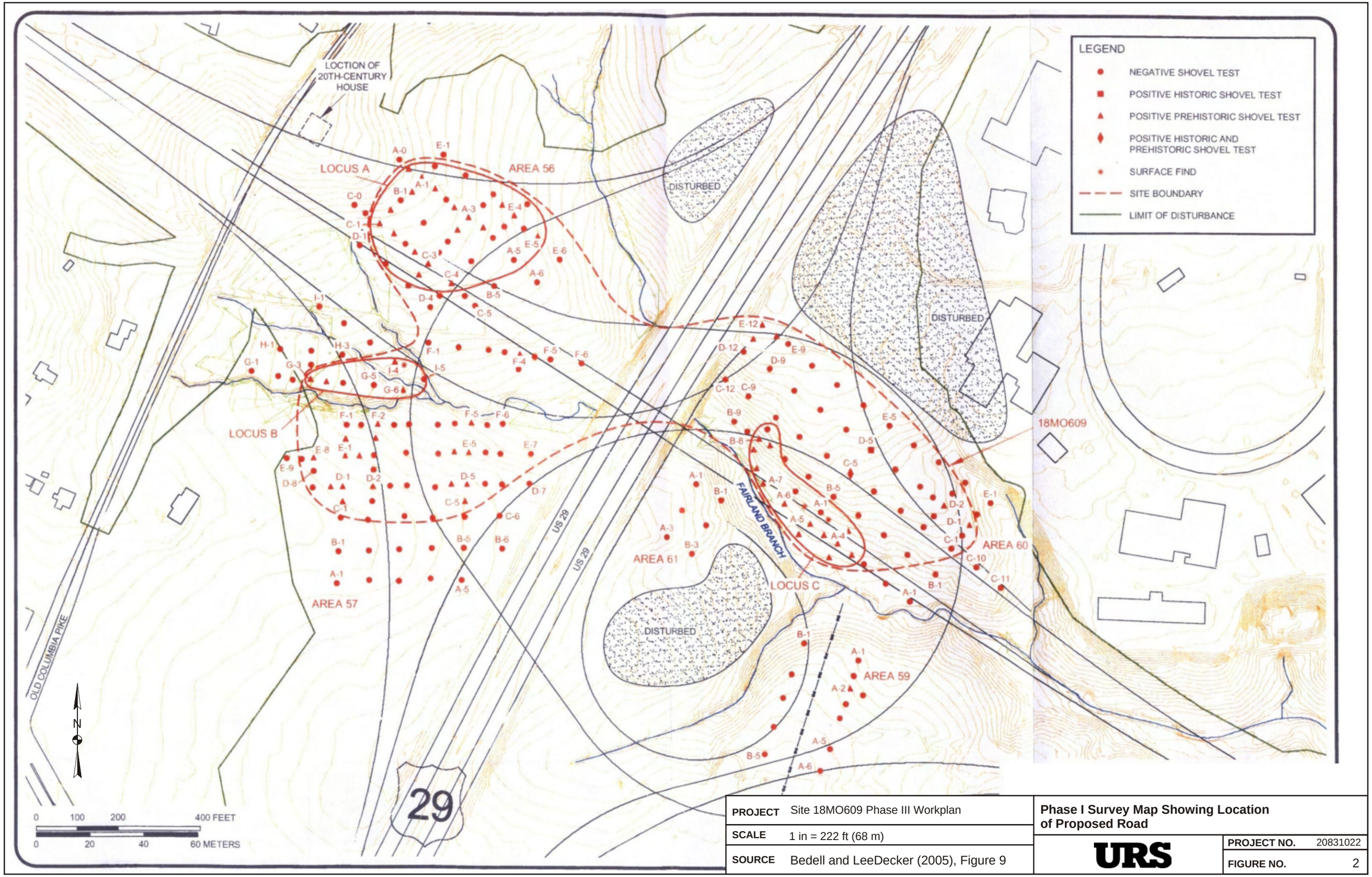


PROJECT	Site 18MO609 Phase III Workplan
SCALE	1 in = 37 m (121 ft)
SOURCE	ICC and URS

Site 18MO609, Location of Phase II STPs and TUs

URS

PROJECT NO.	20831022
FIGURE NO.	1



PROJECT	Site 18MO609 Phase III Workplan
SCALE	1 in = 222 ft (68 m)
SOURCE	Bedell and LeeDecker (2005), Figure 9

Phase I Survey Map Showing Location of Proposed Road

URS

PROJECT NO.	20831022
FIGURE NO.	2

APPENDIX C:

WILL OF ZACHARIAH DOWNS

In the name of God Amen I Zachariah Downs of Montgomery
County in the State of Maryland being Old & infirm but
of sound & disposing mind memory & understanding Considering
the Certainty of Death & the uncertainty of the time thereof and
being desirous to settle my worldly affairs & thereby be the better prepared
to leave this world whenever it shall please God to Call me hence
do therefore make & publish this my last will & Testament in
manner and form following. To Wit

First I Commit my soul into
the hands of Almighty God & my body to the Earth to be decently
buried at the Discretion of my Executors herein after named, & after
debts & Funeral expences are paid & of which it is my will & request
that all my Just debts shall be paid, my wearing apparrel I
leave wholly to be disposed of at the discretion of my Executors, I give &
bequeath to my Daughter Ann Magruder Downs & to her heirs & assigns
forever one Hundred acres of Land whereon I now live Called Prospect of
Peace, which shall be laid out on the east End of said tract of Land
including the whole of the wood Land at that end also including all
the orchard & dwelling house's & spring house, provided she first gives up
a Bond to my Executors that she holds against me of two Hundred &
Eighty eight Dollars & Eighty nine Cents to be by them destroyed & not men-
tioned or Considered after as any part of my Estate In any manner
whatever, I also will to Ann Magruder Downs one of my Slave women
named Rachel to her & her heirs and assigns & one good Feather Bed & Comm
furniture & it is my will. Also that Richard M. Downs shall have
my two Slave Children named Caline & Sarah at the appraisements to
him his heirs & assigns, & I give to Richard M. Downs one good feather Bed and
Common furniture And it is my will that my slaves which
I now hold & possess both male & female shall go out free & be
set fully at liberty as they shall arive at the age of thirty seven
years, Viz Estimating now at the following ages Rachel
aged twenty nine years & three months, Robert aged twenty seven
years & three months, Christiana aged twenty five years & three months
David aged twenty three years & three months,

& Susanah aged twenty one years & three months It is my will that the Chil-
-dren of the aforesaid mentioned slaves & all those born hereafter or their
Increase shall go out free & be set fully at liberty as they shall
arive at the age of thirty five years, Vizt. Estimating now at the
following ages, Calline aged nine years & three months, Sarah aged six
years & six months, Maryann aged five years & one month, Amma aged one year
& ten months Malinda aged four months, & that the slaves or negroes above men-
-tioned shall not be transfered from this state to any other state of the union
by any person or persons whatever, or who may hereafter possess them after
my decease, either by sale barter or traffic During the time of their servi-
-tude or for which they are bound
residue of my Estate real & personal I give & bequeath all the rest among my seven Children
to Wit Benjamin Downs, Ann M Downs, John Downs Richard M Downs,
Elizabeth Wheeler, William Downs & Leanah Jones, share & share alike
And lastly I do hereby Constitute & appoint my two sons Benjamin
Downs & Richard M Downs Executors of this my last will & Testament
revoking & annulling all former wills by me made ratifying and Con-
-firming this & none other to be my last will & Testament In Testimo-
-ny whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed my seal this
twenty fourth day of march Eighteen Hundred and twenty six

Signed, seald, Published, and Declared, by Zachariah Downs the above named Testator, as & for his last will and Testament in the presence of us who at his request & in his presence & in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witness's thereto

Zachariah his × mark Downs (seal)

witness

Burgess Culver
Joshua his × mark Brown
Thomas Marlow

Montgomery County to wit. on the 15th. day of February 1831 came Burgess Culver and Thomas Marlow two of the Subscribing Witnesses to the within last Will and Testament of Zachariah Downs late of said County deceased and severally made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that they did see the testatar therein named sign and seal this Will and that they heard him publish pronounce and declare the same to be his last Will and testament and that at the time of his sodoing he was to the best of their apprehension of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding and that they respectively Subscribed their names to this Will as Witnesses in the presence and at the request of the testatar, and in the presence of each other, and also in the presence of the other Subscribing Witness thereto — Certified by

Johnson Holland Regr

— 8 sides 80 words

APPENDIX D:

FEATURE CATALOG

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 1

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Activities	Construction tools	Iron	File	2
	Farm tools	Iron	Prong hoe	1
	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron	Handle	1
			Lid	1
			Ring (not jewelry)	2
			Strap	2
	Sewing	Iron +	Safety pin	1
	Storage items	Iron	Can	13
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		2
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	1
			Square nail	1
			Wire nail	1
	Window glass	Glass	Window	33
Clothing	Buttons	Glass	Button	1
		Shell	Button	4
	Fasteners	Iron	Fastener	1
	Shoes	Leather and iron	Possible shoe part	1
Floral	Wood	Wood	Conifer with attached charred mass	2
			Pine family	1
Furniture	Knickknacks	Redware	Flower pot	1
	Lighting	Glass	Lighting	1
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Aluminum	Jar lid	7
		Glass	Bottle	13
			Jar	24
			Lid liner	2
		Glass +	Bottle	1
		White metal and glass	Lid and lid liner	1
	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fragment	1
		Refined earthenware	Fragment	1
	Food containers	Iron	Food can key	1
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	170
	Kitchenware	Iron	Pan	3
Miscellaneous	n/a	Iron	Fragment	28
		Plastic	Fragment	13
		White metal	Foil	1
			Fragment	2
Prehistoric Debitage		Quartz	Non-cortex	1
Personal	Jewelry	Glass	Cabochon	1
	Luggage	Copper alloy +	Luggage latch	5
		White metal +	Luggage latch	2
	Medicine bottles	Glass	Medicine bottle	1
	Toiletries	Glass and possible cork	Perfume applicator rod and stopper	1
		Iron	Curling tongs	1
Total				**353**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION ASSOCIATED WITH FEATURE 1

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron	Bar or strap	1
			Bolt	1
			Magnet	1
			Rod	2
	Stable and barn	Copper alloy +	Buckle	1
		Iron	Horseshoe	1
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		1
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	4
			Nail	2
			Wire nail	3
	Window glass	Glass	Window	10
Clothing	Buckles	Copper alloy +	Buckle	1
	Shoes	Leather and copper alloy	Shoe part	10
Floral	n/a	Wood	Common persimmon	1
			Pine family	4
Furniture	Knickknacks	Porcelain	Fragment	1
	Lighting	Glass	Lamp chimney	2
			Lighting	24
	Stove	Iron	Stove part	4
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Glass	Bottle	1
			Jar	4
			Lid liner	1
	Ceramic	Porcelain	Cup	2
			Fragment	1
		Stoneware	Crock	3
			Fragment	3
		Whiteware	Saucer	1
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	78
Miscellaneous		Iron	Fragment	1
Personal	Jewelry	White metal	Pocket watch cover	2
	Toiletries	Possible celluloid	Hair barrette	2
Total				**173**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Construction tools	Iron	Adjustable monkey wrench		1	1
			Chisel	2	1	3
			File	1	1	2
			Hammer	1		1
			Hammer head	1	1	2
			Possible file	1	1	2
			Saw blade	4		4
	Locks	Iron	Padlock	1	1	2
	Miscellaneous hardware	Ball clay	Threaded tube	1		1
		Ceramic	Threaded tube	1		1
		Copper alloy	Alligator clip		1	1
			Bolt		2	2
			Cap	1	2	3
			Cap or ferrule	1		1
			Collar	2		2
			D-ring	1		1
			Fitting		1	1
			Flange		1	1
			Gear	1		1
			Handle	2		2
			Lid		1	1
			Perforated disc	1		1
			Possible cap	1		1
			Possible fastener	1		1
			Possible plug	1		1
			Possible rivet	1		1
			Possible tool part	1		1
			Ring (not jewelry)	1	2	3
			Rivet	13	3	16
			Screw	2		2
			Spring		2	2
			Sprocket	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Copper alloy	Strip		1	1
			Tube		1	1
			Tube fitting and gasket	1		1
			Twisted wire	1		1
			Valve or spigot	1		1
			Washer	3	6	9
			Wire	3		3
		Copper alloy +	Rivet	1		1
		Iron	Angle iron		1	1
			Bar	11	1	12
			Barbed wire	4		4
			Bolt	19	1	20
			Bracket	2		2
			Can fragment		10	10
			Cap	6	2	8
			Chain	4		4
			Chain link	2	1	3
			Channel bracket	1		1
			Coil	17		17
			Collar/fitting	2		2
			Corner bracket	1		1
			Crimp	1		1
			Cut tack	55	2	57
			Disc	13	1	14
			Eye bolt	4		4
			Eye hook		1	1
			Fastener	3	1	4
			Fence staple	15	10	25
			Fitting	2		2
			Fragment	3		3
			Handle	6	1	7
			Hook	1	2	3

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron	Hook bolt	2		2
			Hose clamp	1	1	2
			Knob	1		1
			Lanyard clip	1		1
			L-bracket	1	1	2
			Lid	24	31	55
			Lid fragment	1		1
			Link	1		1
			Loop		1	1
			Machine part	1		1
			Machinery part	6	1	7
			Mesh		1	1
			Nut	3	1	4
			Nut and washer	1		1
			Possible bolt	1		1
			Possible bolt and washer	1		1
			Possible clasp	1		1
			Possible eye hook	1		1
			Possible fastener	1		1
			Possible handle	3		3
			Possible hook	1		1
			Possible lid	2		2
			Possible machine part		1	1
			Possible nail or button fragment		1	1
			Possible pail	1		1
			Possible pan	8		8
			Possible rivet	3		3
			Possible screw	1	1	2
			Possible screw eye	1		1
			Possible washer	1		1
			Possible wheel	1		1
			Possible wire	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron	Pull handle	1		1
			Railroad spike	3	1	4
			Ring (not jewelry)	8	1	9
			Ring fitting	1		1
			Rivet	14	1	15
			Rod	7	2	9
			Screw	104	28	132
			Screw eye	3		3
			Spike/rod	1		1
			Split ring	1		1
			Split washer	1		1
			Spring		1	1
			Strap	70	7	77
			Tack	8	6	14
			Tack or rivet	1		1
			Unidentified	1		1
			Universal joint	1		1
			Washer	7	2	9
			Weight	1		1
			Wire	148	42	190
			Wire hook	3	1	4
			Wire mesh	120	4	124
			Wire tack	11	9	20
			Wood screw	7	3	10
		Iron +	Lid		1	1
			Strap		1	1
		Iron and copper alloy	Cap	1		1
			Pulley	3		3
		Iron and possible composite	Peg		1	1
		Lead alloy +	Disc		1	1
		Paint	Chip	7		7

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Possible copper alloy	Mechanical component	1		1
		Possible hard rubber	Threaded tube	1		1
		Rubber	Cap	1		1
			Tube	1		1
		Rubber and iron	Disc		1	1
		Unidentified metal	Barbed wire	4		4
			Disc	1		1
			Lid	1		1
			Spring	2		2
			Wire		6	6
		White metal	Cap		1	1
			Chain link	2		2
			Collar	1		1
			Hose clamp	1		1
			Lid	1	1	2
			Ring (not jewelry)		1	1
			Washer	1		1
	Music	Copper alloy	Harmonica part	2	2	4
		Copper alloy and iron	Possible musical instrument part	1		1
		Unidentified metal	Harmonica part	2		2
	Other	White metal	Possible washboard	23		23
			Token	1		1
	Sewing	Bone	Possible sewing tool	2		2
		Copper alloy	Pin	6	10	16
			Possible safety pin	1		1
			Safety pin	8	9	17
			Straight pin	3		3
			Thimble	3	2	5
		Copper alloy +	Straight pin	1		1
		Iron	Pin	3	1	4
			Possible pin fragment	1		1
			Possible sewing machine part	6	1	7

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Sewing	Iron	Safety pin	1		1
			Scissors	2		2
			Sewing machine part	5	2	7
			Sewing machine stand	5		5
			Shoe last		1	1
		Iron +	Safety pin	1	1	2
			Straight pin	1		1
		White metal	Safety pin	2		2
			Thimble	2		2
		Wood	Spool		1	1
	Stable and barn	Copper alloy	Harness bell	1		1
			Jingle bell	1		1
		Copper alloy +	Buckle		1	1
		Iron	Buckle	8	2	10
			Buckle fragment		1	1
			Fastener		1	1
			Horseshoe	3		3
			Horseshoe nail	2		2
			Possible buckle	2		2
			Possible harness hardware	3	1	4
		White metal	Possible harness hardware	1		1
	Storage items	Iron	Barrel hoop	1		1
			Can	132	59	191
			Paint can	1		1
			Possible can	152	2	154
			Possible paint can	2		2
		Unidentified metal	Can		2	2
		White metal	Can	1		1
	Toys	Bone	Die	1	1	2
		Ceramic	Marble	8	1	9
			Marble fragment	1		1
		Glass	Marble	3	2	5

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Toys	Iron	Bicycle pedal	1		1
			Toy gun	1		1
			Toy truck	1		1
		Lead alloy	Toy jockey		1	1
		Porcelain	Doll	1		1
			Doll part	31	3	34
			Possible doll part	3		3
			Toy saucer	5	1	6
			Toy sugar bowl	1		1
			Toy teacup	4	2	6
		Possible stoneware	Marble	1		1
		Stone	Marble	4	2	6
		Unidentified material and metal	Toy part		1	1
		Whiteware	Toy teacup		1	1
		Wood	Domino		3	3
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		79	6	85
		Mortar		68	68	136
		Quartzite +	Foundation stone		1	1
	Door parts	Agateware	Door knob	1		1
		Iron	Door hinge	3	6	9
			Door latch	2		2
		Porcelain	Door knob	8	1	9
	Finishing materials	Ceramic	Possible tile	9		9
			Tile	1		1
		Glass	Tile	1		1
		Iron	Possible flashing	1		1
		Plaster		7	9	16
		Possible caulking		39	6	45
		Possible grout		2		2
		Possible plaster		20		20
		White metal	Flashing		1	1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Architectural	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	5,558	2,508	8,066
			Cut nail and wire nail	2		2
			Nail	1,541	555	2,096
			Square nail	1		1
			Wire nail	1,683	786	2,469
			Wrought nail	1		1
		Iron +	Cut nail		5	5
			Nail		2	2
			Wire nail	1	1	2
		Steel +	Cut nail	1		1
	Other	Ceramic	Pipe	2	2	4
		Iron	Gate latch	1		1
			Hasp	2		2
			Strap hinge		3	3
		Lead alloy	Possible sash weight		1	1
		Stoneware	Possible chimney pot	51	9	60
	Spikes	Iron	Cut spike	1	6	7
			Spike	2		2
			Wire spike	3	4	7
	Window glass	Glass	Window	2,568	2,217	4,785
Arms	Ammunition	Aluminum	Shell casing	1		1
		Copper alloy	Percussion cap	1	3	4
			Shell casing	59	23	82
		Copper alloy +	Shell casing	2	1	3
		Lead alloy	Buck shot	8	19	27
			Bullet	1		1
		Lead alloy +	Bullet	1		1
		Plastic	Shell casing	1		1
	Gun parts	Iron	Flintlock	1		1
			Gun hammer	1		1
			Possible gun part	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Clothing	Beads	Copper alloy	Bullion and sequin	2	1	3
		Glass	Bead	19	35	54
	Buckles	Copper alloy	Buckle	9	5	14
			Buckle fragment	1		1
		Iron	Buckle	18	3	21
			Buckle and suspender clasp	1		1
			Possible buckle	1		1
	Buttons	Bone	Button	10	9	19
			Button fragment	2		2
		Ceramic	Button fragment		1	1
		Copper alloy	Button	39	23	62
			Button fragment	3		3
			Possible button	1	1	2
		Copper alloy +	Button	11	2	13
		Glass	Button	22	5	27
			Possible button	1		1
		Glass +	Button	17	2	19
		Hard rubber	Button	1	5	6
			Button fragment	2		2
		Iron	Button	59	25	84
			Button fragment	2	3	5
			Possible button	6	1	7
		Iron +	Button	4		4
			Possible button	1		1
		Porcelain	Button	285	141	426
			Button fragment	4	2	6
		Possible Bakelite	Button	4	5	9
		Possible copper alloy	Button	4		4
		Possible hard rubber	Button	8	5	13
			Button fragment	2		2
		Possible shell	Button		1	1
		Shell	Button	75	84	159

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Clothing	Buttons	Shell	Button fragment	43	25	68
		Shell +	Button		2	2
		Unidentified	Button	3		3
		Unidentified metal	Button	10	7	17
			Button fragment	3		3
	Corsets	Copper alloy	Corset busk	7		7
			Corset busk fastener	1		1
			Possible corset busk fastener		1	1
		Copper alloy and iron	Corset busk		1	1
		Iron and copper alloy	Corset busk	1	5	6
	Cuff links	Copper alloy	Cuff link	2		2
		Copper alloy +	Cuff link		1	1
	Fabric	Fabric	Fragment	2		2
	Fasteners	Copper alloy	Bar clip	1		1
			Bar tack	1		1
			Clothing eye		3	3
			Clothing fastener	3	1	4
			Clothing hook	3	2	5
			D-ring	1		1
			Possible clothing fastener		1	1
			Possible decorative clasp	1		1
			Possible snap	2		2
			Rivet	1	1	2
			Snap	4		4
			Strap adjuster	3	1	4
			Suspender buckle	1		1
		Iron	Bar clip	2		2
			Bar tack	1		1
			Clothing eye	5		5
			Clothing fastener	1		1
			Clothing hook	5	4	9
			D-ring	2		2

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Clothing	Fasteners	Iron	Garter button	3		3
			Possible bar tack		1	1
			Possible clothing eye	3		3
			Possible clothing hook	1		1
			Possible snap		1	1
			Possible strap adjuster		1	1
			Possible strap keeper	1		1
			Strap adjuster	3		3
			Suspender clasp	3		3
		Iron and copper alloy	Possible clothing fastener	1		1
		Iron, copper alloy, possible plastic	Possible clothing fastener		1	1
	Other	Copper alloy	Aglet	1		1
			Grommet	120	16	136
			Possible grommet		2	2
		Copper alloy +	Grommet	1		1
		Possible copper alloy	Grommet		1	1
		Shell	Fragment	9		9
	Shoes	Copper alloy	Shoe part	6		6
			Shoe tack	6		6
		Copper alloy +	Shoe part	14		14
		Iron	Button hook	2		2
			Fragment	13		13
			Shoe nail	10	3	13
			Shoe tack		7	7
		Leather	Possible shoe part	9		9
			Shoe part	8	1	9
		Leather and iron	Shoe part	6		6
		Leather and unidentified metal	Shoe part		1	1
		Leather, thread, and copper alloy	Shoe part	14		14
		Possible leather +	Possible shoe part	3		3

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Clothing	Studs	Copper alloy	Stud	4		4
		Glass	Possible stud	1		1
			Stud	17	8	25
		Possible Bakelite	Stud		1	1
		Possible bone	Stud		1	1
		Shell	Stud		1	1
		Unidentified metal	Stud		1	1
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Bat	1		1
			Bird	95	46	141
			Black rat		1	1
			Bobwhite quail	1		1
			Cat	2	4	6
			Chicken	16	12	28
			Cow	4	3	7
			Crow/raven	1	1	2
			Deer mouse	2	2	4
			E. box turtle	10		10
			Fish	95	3	98
			Fragment	60	71	131
			Frog/toad	1	1	2
			Gar	1		1
			Harvest mouse		1	1
			Hawk		1	1
			Hispid cotton rat		1	1
			House mouse	1	5	6
			Large mammal	48	23	71
			Mallard duck	1		1
			Medium mammal	4	8	12
			Medium-large mammal	83	55	138
			Mouse/rat	1		1
			Mud/musk turtle		1	1
			Opossum	7		7

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Perch-like fish	6	3	9
			Pheasant/partridge	1		1
			Pig	10	7	17
			Pond turtle	3		3
			Rabbit	46	34	80
			Raccoon	2		2
			Rat	1	2	3
			Rat/mouse		2	2
			Reptile/amphibian	1		1
			Robin		1	1
			Rock dove		1	1
			Rodent		1	1
			Shrew		2	2
			Small mammal	26	18	44
			Squirrel	28	18	46
			Turkey	2		2
			Turkey vulture		1	1
			Turtle	69	8	77
			Unidentified artiodactyl	1		1
			Unidentified bird	1		1
			Unidentified mammal	1	3	4
			Unidentified medium-large mammal	1		1
			Unidentified vertebrate	686	609	1295
			Waterfowl	1	1	2
			Yellow-belly slider	1		1
		Cellulose	Coral	2		2
		Eggshell	Bird	714	1,116	1,830
		Fish scale	Fragment		21	21
		Insect	Fragment	1	2	3
			Weevil		5	5
		Shell	Unidentified bivalve	7	6	13

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Faunal	n/a	Shell	Unidentified shell	2		2
			Unidentified univalve	386	13	399
		Tooth	Cow	2		2
			Horse	1	1	2
			Large mammal	5	2	7
			Medium mammal	1		1
			Medium-large mammal	12	1	13
			Mouse/rat		8	8
			Pig	15	10	25
			Rabbit	2	3	5
			Rodent/rabbit	3	10	13
			Small mammal	4		4
			Squirrel	1		1
			Unidentified artiodactyl		1	1
Floral	Crop	Seed	cf. Gourd family	1		1
			Maize	6	1	7
			Wheat	1	3	4
	Fleshy Fruit		Blackberry	75	18	93
			Cherry	26		26
			Chokeberry	1		1
			Chokecherry	1		1
			Elderberry	4	4	8
			Grape	161	4	165
			Mulberry	1		1
			Peach	3	8	11
			Pear	1		1
			Plum	4	2	6
			Strawberry		87	87
			Sumac		1	1
	Herbaceous		Bean Family	2	4	6
			Bristlegrass	1	3	4
			Catchfly		1	1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Floral	Herbaceous	Seed	Chenopodium/amaranth	1	15	16
			Clammyweed		1	1
			Early yellowrocket		1	1
			Garden orache		2	2
			Goosegrass		2	2
			Grass family	15	23	38
			Green carpetweed	8	94	102
			Hogwort	1		1
			Honeysuckle	14		14
			cf. Honeysuckle	1		1
			Jimsonweed	1	1	2
			Knotweed	3	4	7
			Knotweed family	3	1	4
			Lettuce		1	1
			Lovegrass		1	1
			Milkvetch		1	1
			Nightshade family	9	5	14
			Panicgrass	2		2
			Poke	485	232	717
			Purslane	3	5	8
			St. John's wort		2	2
			Sedge family	1		1
			cf. Sheep Sorrel	1		1
			Smartweed	1	2	3
			Threeseed mercury	3	1	4
			Woodsorrel/oxalis	13	1	14
	Shrub/Tree		cf. Pine Family	2		2
			Silk Tree	2		2
			Spicebush	1		1
			Tuliptree	12,311	44	12,355
	Unidentified		Unidentified	78	14	92

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Floral	Nut	Nutshell	Beech family	27	36	63
			Black walnut	217	109	326
			Hickory	22	6	28
			Possible nutshell	1		1
			Unidentified	15	8	23
	Miscellaneous	n/a	Monocot stem	2		2
			Possible gymnosperm cone scale	1		1
			Amorphous char	80	41	121
			Unidentified floral	124	74	198
	Wood	Wood	American chestnut	321	189	510
			Bark	39	10	49
			Beech		1	1
			Cedar		38	38
			cf. Basswood	1		1
			cf. Cherry	2		2
			Cherry		3	3
			Common persimmon	1		1
			Conifer	37	8	45
			Hardwood	1		1
			Hardwood - diffuse porous	5	1	6
			Hardwood - ring porous	13		13
			Larch		1	1
			Magnolia family	1		1
			Maple	17	3	20
			Oak - red oak group	2		2
			Oak - white oak group	5		5
			Pine	22	11	33
			Pine - cf. southern yellow pine group	1		1
			Pine - southern yellow pine group	81	27	108
			Pine family	106	20	126

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Floral	Wood	Wood	Sycamore	1		1
			Twig	18		18
			Unanalyzed	6,676	2,405	9,081
			Unidentified	269	2	271
			Willow family	10	49	59
Furniture	Clock	Copper alloy	Clock key	2		2
			Clock part	1	39	40
			Possible clock part	7		7
		Glass	Possible clock glass	2	1	3
		Iron	Clock key	1	1	2
			Possible clock part	2		2
		Lead alloy	Possible clock part	1		1
Furniture	Hardware	Copper alloy	Button/knob		1	1
			Catch	1		1
			Furniture hardware	2	1	3
			Furniture tack	3	1	4
			Hinge	1	1	2
			Key hole surround	3		3
			Possible furniture hardware	4	1	5
		Copper alloy +	Drawer pull		1	1
		Iron	Chest lock	3		3
			Drawer pull	1	1	2
			Escutcheon	1		1
			Furniture hardware	4	3	7
			Furniture spring	1	4	5
			Furniture tack	1		1
			Hinge	13	3	16
			Hook	1	1	2
			Possible caster	1		1
			Possible furniture hardware	2	1	3
		Porcelain	Knob	6		6
		Possible silver alloy	Furniture hardware	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Furniture	Hardware	White metal	Face plate	1		1
			Possible lock plate	1		1
	Knickknacks	Ceramic	Possible tile	17	1	18
		Copper alloy	Decorative fragment	2		2
			Frame		1	1
			Photograph matte	2		2
			Possible picture frame	2		2
		Iron	Decorative facing	25		25
		Porcelain	Figurine		1	1
			Fragment	5	2	7
			Possible figurine	2		2
			Possible vase	2		2
	Knickknacks	Unidentified material	Decorative tile	1		1
	Lighting	Copper alloy	Lamp burner	1		1
			Lamp part	4	8	12
			Possible lamp part	2	6	8
		Glass	Lamp chimney	8	7	15
			Lighting	307	213	520
			Possible lamp part		2	2
		Iron and copper alloy	Lamp chimney prong	1		1
		White metal	Lamp or lantern part	5		5
			Lamp part		1	1
	Mirrors	Glass	Mirror	7	8	15
	Other	Glass	Decorative spacer		1	1
			Possible furniture decoration	1		1
		Iron	Adjustment knob	1		1
			Unidentified	1		1
	Pie safe	Unidentified metal	Pie safe panel fragment	95	69	164
			Possible pie safe panel fragment	47	2	49
	Stove	Iron	Possible stove part	12	2	14
			Stove part	11	1	12
		Mica	Possible stove part	3	1	4

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Furniture	Trunks	Iron	Disc	1		1
			Lock cover		1	1
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Cork	Stopper	2	7	9
		Glass	Baking powder bottle	13	1	14
			Bottle	272	50	322
			Jar	44	2	46
			Jar lid	2		2
			Lid liner	52	4	56
			Liquor bottle	11		11
			Wine bottle		2	2
		Iron	Jar lid	1		1
		Iron and rubber	Stopper		1	1
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	White metal	Jar lid	1		1
	Ceramic	Ceramic	Bowl		5	5
			Fragment	293	74	367
		Coarse earthenware	Bowl	1		1
			Fragment		2	2
			Jar	19	1	20
		Creamware	Fragment	1		1
		Hard paste earthenware	Fragment	3	1	4
			Saucer	5		5
		Ironstone	Bowl	9	2	11
			Fragment	1	4	5
			Plate		2	2
			Sugar bowl	1	3	4
		Nottingham	Unidentified	1		1
		Pearlware	Lid	7		7
		Porcelain	Bowl	15		15
			Creamer	2		2
			Cup	4	2	6
			Fragment	37	24	61
			Plate	2	11	13

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Possible pitcher	2		2
			Saucer	37	9	46
		Possible porcelain	Fragment	1	1	2
		Possible white granite	Fragment	3		3
		Possible whiteware	Fragment	7	1	8
		Redware	Fragment	2		2
		Refined earthenware	Fragment	1		1
		Rockingham	Fragment	11	1	12
		Stoneware	Batter bowl	17	10	27
			Bottle	1		1
			Bowl	1		1
			Crock	45	1	46
			Fragment	662	158	820
			Jar	61		61
			Jug	202	32	234
			Possible jug	10	15	25
		White granite	Baker	11	4	15
			Bowl	48	2	50
			Cup	6	1	7
			Fragment	244	160	404
			Pitcher	29	22	51
			Plate	56	23	79
			Platter	10	1	11
			Possible saucer		1	1
			Saucer	7	10	17
			Sugar bowl	7		7
		Whiteware	Baker	11	9	20
			Bowl	28	6	34
			Butter pat	1		1
			Cup	15	2	17
			Dish	2	5	7
			Fragment	668	295	963

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	219	104	323
			Possible canister	1		1
			Possible saucer	1		1
			Saucer	46	22	68
			Shallow bowl	11	8	19
		Whiteware/white granite	Fragment	321		321
			Saucer	3		3
		Yellowware	Bowl	2		2
			Fragment	11	1	12
	Food containers	Copper alloy	Food can key		1	1
		Iron	Food can fragment	1	1	2
			Food can key	7	1	8
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	3,370	928	4,298
	Glassware	Glass	Table glass	60	19	79
			Tumbler	49	31	80
	Kitchenware	Iron	Corkscrew	2		2
			Grater fragment	1		1
			Knife	1	1	2
			Possible fire iron		1	1
			Possible grater	1	5	6
			Possible strainer	1		1
			Pot	1		1
			Pot or crucible		7	7
	Tableware	Bone	Utensil handle	26	3	29
		Copper alloy	Fork	1		1
			Spoon	1	1	2
		Copper alloy +	Knife		1	1
		Iron	Fork	4	2	6
			Knife	2		2
			Knife blade	1		1
			Spoon	4	6	10
			Utensil handle	6	8	14

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Kitchen	Tableware	Iron +	Fork		1	1
			Knife	3		3
			Knife handle	2	2	4
		Iron and bone	Utensil handle		1	1
		Possible silver plate	Fork	1		1
		Unidentified metal	Spoon	2	2	4
			Utensil handle	2		2
		White metal	Spoon	3		3
Miscellaneous	n/a	Ceramic	Fragment	2	1	3
		Ceramic +	Conglomerate		6	6
		Clinker		3		3
		Copper alloy	Fragment	56	55	111
		Glass	Conglomerate	17	3	20
			Fragment	3,601	1,197	4,798
		Glass +	Conglomerate	1	51	52
		Graphite	Fragment	1	1	2
		Iron	Fragment	2,725	783	3,508
			Plate fragment	1		1
			Strap	4		4
		Iron +	Conglomerate	1	1	2
			Fragment		1	1
		Iron and copper alloy	Fragment	1		1
		Iron and unidentified metal	Fragment	12	44	56
		Iron and white metal	Fragment		31	31
		Lead alloy	Fragment	43	8	51
			Tile	1		1
		Leather	Fragment	1	15	16
		Marble	Fragment	1		1
		Mica	Fragment	12	2	14
		Mortar +	Conglomerate		6	6
		Plastic	Fragment	12	2	14
		Porcelain	Tube	2		2

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Miscellaneous	n/a	Possible Bakelite	Fragment	1	2	3
		Possible caulking		1		1
		Possible concrete		1		1
		Possible gypsum		1	1	2
		Possible plastic	Fragment	5		5
		Possible rubber	Fragment	1		1
			Possible stopper		1	1
		Possible slate	Fragment	7		7
		Slag		4		4
		Slate	Fragment	39	21	60
		Unidentified material	Fragment	4	4	8
		Unidentified metal	Fragment	47	56	103
		Unidentified metal +	Fragment	3		3
		White metal	Foil		4	4
			Fragment	37	1	38
		Wood	Fragment	2	1	3
			Peg	1		1
Personal	Bells	Copper alloy	Bell	3	1	4
	Coins	Copper alloy	Coin	53	35	88
			Possible coin	1		1
		Nickel alloy	Coin	4	1	5
		Silver alloy	Coin	6	1	7
	Eyeglasses	Copper alloy	Eyeglass frame	1		1
		Glass	Eyeglass lens	13	7	20
		Unidentified metal	Eyeglass frame	2		2
	Jewelry	Ceramic	Bead	12	1	13
		Copper alloy	Chain	2	5	7
			Jewelry finding		1	1
			Jewelry fragment	3		3
			Medallion		2	2
			Pin (jewelry)	3	4	7
			Pocket watch cover		1	1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Personal	Jewelry	Copper alloy	Possible jewelry finding	2		2
			Possible jewelry fragment	2		2
			Ring (jewelry)	2		2
			Ring or jewelry finding		1	1
			Vest chain/charm		1	1
			Watch fob		1	1
		Copper alloy +	Jewelry fragment		1	1
		Copper alloy and glass	Pin (jewelry)	3	1	4
		Copper alloy and shell	Stick pin		1	1
		Glass	Bead	9	9	18
			Cabochon		1	1
		Iron	Earring	1		1
		Iron	Pin (possible jewelry)	1		1
		Possible iron	Jewelry finding	1		1
		Possible silver	Jewelry finding	4		4
			Ring (jewelry)		1	1
			Ring or jewelry finding	1		1
		Silver	Ring (jewelry)	1	1	2
		Silver and glass or crystal	Pin (jewelry)	1		1
		White metal	Jewelry finding	1		1
			Possible medallion or pin	1		1
	Keys	Copper alloy	Key	3		3
		Iron	Key	5	1	6
			Possible key		1	1
	Knives	Antler +	Handle fragment		1	1
		Copper alloy and iron	Pocket knife fragment	3		3
		Iron	Pocket knife fragment	2	3	5
		Iron +	Pocket knife fragment	1		1
		Unidentified metal	Pocket knife fragment		1	1
	Medical	Glass	Possible thermometer	1		1
			Vial	1	2	3
		Glass +	Vial	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Personal	Medicine bottles	Glass	Bottle		1	1
			Medicine bottle	5	3	8
	Other	Copper alloy	Decorative corner crimp	1		1
			Ferrule	1		1
			Lion head decoration		1	1
		Glass +	Fragment	1		1
	Purses	Copper alloy	Coin purse clasp	1		1
			Frame	1		1
			Possible purse clasp	1		1
			Purse handle/frame		1	1
			Purse hinge	1		1
		Iron	Purse clasp	1		1
	Stationery	Aluminum	Paper clip		1	1
		Copper alloy	Paper fastener		1	1
			Pencil ferrule	1		1
			Possible pencil ferrule	1		1
			Thumb tack		1	1
		Graphite	Pencil lead	4	1	5
		Slate	Pencil	15	10	25
		White metal	Pencil ferrule	1		1
	Toiletries	Bakelite	Comb		1	1
		Bone	Handle	2	2	4
			Possible handle	2	1	3
			Toothbrush	1		1
		Copper alloy	Ointment box	1		1
			Wire basket		3	3
		Glass	Bottle	1		1
			Jar	5		5
			Possible perfume bottle stopper		1	1
		Iron	Hair pin		1	1
			Ointment box		2	2
			Possible hair pin	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Personal	Toiletries	Iron	Shoe horn	1		1
			Straight razor		2	2
		Phyllite	Whetstone		1	1
		Porcelain	Pin tray	2		2
			Possible pin tray	1		1
		Sandstone	Whetstone	3	1	4
		Slate	Whetstone	8		8
		Stoneware	Chamber pot	24	16	40
		White granite	Ointment jar	2	5	7
Religious	n/a	Glass	Perfume bottle	1	1	2
		Metarhyolite	Projectile point/knife	1		1
Religious	n/a	Possible plastic and shell	Medallion		1	1
		Quartz	Biface		1	1
			Crystal	2	21	23
			Non-cortex	1		1
			Projectile point/knife	4		4
		Quartzite	Non-cortex	1		1
			Projectile point/knife	1		1
		Silver alloy	Coin	1	2	3
		White metal	Medallion		1	1
Tobacco	Ball clay pipes	Ball clay	Pipe bowl	10	2	12
			Pipe bowl and stem	5		5
			Pipe stem	6	2	8
			Possible pipe bowl	1		1
	Other	Plastic	Pipe mouthpiece	1		1
	Reed-style pipes	Possible terracotta	Pipe bowl	1		1
		Stoneware	Pipe bowl	6	2	8
			Pipe bowl and stem	2		2
			Possible pipe bowl	1		1
		Terracotta	Pipe bowl	2		2
	Tobacco tags	Iron	Tobacco tag	117	44	161
Grand Total				**52,725**	**17,854**	**70,579**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM SOIL STRATA BELOW FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count				
				House Interior	House Exterior			Total
				E Horizon	A Horizon	E Horizon	BC/C Horizon	
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Copper alloy	Cap/lid				1	1
			Ring (not jewelry)		1			1
			Rivet		1			1
			Wire			1		1
		Iron	Coil				1	1
			Fence staple		1	1	1	3
			Fragment		1			1
			Lid	8	5	9		14
			Possible handle		1			1
			Rod			1		1
			Screw	2	1			1
			Strap	1		1		1
			Threaded ring	1				1
		Iron +	Screw		2			2
	Sewing	Copper alloy	Pin	1				1
		Iron	Sewing machine grate		1			1
	Stable and barn	Iron	Buckle fragment		1			1
			Ox shoe		1			1
	Storage items	Iron	Can		5			5
	Toys	Ceramic	Marble	1				1
		Iron	Toy horse		1			1
		Porcelain	Doll part		5			5
			Possible doll part			1		1
			Toy teacup		1			1
		Stone	Marble fragment		2			2
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		2	9			9
	Finishing materials	Plaster			1		1	2
		Possible plaster			1			1
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	59	94	17	8	119
			Nail	12	106	30	2	138
			Wire nail	13	16	1	4	21

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM SOIL STRATA BELOW FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count				
				House Interior	House Exterior			Total
				E Horizon	A Horizon	E Horizon	BC/C Horizon	
Architectural	Other	Stoneware	Possible Chimney Pot	1				
	Window glass	Glass	Window	36	478	96	6	580
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Shell casing	2	5	1		6
		Lead alloy	Buck shot	2				2
Clothing	Beads	Glass	Bead	1				1
	Buckles	Iron	Buckle		1	1		2
			Buckle fragment	1				1
	Buttons	Copper alloy	Button	3	3			3
		Glass	Button			1		1
		Glass +	Button	2				2
		Porcelain	Button	17	8	4		12
		Shell	Button	6			1	1
	Cuff links	Copper alloy/iron				1		1
	Fasteners	Copper alloy	Snap	1				1
	Other	Copper alloy	Grommet	2	1	1		2
		Shell	Fragment	1				1
	Shoes	Leather	Possible shoe part			1		1
	Studs	Iron +	Stud	1				1
		Possible celluloid	Stud	1				1
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Bird	10				10
			Cat	1				1
			Chicken	1				1
			Cow	1				1
			Fish	4				4
			Fragment	1				1
			Pig			1		1
			Large mammal	1		1		1
			Medium mammal	2				2
			Medium-large mammal	1	1	1		2
			Rabbit	5				5
			Raccoon	2				2

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM SOIL STRATA BELOW FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count				
				House Interior	House Exterior			Total
				E Horizon	A Horizon	E Horizon	BC/C Horizon	
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Small mammal	4				4
			Squirrel	4				4
			Turkey	1				1
			Unidentified vertebrate	34		1		1
		Cellulose	Coral				1	1
		Eggshell	Bird	56				56
		Shell	Unidentified univalve	3				3
		Tooth	Pig	2				2
			Rat	1				1
Floral	Fleshy Fruit	Seed	Blackberry/Raspberry	3				3
			cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	1				1
			Grape	1				1
			Poke	22				22
			Strawberry	5				5
	Herbaceous		Chenopodium/Amaranth	1				1
			Goosegrass	1				1
			Grass Family	2				2
			Green Carpetweed	321				321
			Purslane	3				3
	Shrub/Tree		Tuliptree Seed	11				11
	Unidentified		Unidentified	2				2
	Miscellaneous	Unidentified	Amorphous char	1				1
			Unidentified floral	14				14
	Nut	Nutshell	Unidentified	2				2
	Wood	Wood	American chestnut	58				58
			Hickory	1				1
			Maple	1				1
			Pine - southern yellow pine group	1				1
			Pine family	7				7
			Unanalyzed	148				148

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM SOIL STRATA BELOW FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count				
				House Interior	House Exterior			Total
				E Horizon	A Horizon	E Horizon	BC/C Horizon	
Floral	Wood	Wood	Walnut family	1				1
Furniture	Clocks	Glass	Possible clock glass	1				1
	Hardware	Copper alloy	Furniture tack	1				1
			Possible furniture hardware	1				1
		Porcelain	Knob	1				1
	Lighting	Glass	Lamp chimney		1			1
			Lighting	2	25	4	1	30
		White metal	Lamp part			1		1
	Mirrors	Glass	Mirror	3		2		2
	Stove	Iron	Possible stove part	2				2
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Cork	Cap liner		1			1
		Glass	Bottle		8			8
			Lid liner		12			12
		White metal	Jar lid		6			6
	Ceramic	Hard paste earthenware	Fragment	1	1			1
		Porcelain	Fragment	1	3			3
		Refined earthenware	Fragment	1				1
		Stoneware	Batter bowl	1				1
			Bottle		3			3
			Crock		19			19
			Fragment	5	31		2	33
		White granite	Bowl	1				1
			Fragment	4	1	6		7
			Pitcher		1			1
			Platter	1				1
		Whiteware	Fragment	2	55	2	3	60
			Plate		5		2	7
		Whiteware/ white granite	Fragment		40			40
		Yellowware	Fragment		1			1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM SOIL STRATA BELOW FEATURE 2

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count				
				House Interior	House Exterior			Total
				E Horizon	A Horizon	E Horizon	BC/C Horizon	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Yellowware	Jug			1		1
	Food containers	Iron	Food can key		1			1
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	35	257	47	15	319
	Glassware	Glass	Table glass	2	1			1
			Tumbler		9	1		10
	Tableware	Bone	Utensil handle		1			1
Miscellaneous		Copper alloy	Fragment	1		1		1
		Glass	Fragment	21	18		8	26
		Iron	Fragment	21	103	27	2	132
		Iron +	Fragment	6				6
		Mica	Fragment	11				11
		Plastic	Fragment		3	1		4
		Possible slate	Fragment	1				1
		Quartz	Fragment	2				2
		Slate	Fragment	2	1			1
		Unidentified l	Fragment	1				1
Personal	Coins	Copper alloy	Coin	2				2
	Jewelry	Copper alloy	Charm		1			1
		Glass	Bead	1	2			2
	Knives	Copper alloy +	Pocket knife fragment	1				1
		Iron +	Pocket knife fragment	1				1
	Medicine bottles	Glass	Medicine bottle		2	1		3
	Toiletries	Stoneware	Chamber pot	1				1
Religious		Quartz	Cobble	1				1
Tobacco	Ball clay pipes	Ball clay	Pipe bowl		5			5
			Pipe stem	1		1		1
	Reed-style pipes	Stoneware	Pipe bowl	1				1
Prehistoric Debitage		Chert	Non-cortex	2		1		1
		Quartz	Non-cortex	1				1
Total				**1,218**	**1,371**	**268**	**59**	**1,698**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS UNDERNEATH FEATURE 3

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron	Lid	2
			Screw	1
	Sewing	Copper alloy	Pin	1
Architectural	Building materials	Mortar	Fragment	1
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	24
			Nail	3
			Wire nail	2
	Window glass	Glass	Window	11
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Shell casing	1
Clothing	Buttons	Glass +	Button	1
		Porcelain	Button	3
	Fasteners	Copper alloy	Snap	1
	Other	Copper alloy	Grommet	1
		Shell	Fragment	1
	Studs	Iron +	Stud	1
Debitage		Quartz	Non-cortex	1
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Bird	9
			Cat	1
			Fragment	1
			Medium mammal	2
			Medium-large mammal	1
			Rabbit	3
			Raccoon	2
			Small mammal	3
			Squirrel	3
			Unidentified vertebrate	27
		Eggshell	Bird	5
		Shell	Unidentified univalve	2
		Tooth	Pig	1
			Rat	1
Floral	Fleshy Fruit	Seed	Cherry	1
			Nightshade	1
			Poke	2
	Shrub/tree		Tuliptree	45
	Nut	Nutshell	Hickory	7
	Wood	Wood	American chestnut	15
			Pine family	7
			Unanalyzed	77
Furniture	Hardware	Copper alloy	Possible furniture hardware	1
		Porcelain	Knob	1
	Lighting	Glass	Lighting	1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS UNDERNEATH FEATURE 3

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Kitchen	Ceramic	Hard paste earthenware	Fragment	1
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	4
	Glassware	Glass	Table glass	1
Miscellaneous	n/a	Glass	Fragment	3
		Iron	Fragment	3
		Mica	Fragment	11
		Quartz	Fragment	2
		Slate	Fragment	1
Personal	Coins	Copper alloy	Coin	1
	Jewelry	Glass	Bead	1
	Knives	Copper alloy +	Pocket knife fragment	1
		Iron +	Pocket knife fragment	1
Tobacco	Ball clay pipes	Ball clay	Pipe stem	1
Total				**305**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 4

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Copper alloy	Rivet	1
			Wire	1
		Iron	Fence staple	1
			Mesh	5
			Possible cut tack	1
			Wire mesh	101
		Unidentified metal	Lid	2
	Sewing	Copper alloy	Straight pin	5
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		9
		Mortar		1
		Quartz +	Foundation stone	1
	Finishing materials	Possible tarpaper	Fragment	1
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	14
			Nail	6
			Wire nail	2
	Window glass	Glass	Window	4
Arms	Ammunition	Lead alloy	Buck shot	3
Clothing	Beads	Glass	Bead	6
	Buttons	Bone	Button	1
		Glass +	Button	1
			Button fragment	2
		Porcelain	Button	2
			Button fragment	1
		Shell	Button	3
		Unidentified metal	Button	1
	Other	Copper alloy	Grommet	1
	Shoes	Copper alloy +	Grommet	1
	Studs	Glass	Stud	1
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Bobwhite quail	1
			Cardinal	1
			Chicken	1
			Common flicker	1
			E. harvest mouse	8
			Hispid cotton rat	1
			Pig	1
			House mouse	33
			Opossum	3
			Turkey	1
			Bird	100
			Catfish	1
			Deer mouse	12
			Fish	13
			Frog/toad	3
			Large mammal	6
			Unidentified mammal	22
			Medium mammal	9
			Medium-large mammal	62

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 4

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Mouse/rat	4
			Perch-like fish	10
			Pheasant/partridge	2
			Rabbit	26
			Rodent	3
			Small mammal	84
			Snake	38
			Squirrel	20
			Turtle	1
			Venomous snake	5
			Unidentified vertebrate	2,341
			Vole	2
			Fragment	86
		Eggshell	Bird	888
		Shell	Unidentified bivalve	4
			Unidentified shell	14
			Unidentified univalve	360
		Tooth	Pig	4
			House mouse	2
			Opossum	3
			Unidentified mammal	3
			Medium mammal	3
			Medium-large mammal	4
			Mouse	1
			Mouse/rat	7
			Rabbit	14
			Rat	4
			Rodent/rabbit	33
			Small mammal	5
			Squirrel	8
Floral	Fleshy fruit	Seed	Blackberry/Raspberry	17
			Cherry	4
			cf. Cherry	1
			Elderberry	19
			Grape	59
			Grape Family	3
			Groundcherry	3
			cf. Groundcherry	1
			Nightshade	8
			Peppervine	3
			Poke	9,276
			cf. Salmonberry	1
			Sumac	5
			cf. Sumac	1
	Herbaceous		Chenopodium/Amaranth	3
			Knotweed	1
			cf. Mustard	1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 4

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Floral	Shrub/tree	Seed	Dogwood	1
			Tuliptree	360
	Unidentified		Unidentified	12
	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Monocot stem	1
			Plant stalk/stem	1
		Unidentified	Amorphous char	3,192
			Unidentified	13
	Nut	Nutshell	Black walnut	79
			Hickory	8
			Unidentified	6
	Wood	Wood	American chestnut	65
			Bark	31
			Basswood	2
			Black walnut	1
			Blackgum	4
			Hardwood - diffuse porous	35
			Hardwood - ring porous	1
			Oak - red oak group	2
			Oak - white oak group	1
			Pine	3
			Pine - southern yellow pine group	39
			Pine family	12
			Twig	3
			Unanalyzed	4,139
			Willow family	3
Kitchen	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fragment	1
		Stoneware	Fragment	4
		Whiteware	Fragment	2
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	9
Miscellaneous		Cellophane	Fragment	1
		Glass	Fragment	9
		Glass +	Conglomerate	1
		Mica	Fragment	70
		Unidentified material	Fragment	6
		Unidentified metal	Fragment	8
Personal	Jewelry	Glass	Bead	2
		Iron	Possible jewelry fragment	1
	Stationery	Graphite	Pencil lead	1
Tobacco	Ball clay pipes	Ball clay	Pipe stem	1
Total				**21,973**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 4 BY COURSE

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count						
				Course 1	Course 2	Course 2, Cache	Course 3	Course 4	Gravel Pad	Total
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Copper alloy	Rivet				1			1
			Wire		1					1
		Iron	Fence staple		1					1
			Mesh		4		1			5
			Possible cut tack		1					1
			Wire mesh		100		1			101
		Unidentified metal	Lid		1		1			2
	Sewing	Copper alloy	Straight pin			5				5
Architectural	Building materials	Brick	(blank)	1	2		1			4
		Mortar	(blank)			1				1
		Quartz +	Foundation stone			1				1
	Finishing materials	Possible tarpaper	Fragment			1				1
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	2	11		1			14
			Nail		3	1	2			6
			Wire nail		2					2
	Window glass	Glass	Window	1	2	1				4
Arms	Ammunition	Lead alloy	Buck shot	1	1	1				3
Clothing	Beads	Glass	Bead		3	1	2			6
	Buttons	Bone	Button		1					1
		Glass +	Button		1					1
			Button fragment		2					2
		Porcelain	Button		2					2
			Button fragment		1					1
		Shell	Button		3					3
		Unidentified metal	Button	1						1
	Other	Copper alloy	Grommet			1				1
	Shoes	Copper alloy +	Grommet		1					1
	Studs	Glass	Stud		1					1
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Bobwhite quail				1			1
			Cardinal	1						1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 4 BY COURSE

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count						
				Course 1	Course 2	Course 2, Cache	Course 3	Course 4	Gravel Pad	Total
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Chicken		1					1
			Common flicker		1					1
			E. harvest mouse		6	2				8
			Hispid cotton rat		1					1
			Pig		1					1
			House mouse	11	13	5	4			33
			Opossum				3			3
			Turkey				1			1
			Bird	9	34	16	34	7		100
			Catfish	1						1
			Deer mouse	3	6	2	1			12
			Fish	1	2	1	8	1		13
			Frog/toad		3					3
			Large mammal	1	2	3				6
			Unidentified mammal	11			10	1		22
			Medium mammal	3	3		3			9
			Medium-large mammal	5	35		10	12		62
			Mouse/rat	1	3					4
			Perch-like fish		7	3				10
			Pheasant/partridge	1			1			2
			Rabbit		14	1	8	3		26
			Rodent	1	1	1				3
			Small mammal	15	45	9	13	2		84
			Snake		35		3			38
			Squirrel	2	6	2	10			20
			Turtle					1		1
			Venomous snake			5				5
			Unidentified vertebrate	106	1,212	304	524	195		2,341
			Vole		2					2
			Fragment	9	37	8	30	2		86
		Eggshell	Bird	20	406	305	146	11		888

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 4 BY COURSE

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count						
				Course 1	Course 2	Course 2, Cache	Course 3	Course 4	Gravel Pad	Total
Faunal	n/a	Shell	Unidentified bivalve	4						4
			Unidentified shell	3	11					14
			Unidentified univalve	103	109	27	121			360
		Tooth	Pig		2	1	1			4
			House mouse		2					2
			Opossum				3			3
			Unidentified mammal			2	1			3
			Medium mammal		2		1			3
			Medium-large mammal		1		3			4
			Mouse				1			1
			Mouse/rat			7				7
			Rabbit	1	7		6			14
			Rat		4					4
			Rodent/rabbit	1	16	10	6			33
			Small mammal	2	1		2			5
			Squirrel	1	4		2	1		8
Floral	Crop	Seed	cf. Wheat					1		1
	Fleshy fruit		Blackberry/Raspberry	7	2	1	4	3		17
			Cherry		2	1		1		4
			cf. Cherry				1			1
			Elderberry	9	2		7	1		19
			Grape	23	6	4	26			59
			Grape Family	1				2		3
			Groundcherry		2	1				3
			cf. Groundcherry				1			1
			Nightshade		2		5	1		8
			Peppervine		3					3
			Poke	378	106	58	8,710	24		9,276
			cf. Salmonberry	1						1
			Sumac		2			3		5
			cf. Sumac		1					1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 4 BY COURSE

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count						
				Course 1	Course 2	Course 2, Cache	Course 3	Course 4	Gravel Pad	Total
Floral	Herbaceous	Seed	Chenopodium/ Amaranth	3						3
			Knotweed	1						1
			cf. Mustard			1				1
			Unidentified	7		1	3	1		12
	Shrub/tree		Dogwood	1						1
			Hickory					8		8
			Tuliptree	100	97	58	96	9		360
	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Monocot stem	1						1
			Plant stalk/stem	1						1
		Unidentified	Amorphous char	1,551	13	11	1,604	13		3,192
			Unidentified floral	9	2		2			13
	Nut	Nutshell	Black walnut	18	27	15	19			79
			Unidentified			5	1			6
	Wood	Wood	American chestnut	16	17	15	11	6		65
			Bark	31						31
			Basswood				2			2
			Black walnut	1						1
			Blackgum				4			4
			Hardwood - diffuse porous	1		1	1		32	35
			Hardwood - ring porous	1						1
			Oak - red oak group				2			2
			Oak - white oak group					1		1
			Pine				3			3
			Pine - southern yellow pine group	20	5		14			39
			Pine family	2	2	4		4		12
			Twig	2			1			3
			Unanalyzed	803	1,354	864	1,093	25		4,139
			Willow family	1	2					3

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 4 BY COURSE

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count						
				Course 1	Course 2	Course 2, Cache	Course 3	Course 4	Gravel Pad	Total
Kitchen	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fragment		1					1
		Stoneware	Fragment		4					4
		Whiteware	Fragment	1	1					2
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	3	5	1				9
Miscellaneous		Cellophane	Fragment			1				1
		Glass	Fragment	1	1	4	3			9
		Glass +	Conglomerate	1						1
		Mica	Fragment	12		34	24			70
		Unidentified material	Fragment		4		2			6
		Unidentified metal	Fragment	3	4		1			8
Personal	Jewelry	Glass	Bead				1	1		2
		Iron	Possible jewelry fragment		1					1
	Stationery	Graphite	Pencil lead		1					1
Tobacco	Ball clay pipes	Ball clay	Pipe stem		1					1
Total				**3,332**	**3,849**	**1,807**	**12,608**	**340**	**32**	**21,968**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Construction tools	Iron	Ax head	2		2
			Circular clamp	1		1
			Clamp		1	1
			Draw knife		1	1
			File	7		7
			Hack saw fragment	1		1
			Hatchet blade	1		1
			Possible chisel	1		1
			Possible file	1	1	2
			Possible hammer head	1		1
			Wrench handle	1		1
		Iron +	Compass saw	1		1
	Farm tools	Iron	Hoe blade	1		1
			Possible hoe	1		1
	Locks	Iron	Lock part	1		1
			Padlock	2		2
	Miscellaneous hardware	Copper alloy	Cap	1		1
			Fitting	1		1
			Lid	1		1
			Possible cap	1		1
			Possible gear	1		1
			Possible pin back		1	1
			Possible washer	1		1
			Ring (not jewelry)	5		5
			Rivet	9		9
			Screw	2		2
			Split ring		1	1
			Support brace	1		1
			U-shaped fitting	1		1
			Washer	10	1	11
			Wire	4	3	7
		Copper alloy +	Grommet	1		1
			Rivet	1		1
		Copper alloy and iron		1	1	2
		Iron	Bar	6		6
			Bar with loop end	1		1
			Barbed wire	1		1
			Bolt	10		10
			Brace/clamp fragment	1		1
			Bracket	1		1
			Can lid	2		2
			Cap		1	1
			Chain	1		1
			Chain link	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron	Crank handle	1		1
			Cut tack	5		5
			D-ring	1		1
			Eye bolt	1		1
			Fastener	4		4
			Fence staple	5		5
			Fragment	2		2
			Gear on shaft	1		1
			Handle	5		5
			Hitch clip	1		1
			Hook	3		3
			Hose clamp	1		1
			Latch and eye bolt	1		1
			Latch fragment		1	1
			Lever	1		1
			Lid	69	2	71
			Lid fragment	7		7
			Link	2		2
			Loop	2		2
			Machinery part	3		3
			Pan	1		1
			Pipe	1	2	3
			Possible bolt	1		1
			Possible fastener	2		2
			Possible handle	1	1	2
			Possible latch	1		1
			Possible lid	4	2	6
			Possible pan	3		3
			Possible pulley mechanism	1		1
			Possible rivet or grommet	1		1
			Possible staple	1		1
			Possible washer	1		1
			Pot	1		1
			Rebar	1		1
			Ring (not jewelry)	7		7
			Rod	2	1	3
			Screw	29	1	30
			Split ring	1		1
			Stake	1		1
			Strap	22	9	31
			Strap or handle	1		1
			Tack	6		6
			Unidentified	3		3
			Wall hook	1		1
			Washer	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron	Wheel	1		1
			Wire	159	6	165
			Wire handle	4	1	5
			Wire mesh	1		1
			Possible rivet or grommet	1		1
			Block	1		1
			Handle	1		1
			Gear	1		1
			Lid	8		8
			Washer	1		1
			Disc	1		1
			Lid		5	5
			Possible seal	1		1
			Possible handle fragment	1		1
	Music	Copper alloy	Harmonica part	34		34
			Rocking lever	1		1
		Copper alloy and wood	Harmonica part	6		6
			Harmonica part	1		1
			Harmonica part	1		1
		Iron	Mouth harp	1		1
		Possible ebony	Tuning peg	1		1
		Unidentified metal	Harmonica part	2		2
		White metal	Harmonica part	4	5	9
			Possible harmonica part	2		2
		Wood	Harmonica part	11		11
	Other		Possible whistle	1		1
		Wood and metal	Washboard	3		3
	Sewing		Pin	15		15
			Safety pin	6	1	7
			Straight pin	2		2
			Thimble	2		2
		Copper alloy +	Safety pin	2		2
		Iron	Needle	1		1
			Pin	1		1
			Possible straight pin	2		2
			Scissors	2		2
			Sewing machine part	2		2
			Straight pin	1		1
			Thimble	1		1
		Possible copper alloy	Pin	2		2
		Unidentified metal	Thimble	2		2
		White metal	Pin	3		3
			Thimble	5		5
	Sewing	White metal	Thimble fragment	1		1
	Stable and barn	Copper alloy	Cow bell	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Stable and barn	Fabric	Fragment		17	17
		Iron	Buckle	11	1	12
			Horse buckle	1		1
			Ox shoe	1		1
			Possible buckle	1		1
			Possible snaffle bit	1		1
			Stirrup	2		2
	Storage items	Iron	Can	187	24	211
			Possible can	8	6	14
			Possible paint can	5		5
		Iron +	Can	2		2
	Toys	Bone	Die	1		1
		Ceramic	Marble	3	1	4
			Possible marble	1		1
		Glass	Doll part	1		1
			Marble	2		2
		Iron	Jack	1		1
			Possible gun hammer	1		1
		Porcelain	Doll	1		1
			Doll part	38	1	39
			Possible doll part	1		1
			Toy teacup	2		2
		Stone	Marble	1		1
		Stoneware	Marble	1		1
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		14	4	18
		Concrete		2		2
		Mortar		7	5	12
	Door parts	Copper alloy	Door knob	1		1
		Iron	Door hinge	3		3
			Door lock	1		1
	Finishing materials	Aluminum	Siding fragment	3		3
		Ceramic	Possible tile	1		1
		Plaster		21		21
		Possible plaster		3		3
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	2,096	51	2,147
			Nail	1,074	81	1,155
			Wire nail	222	2	224
		Iron +	Cut nail	1		1
	Other	Iron	Hinge	1		1
			Strap hinge	1		1
	Spikes	Iron	Cut spike	9		9
			Possible cut spike		1	1
			Spike	1		1
	Window glass	Glass	Window	3,395	289	3,684
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Percussion cap	8		8
			Possible shell casing		1	1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Shell casing	82	2	84
		Copper alloy +	Shell casing	1		1
		Lead alloy	Buck shot	7	2	9
			Bullet	1		1
Clothing	Beads	Glass	Bead	21		21
	Buckles	Copper alloy	Buckle	7	1	8
			Buckle fragment	2		2
			Possible buckle fragment	1		1
		Iron	Buckle	11	1	12
			Buckle fragment	1		1
	Buttons	Bakelite +	Button	2		2
		Bone	Button	19	6	25
			Button fragment	8		8
		Copper alloy	Button	51	2	53
			Button fragment	1		1
		Copper alloy +	Button	18		18
		Glass	Button	27	1	28
		Glass +	Button	33	6	39
		Hard rubber	Button	12	1	13
		Hard rubber +	Button	1	1	2
		Iron	Button	60	6	66
			Button fragment	8		8
			Possible button	4		4
		Iron +	Button	10		10
			Button fragment	2		2
		Porcelain	Button	490	47	537
			Button fragment	8		8
		Possible Bakelite	Button	5		5
		Possible copper alloy	Button	1		1
		Possible hard rubber	Button	6		6
			Possible button	2		2
		Possible hard rubber +	Button	1		1
			Button fragment	1		1
		Shell	Button	42	1	43
			Button fragment	8		8
		Shell +	Button fragment	1		1
		Unidentified	Button	2	2	4
		Unidentified metal	Button	37	4	41
		Unidentified metal +	Button	4		4
		White metal	Button	2		2
		White metal +	Button	1		1
	Corsets	Copper alloy	Corset busk	2		2
		Iron	Corset busk	8		8
			Possible corset busk	1		1
		Iron +	Corset busk	14		14

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Clothing	Corsets	Iron and copper alloy	Corset busk	21	2	23
	Cuff links	Copper alloy +	Cuff link	3		3
	Fabric	Cloth and leather	Fragment	12		12
		Fabric	Fragment	172	10	182
			Ribbon	2		2
		Fabric and copper alloy	Fragment	17		17
		Fabric and iron	Fragment	1		1
	Fasteners	Copper alloy	Bar clip	3		3
			Bar tack	1		1
			Clothing eye		1	1
			Clothing fastener	1		1
			Clothing hook	5		5
			Fastener	3		3
			Possible clothing fastener	2		2
			Rivet	1		1
			Strap adjuster	1		1
		Copper alloy +	Fastener	1		1
			Snap	2		2
		Iron	D-ring	1		1
			Fastener	1		1
			Possible D-ring	1		1
			Possible strap adjuster	1		1
			Possible strap keeper	2		2
			Strap adjuster	1		1
			Strap adjuster and possible fastener	1		1
			Suspender clasp	2		2
		Possible copper alloy	Possible clothing fastener	2		2
	Other	Bone	Possible grommet	1		1
		Copper alloy	Grommet	57	1	58
			Possible aglet or cord end	1		1
		Iron	Grommet	1		1
	Shoes	Copper alloy	Possible shoe part		1	1
			Shoe part	1		1
		Copper alloy +	Shoe part	35		35
		Fabric	Possible shoe part	5		5
		Iron	Button hook	1		1
			Shoe nail	9		9
			Shoe part	1		1
			Shoe tack	8		8
		Iron +	Shoe nail	1		1
		Iron and leather	Shoe part	42	7	49
		Iron and possible leather	Shoe part	17		17
		Iron, copper alloy, and leather	Shoe part	9		9

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Clothing	Shoes	Iron, copper alloy, leather	Shoe part	12		12
		Leather	Possible shoe part		6	6
			Shoe part	10	8	18
		Leather and copper alloy	Shoe part	86	8	94
		Leather and iron	Shoe part	81	7	88
		Leather and metal	Shoe part	134		134
		Leather and unidentified metal	Shoe part	53		53
		Leather, cloth, copper alloy, possible rubber	Shoe part	72		72
		Leather, copper alloy, unidentified	Shoe part		1	1
		Leather, iron, and unidentified	Shoe part		12	12
		Leather, iron, copper alloy, and possible rubber	Shoe part		22	22
		Possible leather	Possible shoe part	2		2
		Possible leather and iron	Shoe part	1		1
		Unidentified metal and leather	Shoe part	41		41
	Studs	Bone	Stud	1		1
		Copper alloy	Possible stud	1		1
		Copper alloy and glass	Stud	1		1
		Glass	Stud	17		17
		Possible bone	Stud	1		1
		Possible plastic	Stud	1		1
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Cat	1		1
			Chicken	11		11
			Cow	24		24
			Fox squirrel	6		6
			Great horned owl	1		1
			Pig	40	2	42
			Horse	1		1
			Opossum	11		11
			Raccoon	3		3
			Red-tailed hawk	1		1
			Turkey	1		1
			Unidentified artiodactyl	3		3
			Bird	769	4	773
			Crow/raven	4	1	5
			Deer mouse	1		1
			Duck	1		1
			Fish	1,021	6	1,027
			Frog/toad	2	1	3
			Hawk	2		2

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Large mammal	102	8	110
			Unidentified mammal	6		6
			Medium mammal	9		9
			Medium-large mammal	181	13	194
			Perch-like fish	8		8
			Rabbit	48	2	50
			Small mammal	53		53
			Small-medium mammal	1		1
			Squirrel	74	1	75
			Turtle	2		2
			Unidentified vertebrate	870	30	900
			Waterfowl	3		3
			Woodpecker	2		2
			Fragment	18	1	19
			Opossum		1	1
			Pig	1		1
		Bone/tooth	Opossum		2	2
		Eggshell	Bird	2,006	15	2,021
		Insect	Fragment	1		1
		Shell	Unidentified shell		1	1
			Unidentified bivalve	80	38	118
			Unidentified univalve	20		20
		Tooth	Cow	4		4
			Pig	52	3	55
			Horse	1		1
			Raccoon	1		1
			Large mammal	5	1	6
			Medium mammal	5		5
			Medium-large mammal	7		7
			Rodent/rabbit	9		9
			Small mammal	3		3
			Squirrel	3		3
			White-tailed deer		1	1
Floral	Crop	Seed	cf. Maize	2		2
	Fleshy fruit		Blackberry/Raspberry	3,895	30	3,925
			cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	1		1
			Cherry	2		2
			Elderberry	13		13
			Grape	4		4
			cf. Grape	1		1
			Grape Family	2		2
			Nightshade	15		15
			Nightshade Family	1		1
			Peach	1		1
			Poke	158	2	160
			Strawberry	70	3	73

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Floral	Herbaceous	Seed	Bulrush	1		1
			Crowngrass	1		1
			Bean Family	1		1
			Carpetweed	15	1	16
			cf. Nightshade	1		1
			cf. Pepperweed	1		1
			cf. Ragweed	2		2
			cf. Sunflower Family	1		1
			Chenopodium/Amaranth	267	1	268
			Milkvetch	1		1
			Purslane	14	1	15
			Sunflower Family	5		5
			Threeseed Mercury	19		19
			Woodsorrel/Oxalis	2	2	4
	Shrub/tree		Tuliptree Samara	8		8
	Unidentified		Unidentified	112		112
	Miscellaneous	Unidentified	Amorphous char	1,465	46	1,511
			Unidentified floral	28	1	29
	Nut	Nutshell	Beech family	1		1
			Black walnut	17	1	18
			Unidentified	10	1	11
			Tuliptree Seed	44		44
	Wood	Wood	American chestnut	172	21	193
			Bark	42		42
			cf. American chestnut	3		3
			Conifer	5		5
			Hardwood	2		2
			Hardwood - ring porous	3	1	4
			Maple	7		7
			Oak - red oak group	4		4
			Oak - white oak group	1		1
			Pine		2	2
			Pine - southern yellow pine group	7		7
			Pine family	49	12	61
			Sycamore		1	1
			Tuliptree	1		1
			Unanalyzed	17,637	493	18,130
			Willow family	2		2
Furniture	Clocks	Copper alloy	Clock part	7		7
			Possible clock part	3		3
		Copper alloy and iron		1		1
		Unidentified metal	Clock part	1		1
		White metal and iron	Possible clock part	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Furniture	Hardware	Copper alloy	Catch	1		1
			Drawer pull	1		1
			Face plate	1		1
			Furniture hardware	8	1	9
			Furniture tack	1		1
			Hinge	1		1
			Possible furniture catch	1		1
		Copper alloy +	Escutcheon	1		1
			Furniture hardware	2		2
			Furniture tack		1	1
		Iron	Face plate	2		2
			Furniture caster	1		1
			Furniture hardware	2		2
			Furniture spring	9		9
			Hinge	4		4
			Possible furniture leg	1		1
	Knickknacks	Copper alloy	Decorative fragment	4		4
		Porcelain	Fragment	8	1	9
			Vase	1		1
	Lighting	Copper alloy	Lamp burner	5		5
			Lamp part	23	3	26
			Possible lamp part	1		1
			Possible rocker cover	1		1
		Copper alloy +	Lamp burner	1		1
		Glass	Candle holder	1		1
			Lamp chimney	25	2	27
			Lamp font	4		4
			Lamp part	2		2
			Lighting	487	29	516
			Possible lighting	6		6
		Glass +	Lamp part	3	1	4
		White metal	Lamp part	2		2
	Mirrors	Glass	Mirror	126	6	132
	Other	Copper alloy	Lid		1	1
			Ring	1		1
		Iron	Attachment plate	1		1
			End bracket	1		1
	Stove	Copper alloy	Possible stove part	1		1
		Iron	Possible stove part	6	1	7
			Stove part	5		5
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Cork	Stopper	1		1
		Glass	Baking powder bottle	78	1	79
			Beer bottle		1	1
			Bottle	362	146	508
			Jar	38	1	39
			Jar lid	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Glass	Jug	1		1
			Lid liner	39	1	40
			Liquor bottle	5		5
			Mineral water bottle		5	5
			Soda bottle	2	4	6
		Glass and white metal	Jar with lid and lid liner	3		3
		White metal	Jar lid	3		3
		White metal and glass	Lid and lid liner	3		3
	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fragment	2		2
		Coarse earthenware	Jar	6		6
		Creamware	Fragment	1		1
		Earthenware	Fragment	1		1
		English brown stoneware	Unidentified	1		1
		Hard paste earthenware	Fragment	1		1
			Plate	1		1
		Ironstone	Creamer	3		3
			Fragment	1		1
			Plate	5	3	8
		Pearlware	Lid	3		3
		Pearlware/ whiteware	Fragment	1		1
		Porcelain	Cup	2		2
			Fragment	80	1	81
			Possible pitcher	1		1
			Possible saucer		1	1
			Saucer	3		3
		Possible refined earthenware	Fragment		1	1
		Redware	Fragment	2	3	5
			Jar		18	18
			Jug		1	1
		Refined earthenware	Dish	1		1
			Fragment	11	4	15
			Possible dish	1		1
		Rockingham	Fragment	25	1	26
			Teapot	24	25	49
		Stoneware	Batter bowl		2	2
			Bottle	20		20
			Crock	11		11
			Fragment	116	4	120
			Jug	4	71	75
			Possible jar	1		1
			Possible jug	1		1
		White granite	Bowl	2	1	3
			Cup	8	7	15

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Kitchen	Ceramic	White granite	Fragment	251	12	263
			Lid	1		1
			Mug	2		2
			Pitcher	7		7
			Plate	30	3	33
			Platter	5		5
			Possible bowl	2		2
			Saucer	29	4	33
		Whiteware	Bowl	4	1	5
			Bowl/basin	3		3
			Butter pat	1		1
			Cup	34	1	35
			Fragment	269	53	322
			Knob	1		1
			Plate	55	3	58
			Saucer	3		3
		Whiteware/ white granite	Cup	2		2
			Fragment	164	2	166
			Plate	4		4
		Yellowware	Bowl		1	1
			Fragment	28	1	29
			Jug	1		1
	Food containers	Iron	Food can	31		31
			Food can key	4		4
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	5,409	273	5,682
	Glassware	Glass	Bowl	3		3
			Bowl/pitcher	4		4
			Handle	1		1
			Pitcher	22		22
			Possible tumbler	1		1
			Stemware	8		8
			Table glass	114	9	123
			Tray	2		2
			Tumbler	130	3	133
	Kitchenware	Iron	Basin	1		1
			Grater fragment	1		1
			Handle	3		3
			Knife	2		2
			Pan	1		1
			Possible pot		5	5
			Possible pot lid		1	1
			Pot	7		7
			Rod, possible poker		1	1
			Shaker lid	2		2
			Tea kettle	1		1
			Tongs	1		1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Kitchen	Tableware	Bone	Utensil handle	2	1	3
		Copper alloy	Possible utensil	1		1
			Spoon	7		7
			Utensil handle	1		1
		Copper alloy +	Spoon	2		2
		Iron	Fork	4		4
			Possible utensil	2		2
			Spoon	3		3
			Utensil handle	4		4
		Iron +	Fork	1		1
			Utensil handle	1		1
		Silver alloy	Fork		1	1
			Spoon	2		2
Misc.	n/a	Aluminum	Fragment	1		1
		Clinker		1		1
		Copper alloy	Fragment	29	1	30
		Copper alloy and wood	Fragment	1		1
		Glass	Fragment	400	13	413
		Hard rubber	Fragment	15		15
		Iron	Fragment	3,168	604	3,772
			Strap	31		31
		Iron +	Fragment	1		1
		Iron and copper alloy	Fragment	2		2
		Lead alloy	Fragment	8		8
		Lead and plaster	Unidentified	2		2
		Leather	Fragment	1		1
		Mica	Fragment		2	2
		Mortar +	Conglomerate		1	1
		Petrified wood	Fragment	1		1
		Plastic	Fragment	6		6
		Possible Bakelite	Fragment	2		2
		Possible paper			2	2
		Possible plaster		1		1
		Possible plastic	Fragment	7		7
		Possible rubber	Possible gasket	1		1
		Possible sulpher		1		1
		Quartz	Fragment	1		1
		Quartzite	Fragment	1		1
		Sandstone	Fragment	4		4
		Slate	Fragment	77	6	83
		Unidentified material	Fragment	2		2
		Unidentified metal	Fragment	4		4
		Unidentified stone	Fragment	1		1
		White metal	Fragment	54		54

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Misc.	n/a	Wood	Fragment	1		1
			Fragment	3		3
			Peg	1		1
Personal		Copper alloy	Coin	13		13
		Nickel alloy	Coin	2		2
		Silver alloy	Coin	2		2
	Eyeglasses	Glass	Eyeglass lens	3		3
	Jewelry	Bakelite	Ring (jewelry)		1	1
		Copper alloy	Bracelet	8		8
			Chain	3		3
			Jewelry finding	2		2
			Pin (jewelry)	1		1
			Pocket watch casing	1		1
			Pocket watch cover	2		2
			Possible jewelry fragment	4		4
			Possible pin	1		1
			Possible pin cap	1		1
			Ring or jewelry finding	1		1
			Vest chain	1		1
		Copper alloy and glass	Pin (jewelry)	1		1
			Ring (jewelry)	1		1
		Copper alloy and iron		1		1
		Copper alloy and paper	Possible medallion	1		1
		Glass	Bead	8		8
			Cabochon	1		1
			Lens	1		1
			Possible jewelry element	1		1
			Tile, possible inlay	2		2
		Porcelain	Inlay fragment	1		1
		Possible Bakelite	Possible jewelry finding	1		1
		White metal	Earring	1		1
	Keys	Copper alloy	Key	1		1
		Iron	Key	3		3
			Possible key		1	1
	Knives	Iron	Pocket knife fragment	1		1
			Possible pocket knife fragment	1		1
	Medical	Glass	Tube	1		1
			Vial	1	9	10
	Medicine bottles	Glass	Bottle	17	51	68
			Medicine bottle	56	4	60
	Other	Copper alloy +	Crimp	2		2
		Iron	Decorative lattice	1		1
	Purses	Copper alloy	Purse handle fragment	1		1
			Wallet or cosmetic case frame	4		4

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 5

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Personal	Purses	Copper alloy +	Coin purse clasp	1		1
	Stationery	Copper alloy	Possible ferrule	1		1
		Copper alloy +	Pencil fragment	2		2
		Glass	Inkwell	1		1
		Slate	Fragment	19		19
			Pencil	48	3	51
		Stoneware	Bottle	2	2	4
	Toiletries	Bakelite	Comb tooth	2		2
		Bone	Toothbrush	2		2
		Bristle +	Shaving brush	1		1
			Shaving brush fragment		5	5
		Celluloid	Comb	1		1
		Early plastic	Comb	3		3
		Glass	Bottle	1		1
			Perfume bottle	1	3	4
			Perfume bottle stopper	1		1
			Possible mirror	1		1
		Hard rubber	Comb	3		3
		Iron	Straight razor	3		3
		Possible Bakelite	Comb	4		4
			Fragment	1		1
			Lice comb	1		1
		Possible celluloid	Comb	1		1
		Sandstone	Whetstone	2		2
		Whiteware	Bowl/basin	1		1
Religious		Chert	Non-cortex		1	1
			Projectile point/knife	1		1
		Glass	Window	4		4
		Hard rubber	Button	1		1
		Quartz	Projectile point/knife	2		2
			Secondary cortex	1		1
Tobacco	Ball clay pipes	Ball clay	Pipe bowl	71	13	84
			Pipe bowl and stem	14	4	18
			Pipe stem	57	6	63
	Reed-style pipes	Possible terracotta	Pipe bowl	2		2
			Pipe bowl and stem	1		1
		Stoneware	Pipe bowl	10		10
			Pipe bowl and stem	2		2
		Terracotta	Pipe bowl	4		4
			Pipe bowl and stem	5	1	6
			Pipe stem	1	2	3
	Tobacco tags	Iron	Tobacco tag	2		2
Total				**51,892**	**2,909**	**54,801**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FILL FROM FEATURE 5 BULKHEAD

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Copper alloy Iron	Wire	1
			Chain link	1
			Screw	1
			Wire	3
	Stable and barn	Iron	Buckle fragment	1
			Possible buckle	1
	Storage items	Iron	Can	1
	Toys	Porcelain	Doll part	2
Architectural	Building materials	Brick	(blank)	20
		Mortar	(blank)	3
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	33
			Nail	36
			Wire nail	13
	Window glass	Glass	Window	140
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Shell casing	1
Clothing	Buttons	Hard rubber	Button	1
		Porcelain	Button	3
	Studs	Glass	Stud	1
Faunal		Bone	Unidentified vertebrate	2
		Tooth	Horse	1
Floral		Wood	Hardwood – diffuse porous	1
Furniture	Hardware	Iron	Hinge	1
	Lighting	Glass	Lighting	1
	Mirrors	Glass	Mirror	2
	Stove	Iron	Possible stove part	1
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Glass	Baking powder bottle	1
			Bottle	10
			Lid liner	2
	Ceramic	Pearlware	Lid	7
		Porcelain	Fragment	1
		Refined earthenware	Fragment	1
		Stoneware	Fragment	6
		White granite	Fragment	2
			Plate	3
		Whiteware	Fragment	28
			Plate	8
		Whiteware/white granite	Bowl	2
			Fragment	32
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	181
	Glassware	Glass	Handle	1
			Table glass	2
			Tumbler	7
	Tableware	Copper alloy	Utensil handle	1
Miscellaneous		Iron	Fragment	71

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FILL FROM FEATURE 5 BULKHEAD

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
		Lead alloy	Fragment	1
		Slate	Fragment	1
		Unidentified material	Fragment	2
Personal	Coins	Copper alloy	Coin	1
	Medicine bottles	Glass	Medicine bottle	1
	Stationery	Slate	Pencil	2
Prehistoric Debitage		Quartz	Primary cortex	1
Total				**646**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 8

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		2
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	1
			Nail	10
			Wire nail	1
			Wrought nail	1
Faunal		Bone	Domestic Cow	1
			Unidentified Large Mammal	3
			Unidentified Vertebrate	9
		Eggshell	Unidentified Bird	11
Floral	Fleshy fruit	Seed	Blackberry/Raspberry	3
			Elderberry	1
			Grape	2
			Nightshade	7
			Poke	68
	Shrub/tree		Tuliptree	16
	Unidentified		Unidentified	1
	Miscellaneous	Unidentified	Amorphous char	914
			Unidentified floral	14
	Wood	Wood	American chestnut	9
			Pine - southern yellow pine group	2
			Unanalyzed	15
Furniture	Lighting	Glass	Lighting	1
Kitchen	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Jar	3
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	2
Miscellaneous	n/a	Clinker		2
		Glass	Fragment	1
Tobacco	Ball clay pipes	Ball clay	Pipe bowl	1
Total				**1,101**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 9

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Architectural	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	1
			Nail	1
			Wire nail	2
Clothing	Beads	Glass	Bead	11
	Buttons	Iron	Button	3
		Porcelain	Button	1
Faunal		Bone	Unidentified vertebrate	9
Furniture	Knickknacks	Iron	Decorative facing	6
Kitchen	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	1
Miscellaneous		Iron	Fragment	17
Personal	Stationery	Wood	Pencil	2
Total				**54**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 10

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Activities	Construction tools	Iron	Tool	1
	Miscellaneous hardware	Copper alloy	Chain	1
			Screw eye	1
		Copper alloy +	Unidentified	1
		Iron	Cap	2
			Handle	1
			Lid	7
			Possible fastener	1
			Ring (not jewelry)	1
			Sheet	4
			Wire	21
			Wire mesh	6
			Wood screw	3
		Plastic	Screw	1
		Unidentified metal	Nut	1
	Sewing	Copper alloy	Pin	2
			Thimble	2
	Storage items	Iron	Can	6
			Possible can	1
	Toys	Porcelain	Doll part	1
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		1
		Concrete		3
		Mortar		16
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	212
			Nail	54
			Wire nail	52
		Iron +	Wire nail	1
	Window glass	Glass	Window	14
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Shell casing	1
		Lead alloy	Buck shot	11
Clothing	Buckles	Iron	Buckle	1
	Buttons	Bone	Possible button	4
		Glass +	Button	1
		Hard rubber	Button	1
		Iron	Button	5
			Button fragment	1
		Porcelain	Button	8
		Possible hard rubber +	Button	1
		Shell	Button	7
	Fasteners	Copper alloy	Possible hat pin	1
	Other	Copper alloy	Grommet	1
		Iron	Possible grommet	1
	Shoes	Iron	Shoe nail	1
		Leather	Possible shoe part	1
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Domestic Cow	1
			Unidentified Bird	2
			Unidentified Fish	2

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 10

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Unidentified Large Mammal	2
			Unidentified Medium-Large Mammal	1
			Unidentified Rabbit	2
			Unidentified Small Mammal	1
			Unidentified Squirrel	1
			Unidentified Vertebrate	36
			Fragment	5
		Eggshell	Unidentified Bird	122
		Insect	Fragment	34
		Shell	Unidentified Univalve	2
		Tooth	Unidentified Medium-Large Mammal	2
Floral	Fleshy fruit	Seed	Blackberry/Raspberry	34
			Blueberry	1
			Cherry	1
			Elderberry	6
			Grape	5
			Grape Family	10
			Hackberry	1
			Nightshade	7
			Plum	1
			Poke	46
			Strawberry	183
	Herbaceous		Bean Family	3
			Bristlegrass	4
			Bulrush	1
			Buttercup	2
			Chenopodium/Amaranth	8
			cf. Crowngrass	1
			Dock/Sorrel	3
			cf. Grass Family	3
			Knotweed	1
			Knotweed Family	10
			Knotweed/Smartweed	9
			Purslane	3
			Spikerush	2
			Threeseed Mercury	1
	Shrub/tree		Tuliptree Seed	23
	Unidentified		Unidentified	12
	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Possible bud scale	2
		Unidentified	Amorphous char	1
			Unidentified floral	22
	Nut	Nutshell	Beech family	2
			Black walnut	96
	Wood	Wood	American chestnut	18
			Bark	8
			Basswood	4

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 10

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
			Hardwood - diffuse porous	3
Floral	Wood	Wood	Maple	2
			Oak - red oak group	1
			Pine - southern yellow pine group	17
			Pine family	11
			Tuliptree	1
			Unanalyzed	406
Furniture	Clocks	Copper alloy	Clock part	1
		Iron	Clock key	1
	Hardware	Iron	Hinge	2
		Unidentified metal	Furniture spring	2
	Lighting	Copper alloy	Lamp part	1
		Glass	Lamp chimney	2
			Lighting	11
			Possible lampshade	1
	Mirrors	Glass	Mirror	4
	Pie safe	Unidentified metal	Pie safe panel fragment	1
			Possible pie safe panel fragment	121
	Stove	Iron	Possible stove part	1
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Cork	Stopper	2
		Glass	Bottle	7
			Jar	6
			Lid liner	1
	Ceramic	Porcelain	Cup	1
			Fragment	3
			Saucer	13
		Stoneware	Batter bowl	35
			Crock	1
			Fragment	23
			Jug	9
			Possible jug	2
		White granite	Baker	11
			Bowl	2
			Cup	1
			Fragment	11
			Plate	12
			Platter	13
			Saucer	10
			Sugar bowl	3
		Whiteware	Bowl	7
			Fragment	8
			Plate	1
			Saucer	5
		Whiteware/white granite	Fragment	80
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	94
	Glassware	Glass	Table glass	2
			Tumbler	1

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 10

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
	Tableware	Bone	Utensil handle	1
		Copper alloy	Fork	1
Kitchen	Tableware	Copper alloy	Spoon	1
		Possible copper alloy	Spoon	1
Miscellaneous	n/a	Glass	Fragment	113
		Iron	Fragment	474
		Iron and copper alloy	Fragment	1
		Leather	Fragment	43
		Plastic	Fragment	1
		Slag		2
		Slate	Fragment	1
Personal	Eyeglasses	Glass	Eyeglass lens	4
	Jewelry	Glass	Bead	1
	Medicine bottles	Glass	Medicine bottle	1
	Stationery	Slate	Pencil	1
	Toiletries	Stoneware	Chamber pot	11
		White granite	Ointment jar	5
Tobacco	Tobacco tags	Iron	Tobacco tag	1
Total				**2,828**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 11

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Activities	Construction tools	Iron	File	1
	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron	Lid	1
Architectural	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	4
Clothing	Buttons	Porcelain	Button	3
		Shell	Button	1
	Fasteners	Copper alloy	Snap	1
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Unidentified vertebrate	1
		Tooth	Pig	1
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Glass	Jar	1
	Ceramic	Whiteware	Fragment	1
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	1
Tobacco	Tobacco tags	Iron	Tobacco tag	1
Total				**17**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 12

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count	
				Feature 12a Postmold	Feature 12b Posthole
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		1	4
	Nails	Iron	Nail	2	
Prehistoric	Debitage	Quartz	Primary cortex		1
Faunal	n/a	Bone	Cow		1
Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	Fragment		1
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	1	3
Miscellaneous		Copper alloy	Fragment		1
		Iron	Fragment		8
Total				**4**	**19**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 15

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Architectural	Window glass	Glass	Window	18
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Shell casing	1
Clothing	Buttons	Copper alloy	Button	1
Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware	Fragment	1
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	3
Miscellaneous		Glass	Fragment	2
Total				**26**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 18

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Copper alloy	Clip	1		1
			Rivet	1		1
			Washer	1		1
		Iron	Bolt		1	1
			Chain link	1		1
	Music	Unidentified metal	Harmonica part		2	2
	Toys	Porcelain	Doll part	2	1	3
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		4	1	5
	Finishing materials	Ceramic	Tile	1		1
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	3		3
			Nail		4	4
			Wire nail	1		1
	Other	Ceramic	Sewer pipe	1		1
	Window glass	Glass	Window	48	29	77
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Shell casing	2	2	4
Clothing	Buttons	Copper alloy	Button		1	1
		Porcelain	Button	4	1	5
	Shoes	Copper alloy +	Shoe part	1		1
		Leather	Shoe part	1		1
Faunal		Bone	Medium-large mammal		1	1
Furniture	Hardware	Lead alloy	Possible furniture hardware	1		1
	Knickknacks	Porcelain	Fragment	1	1	2
	Lighting	Glass	Lamp chimney	1	1	2
			Lighting	6	11	17
	Stove	Mica	Possible stove part	1		1
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Glass	Bottle	17	9	26
			Liquor bottle	12		12
	Ceramic	Ironstone	Fragment		1	1
		Porcelain	Cup	2		2
			Fragment	2		2
		Possible yellowware	Fragment	1		1
		Refined earthenware	Fragment	1		1
		Rockingham	Fragment	4	3	7
		Stoneware	Bottle		1	1
			Fragment	5	8	13
		White granite	Bowl		1	1
			Cup	1		1
			Fragment	1	29	30
			Plate		3	3
		Whiteware	Bowl	13		13
			Cup	3		3
			Fragment	77	5	82
			Plate	14		14
		Whiteware/white granite	Fragment		5	5
		Yellowware	Fragment	6	2	8
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	409	189	598
	Glassware	Glass	Possible tumbler	2		2
			Table glass	6	5	11
			Tumbler	9		9
	Medicine bottles	Glass	Medicine bottle	1	1	2

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 18

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Miscellaneous	n/a	Iron	Fragment	5	15	20
		Plastic	Fragment	1		1
Personal	Coins	Copper alloy	Coin		1	1
	Medical	Glass	Vial	1		1
	Other	Copper alloy +	Crimp	1		1
Tobacco	Ball clay pipes	Ball clay	Pipe stem		1	1
Total				676	335	1,011

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 19

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count		
				Layer A	Layer B	Total
Activities	Storage items	Iron	Can		2	2
	Toys	Iron	Bicycle wheel	1		1
		Porcelain	Doll part	2		2
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		1	1	2
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	2		2
			Nail	8	3	11
	Window glass	Glass	Window	40	13	53
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Shell casing	1	1	2
Clothing	Shoes	Copper alloy	Shoe part	3		3
Faunal		Bone	Medium-large mammal	2	2	4
			Pig		1	1
			Unidentified vertebrate	4	1	5
		Tooth	Cow	2		2
			Horse		1	1
			Medium-large mammal	1		1
Furniture	Mirrors	Glass	Mirror	2		2
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Glass	Bottle	5		5
	Ceramic	Ironstone	Fragment	2		2
		Pearlware	Fragment	1	1	2
		Porcelain	Fragment	3	2	5
			Saucer		1	1
		Rockingham	Fragment	1	1	2
		Stoneware	Bottle	1		1
			Crock		1	1
			Fragment	2	1	3
		White granite	Cup	1	2	3
			Fragment	5	2	7
			Possible bowl	1		1
		Whiteware	Fragment	41	18	59
			Lid	2		2
			Plate	1	2	3
		Yellowware	Fragment	5	3	8
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	88	24	112
	Glassware	Glass	Table glass	1	1	2
			Tumbler		1	1
	Medicine bottles	Glass	Medicine bottle	2		2
	Tableware	White metal	Utensil handle	1		1
Miscellaneous		Glass	Fragment	1		1
		Iron	Fragment	4	19	23
		Slate	Fragment	1	2	3
Tobacco	Ball clay pipes	Ball clay	Pipe stem	1		1
	Reed-style pipes	Stoneware	Pipe bowl	1		1
Total				**240**	**106**	**346**

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE C (FEATURE 13)

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Activities	Miscellaneous hardware	Iron	Bar	1
			Cap	1
			Cog wheel	1
			Disc	1
			Frame	1
			Possible pulley part	1
			Rod and/or handle	1
			Screw	2
		Unidentified metal	Lid	2
	Sewing	Iron	Possible sewing machine part	1
	Stable and barn	Iron	Horseshoe	1
	Toys	Porcelain	Toy teacup	1
Architectural	Building materials	Brick		15
		Mortar		1
	Door parts	Iron	Door hinge	1
	Finishing materials	Asphalt	Fragment	1
			Possible roofing	33
			Shingle	16
	Nails	Iron	Cut nail	19
			Nail	62
			Wire nail	108
	Spikes	Iron	Wire spike	3
	Window glass	Glass	Window	282
Arms	Ammunition	Copper alloy	Shell casing	1
		Copper alloy and white metal	Shell casing	2
Clothing	Buttons	Porcelain	Button fragment	1
		Possible plastic	Button	1
	Shoes	Leather, copper alloy	Shoe part	2
Prehistoric	Debitage	Chert	Non-cortex	1
		Quartz	Secondary cortex	1
		Quartzite	Non-cortex	1
Faunal	n/a	Shell	Unidentified bivalve	2
Floral	Wood	Wood	American chestnut	1
			Unidentified	2
Furniture	Lighting	Glass	Lamp part	15
			Lighting	1
	Stove	Iron	Possible stove part	5
			Stove part	1
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	Glass	Jar	1
			Lid liner	8
	Ceramic	Redware	Fragment	1
		White granite	Fragment	6
		Whiteware/white granite	Fragment	2
	Glass fragments	Glass	Fragment	38
	Glassware	Glass	Table glass	7
			Tumbler	3

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE C (FEATURE 13)

Group	Sub-group	Material	Form	Count
Kitchen	Medicine bottles	Glass	Bottle	1
Miscellaneous		Copper alloy	Fragment	1
		Iron	Fragment	17
		Lead alloy	Fragment	1
		Mica	Fragment	3
		Plastic	Fragment	1
		Possible concrete, gravel		1
		Unidentified metal	Fragment	4
Personal	Toiletries	White granite	Bowl/basin	8
Total				**695**

APPENDIX E:

MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT CATALOG

18MO609 Minimum Vessel Count Catalog

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 1	Yellowware	Bowl	Rim	15%	6" diameter	Annular slip	Brown, blue
					1 rim sherd		
V - 2	Yellowware	Jug	Rim	5%	4" rim diameter	Annular slip	Blue
					1 rim sherd, 1 handle sherd		
V - 3	Rockingham	Teapot	Rim to near base	40%	4" rim diameter, ~6.5" height	Molded pattern	
					Spout does not mend; Rebecca at the Well pattern		
V - 4	Rockingham	Teapot	Rim to base	70%	3.5" rim diameter, 6" height, ~5" body diameter 1 quart capacity	Molded pattern	
					Rebecca at the Well pattern; manufacturing flaw - firing flaw on upper interior by handle		
V - 5	Stoneware	Batter bowl	Almost complete	99%	9.75" diameter, 4" height, 2 quart capacity	Painted	Blue
					Gray paste, salt glaze, pour spout on rim; three stroke decorative motif; missing only small sherd in body and spall on base		
V - 6	Stoneware	Jug	Shoulder to base	90%	4.5" body diameter, >7" height, 1 quart capacity		
					Gray paste, salt glaze; missing rim and handle; manufacturing flaw - dent in side of vessel; single sherd		
V - 7	Stoneware	Jug	Rim to base	95%	8" height, 3" body diameter, 1 pint capacity		
					Buff paste, gray salt glaze; missing handle; single sherd		
V - 8	Stoneware	Jug	Rim	10%	Indeterminate		
					Buff paste, brown glaze; only rim with portion of handle; all sherds are matches, no mends		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 9	Stoneware	Chamber pot	Rim to base	90%	8.75" diameter, 5.25" height, 1/2 gallon capacity		
					Buff paste, possible bristol glaze; burned surface, jigsaw fractures, attached grit		
V - 10	Stoneware	Possible chimney pot	Rim to base	90%	8" diameter, 12" height		
					Gray paste; distinct flanged rim, straight vertical body, plain lip on the open base; burned, jigsaw fractures		
V - 11	Stoneware	Jug	Rim to base	95%	10" height, ~6" diameter, 3/4 gallon capacity		
					Gray paste, salt glaze, with handle		
V - 12	Stoneware	Batter bowl	Rim to base	95%	11" diameter, 4.5" height, 1 gallon capacity	Painted	Blue
					Gray paste, salt glaze; slightly flared sides with lug handles; 4 stroke decorative motif, cloud-like motif around lug handles; burned		
V - 13							
					# not used		
V - 14	Stoneware	Crock	Base	30%	>7" height, 7.25" base diameter	Painted	Blue
					Gray paste, salt glaze; unidentified decorative motif; some sherds burned		
V - 15	Stoneware	Jug	Rim to base	95%	8" height, 6" diameter		
					Buff paste, bristol glaze, albany slip; manufacturing flaw on interior of vessel, small glaze flaw on exterior		
V - 16	Stoneware	Jug	Rim to base	75%	9" height, 5.5" diameter, 2 quart capacity		
					Buff paste, bristol glaze, albany slip; burned		
V - 17	Stoneware	Jug	Rim to shoulder	25%	6" diameter		
					Buff paste, bristol glaze, albany slip, with handle		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 18	Stoneware	Jar	Rim, base	25%	~6" rim diameter, ~6.5" base diameter		
					Gray paste, salt glaze, with lug handle; rim does not mend to base		
V - 19	Stoneware	Jug	Almost complete	99.9%	15" height, ~5.75" rim diameter, 6" base diameter	Incised	
					Buff paste, salt glaze; one handle, parallel incised lines on shoulder		
V - 20	Stoneware	Bottle	Almost complete	99.9%	12" height, ~3.25" body diameter		
			Partial mark, stamped on shoulder		Buff paste, salt glaze; one handle at shoulder; German		
V - 21	Stoneware	Bottle	Shoulder	10%	Indeterminate		
			Stamped medallion mark on shoulder, probably "Taunus Brunnen/ J. Friedrick Grasskarben" dateable to late 1800s - early 1900s (http:www.trojanhorseantiques.com/antiques_page_5.htm)		Buff paste, salt glaze; German; burn near makers mark; single sherd		
V - 22	Stoneware	Bottle	Rim to shoulder	25%	0.81" bore diameter		
			Partial mark, stamped under shoulder, medallion; anchor in circle with "APOLLINARIS-BRUNNE-M-W", also "…Kreuz../…RWE..ER/…SE…"		Gray paste, salt glaze; German		
V - 23	Stoneware	Bottle	Shoulder	1%	Indeterminate		
			Stamped circular mark		Buff paste, salt glaze; German		
V - 24	Stoneware	Bottle	Shoulder to base	25%	>3" base diameter		
			Partial mark, stamped on shoulder		Buff paste, salt glaze; German; single sherd		
V - 25	Stoneware	Bottle	Rim to shoulder	45%	0.56" bore diameter		
					Buff paste, salt glaze; possible ink bottle		
V - 26	Stoneware	Possible jug	Shoulder to base	25%	~7" base diameter		
					Buff paste, albany slip interior, clear glazed exterior		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 27	Stoneware	Jug	Rim to base	60%	9.5" height, ~4.5" diameter		
					Grey paste, salt glaze; handle missing, incised line on shoulder		
V - 28	Stoneware	Jug	Shoulder	10%	Indeterminate	Incised	
					Gray paste, salt glaze; incised line around shoulder, partial handle near neck; burned		
V - 29	Stoneware	Jug	Rim to shoulder	5%	0.94" bore diameter		
					Gray paste; possible manufacturing flaw - distinctly flat topped shoulder; single sherd, burned		
V - 30	Stoneware	Jug	Rim to shoulder	10%	1.81" bore diameter		
					Gray paste, possible albany slip; burned with attached mortar		
V - 31	Redware	Jug	Rim to base	95%	6.25" height, 3" body diameter		
					Dark brown lead glaze; single sherd, handle missing; possible manufacturing flaw - slight dent in body on one side near base		
V - 32	Redware	Jar	Rim to base	95%	5" d, 7.75" height		
					Dark brown lead glaze		
V - 33	Coarse earthenware	Jar	Rim to shoulder	25%	7.5" rim diameter		
					Buff paste, unglazed; wide mouth, no neck; burned		
V - 34	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim to base	95%	6" diameter	Unidentified	Fugitive
					Unidentified decorative technique, possible gold painted rim, badly burned?; possible manufacturing flaw - exterior/back decoration?		
V - 35	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim to base	90%	6-3/8 " diameter		
					Plain rim		
V - 36	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim to base	75%	5.75" diameter	Painted	Gold
					Gold trim around cup well and rim		
V - 37	Porcelain	Saucer	Complete	100%	5.75" diameter	Painted	Gold
					Gold trim around cup well and rim		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 38	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim to base	95%	5.5" diameter	Decal	Blue, red, yellow, green, tan
			Illegible triangle and pentagon mark		Scalloped rim, fluted body (28 divisions); floral decal motif; burned; possible manufacturing flaw - exterior/bottom decoration		
V - 39	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim to base	80%	6" diameter	Edge molded	
					Foliate molded motif; burned		
V - 40	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim to base	10%	>6" diameter	Edge molded	
					Arched molded motif; relatively large cup well		
V - 41	Porcelain	Possible saucer	Rim to base	5%	Indeterminate	Decal	Green
					Single sherd; no cup well on fragment; floral decal motif, small sprig of thin leaves		
V - 42	Porcelain	Cup	Rim	10%	~3" diameter	Overglaze painted, decal	Gold, yellow
					Single sherd; gold line at rim, unidentified decal motif		
V - 43	Porcelain	Cup	Base	10%	Indeterminate	Decal, molded decoration	Green
					Unidentified decal motif, semi-circle molded decoration along scalloped footring; single sherd		
V - 44	Porcelain	Cup	Rim	20%	>2" diameter		
					Single sherd; possible demi-tasse cup; burned		
V - 45	Porcelain	Creamer	Rim, base	20%	~1.5" diameter	Decal	Yellow, fugitive
					Rim does not mend to base; straight sided vessel; possible manufacturing flaw on base		
V - 46	Porcelain	Plate	Rim to base	20%	~7" diameter	Decal	Black
					Slightly scalloped rim, floral decal motif		
V - 47	Porcelain	Pin tray	Rim	20%	~2.75" diameter	Edge molded, overglaze painted	Black, pink, blue
					Scalloped rim, scroll-like molded motif; floral painted motif; possible burned		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 48	White granite	Baker	Rim to base	95%	~11.75" long, 9" wide, 2.25" height		
			Edwin Bennett Pottery Co., 1897-1907, Baltimore, MD (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 109), transfer printed black		Oval shape; burned		
V - 49	Whiteware	Baker	Rim to base	50%	Indeterminate		
					Vessel took a lid; flared handles on rim with molded decoration; handles do not mend to vessel		
V - 50	White granite	Bowl/basin	Rim to base	40%	>13" diameter, ~3.38" height		
					Flared rim		
V - 51	Whiteware	Bowl/basin	Rim	10%	~13" diameter		
					Flared rim		
V - 52	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim to base	20%	9" diameter, ~2.5" height	Decal, molded decoration	Pink, green
					Serving bowl; externally molded near rim; wild rose with delicate leaf decal on interior surface		
V - 53	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim to base	20%	~4" diameter, 2.5" height	Edge molded	
					Low relief flutes on exterior; manufacturing flaw - small pieces of ceramic adhered to surface under glaze		
V - 54	White granite	Bowl	Rim to base	20%	<6" diameter, 2.25" height	Edge molded	
					Ribbed exterior and scalloped rim (24 divisions); single sherd; burned		
V - 55	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim to base	25%	~1.5" height	Edge molded, decal	Green, yellow, fugitive gold
					Scroll-like molded motif, floral decal motif, possible overglaze painted gold		
V - 56	White granite	Platter	Almost complete	99%	10.5" long, ~ 8.25" wide, 1.5" height	Edge molded	
					Oval shape; low relief molded arches; small chips missing along rim, spalls missing on body; burned		
V - 57	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	25%	~6.5" diameter	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
					Floral decal motif; burned; possible manufacturing flaw - deformed rim		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 58	Whiteware	Shallow bowl	Rim to base	50%	7/8" height	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
					Oval shape, shallow serving bowl, floral decal motif and molded decoration; burned		
V - 59	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	75%	9.5" diameter	Transfer printed	Brown
			English registry mark denoting July 25, 1881, parcel #2; transfer printed brown		Floral edge motif with geometric string		
V - 60	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	75%	9" diameter	Transfer printed, edge molded	Brown
	'Verona' set		Pattern name "Verona" in ribbon; transfer printed brown		Low relief edge molding, floral edge motif; manufacturing flaw - torn pattern name transfer		
V - 61	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	75%	9" diameter	Transfer printed, edge molded	Brown
	'Verona' set		Pattern name "Verona" in ribbon; badly spalled, transfer printed brown		Low relief edge molding, floral edge motif; burned		
V - 62	Whiteware	Plate	Base	20%	Indeterminate	Transfer printed	Brown
	'Verona' set		Pattern name "Verona" in ribbon; transfer printed brown		Floral motif		
V - 63	Ironstone	Plate	Rim to base	20%	Indeterminate	Transfer printed, painted	Brown and blue, pink, green, yellow
					12-sided vessel; classical edge motif - urn on fenced platform, with leaves and flowers; central pattern has flowers; selected elements of printed design are 'colored in'		
V - 64	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	25%	6" diameter	Transfer printed	Brown
					Floral motif; relatively large cup well		
V - 65	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	75%	~9" diameter	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
	Rose decal type 1 set		KT & K mark, Knowles, Taylor and Knowles, 1900-c.1920, East Liverpool, OH (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 125), transfer printed green		Lightly scalloped rim, edge molded, rose/floral decal motif; one portion badly burned		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 66	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	70%	~9" diameter	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
	Rose decal type 1 set		KT & K mark, Knowles, Taylor and Knowles, 1900-c.1920, East Liverpool, OH (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 125), transfer printed green		Lightly scalloped rim, low relief edge molding, rose/floral decal motif; one portion badly burned, jigsaw fractures		
V - 67	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	50%	~9.5" diameter	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
	Rose decal type 1 set		Partial mark		Lightly scalloped rim, scroll-like edge motif, rose/floral decal motif; one burned sherd		
V - 68	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	70%	~9.5" diameter	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
	Rose decal type 1 set		KT & K mark, Knowles, Taylor and Knowles, 1900-c.1920, East Liverpool, OH (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 125), transfer printed green		Lightly scalloped rim, low relief edge molding, rose/floral decal motif; badly burned, glaze has vitrified and pooled on rim		
V - 69	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	75%	9.5" diameter	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
	Rose decal type 1 set		KT & K mark, Knowles, Taylor and Knowles, 1900-c.1920, East Liverpool, OH (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 125), transfer printed green		Lightly scalloped rim, scroll-like molded motif, rose/floral decal motif; some sherds burned		
V - 70	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	20%	~9" diameter	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
	Rose decal type 1 set				Lightly scalloped rim, low relief edge molding; crazing and spalling, iron oxide staining;		
V - 71	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	15%	~8" diameter	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green, blue
					Lightly scalloped rim, low relief scrolll-like edge motif, rose/floral decal motif; burned		
V - 72	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	25%	~9" diameter	Edge molded, decal	Green, pink
	Rose decal type 2 set		Taylor Smith & Taylor partial mark, 1901-1972, Chester, WV (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 62), transfer printed black		Scalloped rim, foliate and scroll-like edge motif, rose/floral decal motif; badly burned, glaze turned deep in color		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark			Comments	
V - 73	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	20%	Indeterminate	Edge molded	
			W & E Corn partial mark, c.1864-1904, Staffordshire, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 163-164; Godden 1999: 219-220), transfer printed black		Scalloped rim, edge molded, possible decal?; badly burned, glaze vitrified, bubbled, multiple spalling		
V - 74	Whiteware	Plate	Base	45%	Indeterminate	Decal	Fugitive
					Floral decal motif; burned, glaze darkened		
V - 75	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	30%	~9" diameter		
					Plain rim; severely burned, irridescent		
V - 76	Whiteware	Plate	Base	15%	Indeterminate	Decal	Green, orange, fugitive
					Large floral or vegtable decal motif, arching (fugitive) decal motif on brim		
V - 77	Whiteware	Shallow bowl	Rim to base	10%	Indeterminate	Decal	Pink, green
					Shallow bowl; scalloped rim, gently fluted sides; burned and spalled		
V - 78	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	90%	~9" diameter	Edge molded	
	Arches/leaves set				Edge molded arches and leaves motif; heavily burned, some spalling, distinct jigsaw fractures		
V - 79	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	90%	~9" diameter		
			Cockson and Seddon mark, similar to mark dated 1876-1878, Staffordshire, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 157), fugitive transfer printed; also partial stamped mark, unreadable		Plain rim; burned, jigsaw fractures		
V - 80	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	55%	9" diameter		
					Plain rim; heavy crazing and burn/smoke damage, iron oxide staining		
V - 81	White granite	Plate	Base	25%	Indeterminate		
			John Maddock & Sons partial mark, c.1906 - 1930, Staffordshire, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 262), transfer printed black		Iron staining		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark			Comments	
V - 82	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	50%	9" diameter		
			Partial mark, similar to D.F. Haynes & Co. mark, 1881-1914, Baltimore, MD (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 59), transfer printed black			Plain rim; slightly burned; single sherd	
V - 83	White granite	Platter	Rim to base	5%	Indeterminate		
			Partial mark, on underside of brim, transfer printed black			Probably large oval platter; plain rim; spalling	
V - 84	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	75%	~9.5" diameter		
			W-F ironstone partial mark, transfer printed black			Plain rim; burned, crazing	
V - 85	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	20%	8" diameter		
						Plain rim; single sherd; crazed, burned/smoke damage	
V - 86	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	40%	8" diameter		
			Partial mark			Plain rim; single sherd	
V - 87	White granite	Plate	Base	20%	Indeterminate		
			John Maddock & Sons mark, c.1906 - 1930, Staffordshire, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 262), transfer printed black			Single sherd	
V - 88	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	10%	~9" diameter		
			Clementson Brothers partial mark, c.1865-1916 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 148), transfer printed black			Plain rim, single sherd	
V - 89	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	25%	8.5" diameter		
			Partial stamped mark, unreadable, possible "5" and "REG…"			Plain rim; single sherd; manufacturing flaw - bits of grit or clay under the glaze on back of brim	
V - 90	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	10%	10" diameter		
						Plain rim	

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 91	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	5%	9" diameter		
					Plain rim; single sherd		
V - 92	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	15%	~8.5" diameter		
			Partial mark, unreadable, transfer printed black		Plain rim, single sherd		
V - 93	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	5%	~9" diameter		
					Plain rim; single sherd		
V - 94	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	20%	9" diameter	Edge molded	
					Scroll-like edge motif		
V - 95	Ironstone	Bowl	Rim to near base	40%	7" diameter, ~2" height	Decal	Fugitive
					Serving bowl; possible rose/floral decal motif; burned, jigsaw fractures		
V - 96	Ironstone	Bowl	Rim	20%	~8" diameter	Decal	Pink, green
					Scallloped rim, rose/floral decal motif; burned		
V - 97	White granite	Bowl	Rim to base	50%	6" diameter, 3.5" height		
					Straight rim; burned, spalled		
V - 98	White granite	Bowl	Rim to base	25%	6" diameter, ~4.25" height		
					Straight rim; burned, jigsaw fractures		
V - 99	Whiteware	Plate	Rim	20%	~9" diameter	Edge molded, painted, decal	Blue, fugitive
	Blue/floral garland set				Scalloped rim, arched edge motif with scrolls and dots, floral garland decal motif; burned, jigsaw fractures, 1 sherd with attached mortar		
V - 100	Whiteware	Plate	Rim	5%	Indeterminate	Edge molded, painted	Blue
					Scalloped rim, band of leafy shapes, parallel lines form bottom edge of likely 8-sided design; single sherd; burned, with attached mortar and unrelated sherd		
V - 101	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim to base	75%	6.5" diameter, 1.75" height	Edge molded, painted	Blue
			Partial mark, unreadable, transfer printed black		Even scalloped rim, band of dots and scroll-like molded motif		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 102	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim to base	10%	7" diameter, 1.75" height	Edge molded, painted, decal	Blue, fugitive
					Even scalloped rim; band of radiating lines, edged with dots; arched motif inside bowl; floral garland decal; burned		
V - 103	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim to base	20%	7" diameter, 1.75" height	Edge molded, painted	Blue
					Even scalloped rim, narrow bead-and-reel style band, starburst molding inside bowl; two sherds are matched to vessel, remainder mend		
V - 104	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	50%	6" diameter	Edge molded, painted, decal	Blue, fugitive
	Blue/floral garland set				Scalloped rim, arched edge motif with scrolls and dots, floral garland decal motif; burned, 1 sherd with attached mortar		
V - 105	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	20%	6" diameter	Edge molded, painted, decal	Blue, gold
	Blue/floral garland set				Scalloped rim, arched edge motif with scrolls and dots, floral garland decal motif; burned		
V - 106	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	75%	Indeterminate		
					Plain rim; burned, spalled		
V - 107	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim to base	20%	8" diameter, 1.75" height	Edge molded, painted, decal	Blue, fugitive
					Scalloped rim, scrolls and parallel line edge motif, floral garland decal motif; burned, jigsaw fractures		
V - 108	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	50%	5.5" diameter		
			Stamped mark, similar to T & R Boote mark, registered August 22, 1856 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001: 13); T & R Boote, 1842-1963, Staffordshire, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 115)		Plain rim; single sherd		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 109	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	50%	>6" diameter		
	Plain rim saucer set		Partial mark, likely Wedgwood & Co., 1891-1908, Staffordshire, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 365), transfer printed black		Plain rim, single sherd		
V - 110	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	50%	6" diameter		
	Plain rim saucer set		Wedgwood & Co. mark, 1891-1908, Staffordshire, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 365), transfer printed black		Plain rim, single sherd		
V - 111	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	25%	6" diameter	Edge molded	
			Warwick China mark, c.1898 - c.1910, Wheeling, WV (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 69), transfer printed		Scalloped rim, low relief dottted edge motif; single sherd		
V - 112	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	25%	6" diameter		
			Cockson & Chetwynd partial mark, c.1867-1875, Staffordshire, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 156), transfer printed brown		Plain rim, single sherd		
V - 113	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	20%	6" diameter		
			Partial mark, transfer printed black		Plain rim, single sherd		
V - 114	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	15%	6" diameter		
			Partial mark, likely W & E Corn, c.1864-1904, Staffordshire, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 163-164), transfer printed black		Plain rim		
V - 115	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	20%	6" diameter, 1" height		
			Partial mark, transfer printed black		Plain rim		
V - 116	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	25%	6" diameter, 1" height		
					Plain rim, single sherd, possible manufacturing flaw - very uneven glaze, drip marks on front of saucer, large pool on back		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 117	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	20%	Indeterminate		
					Slightly ribbed body (possible 16 divisions); no cup well extant; single sherd		
V - 118	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	10%	Indeterminate		
					Plain rim; single sherd		
V - 119	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	10%	Indeterminate		
			Partial mark, unreadable, transfer printed black		Plain rim; single sherd; manufacturing flaw - firing flaw on base of vessel		
V - 120	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	10%	Indeterminate		
					Plain rim; burned		
V - 121	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	90%	6" diameter		
			Burgess & Goddard partial mark, importers c.1870-c.1885, New York City, NY (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 546, 658), transfer printed green		Plain rim; partially burned		
V - 122	White granite	Saucer	Rim to base	75%	Indeterminate		
					Scalloped rim, scroll-like edge motif; burned		
V - 123	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	90%	6" diameter, 0.75" height	Edge molded	
			KT & K mark, Knowles, Taylor and Knowles, 1900 - c.1920, East Liverpool, OH (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 125), transfer printed green		Scalloped rim, scroll-like edge motif; burned		
V - 124	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	80%	6" diameter, .75" height	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
			Unreadable mark, obscured by atttached grit, transfer printed green		Scalloped rim, scroll-like edge motif, rose/floral decal motif; burned, mortar/grit attached to back of vessel		
V - 125	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	25%	6" diameter, 0.75" height	Edge molded, decal	Pink, green
					Scalloped rim, low relief scroll-like edge motif, rose/floral decal motif; burned, with glass and grit attached		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 126	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	10%	Indeterminate	Edge molded, decal	Fugitive
	Rose decal type 2 set				Scalloped rim, foliate and scroll-like edge motif, unidentified decal motif (likely rose/floral); single sherd; burned		
V - 127	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	10%	Indeterminate (likely 6" diameter)	Edge molded, decal	Gold
	Blue/floral garland set				Scalloped rim, arched edge motif with scrolls and dots, floral garland decal motif, single sherd; burned		
V - 128	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim to base	10%	Indeterminate	Edge molded	
					Embossed dots at rim; single sherd; burned		
V - 129	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base	25%	6" diameter, 0.5" height	Edge molded, decal	Green
					Scalloped rim, scroll-like edge motif, floliate decal motif (likely rose/floral); burned		
V - 130	Whiteware	Cup	Rim to base	50%	Indeterminate	Decal	Pink, green
					Everted lip; rose/floral decal motif; burned		
V - 131	Whiteware	Cup	Rim to base	50%	3.5" diameter, 2.25" height	Decal	Green
					Globular body, footring has 12 divisions; foliate decal motif, possible rose/floral; burned, with attached mortar and glass		
V - 132	White granite	Cup	Rim to base	50%	3.5" diameter, 2.25" height		
					Straight sided; burned		
V - 133	Whiteware	Cup	Rim to base	50%	3.25" diameter, 2.75" height		
	Plain rim cup set				Straight sided; possible manufacturing flaw - glaze pooling on base and under rim		
V - 134	White granite	Cup	Rim to base	75%	3.5" diameter, 3" height		
					Straight sided; burned		
V - 135	Whiteware	Cup	Rim to base	25%	3.5" diameter, 2.5" height		
	Plain rim cup set				Straight sided; possible manufacturing flaw - excess glaze at rim and foot		
V - 136	White granite	Cup	Rim to base	25%	3.5" diameter, 2.88" height		
	Circle handle cup set				Straight sided; single sherd; handle with circular 'cutout'		

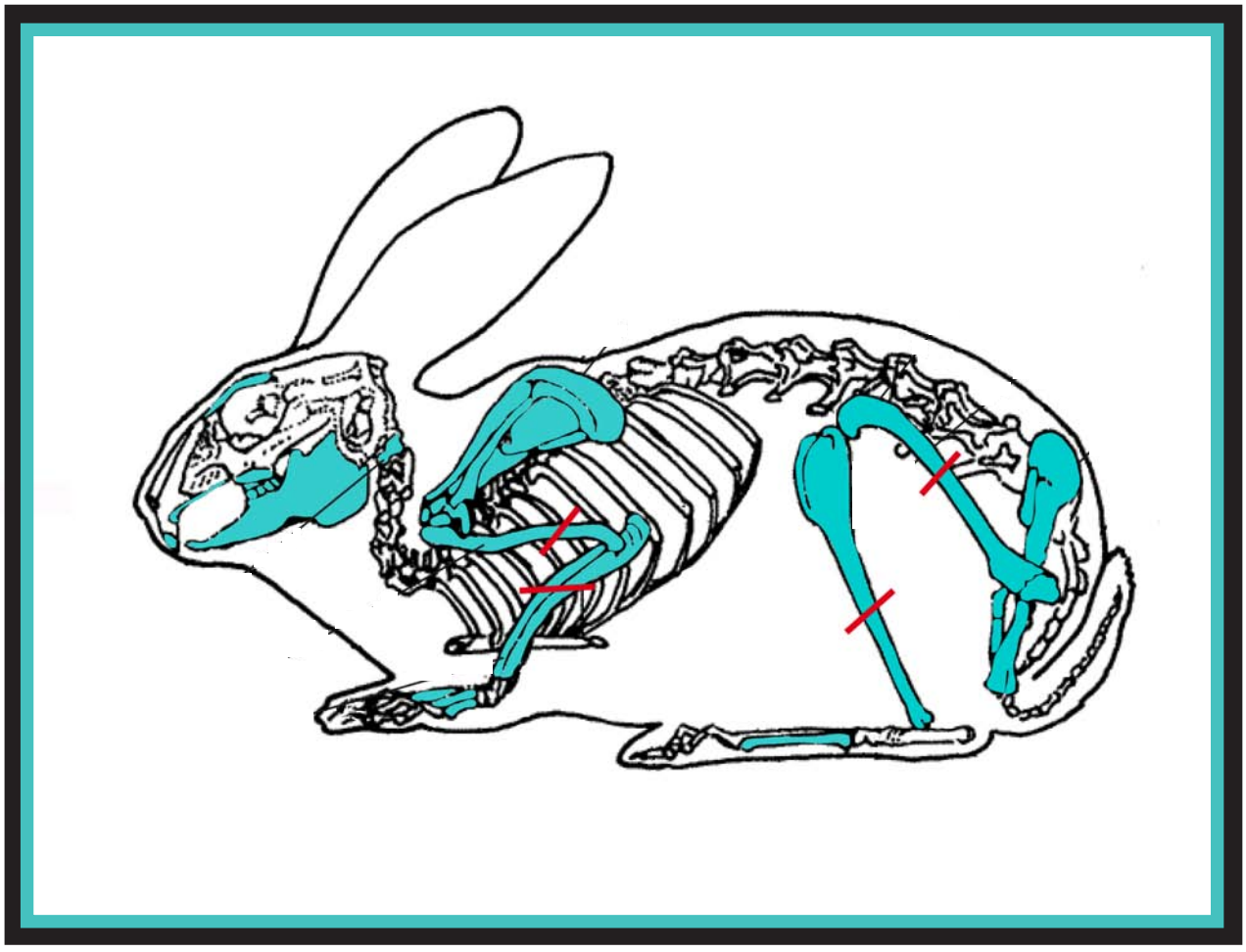
Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 137	White granite	Cup	Rim to base	25%	3.5" diameter, 2.75" height		
	Circle handle cup set				Straight sided; single sherd; handle with circular 'cutout'		
V - 138	Whiteware	Cup	Rim to base	50%	3.25" diameter, 2.25" height		
	Blocky base cup set				Straight sided; burned		
V - 139	Whiteware	Cup	Rim to base	25%	3.25" diameter, 2.25" height		
	Blocky base cup set				Straight sided; single sherd		
V - 140	White granite	Mug	Rim to base	50%	3.5" diameter, 3.25" height		
					Everted lip, straight sides;, crazed - possibly burned		
V - 141	Whiteware	Cup	Rim to base	80%	3.25" diameter, 2.38" height	Transfer printed	Blue
					Willow pattern over external surface; internal print appears smeared at rim; rosette in base of cup is off center		
V - 142	Whiteware	Butter pat	Rim to base	10%	3.25" diameter	Transfer printed	Blue
					Sheet transfer print, floral motif		
V - 143	White granite	Ointment jar	Complete	100%	2.5" diameter, 1.5" height overall		
					With complete lid; burned, with attached mortar and glass on lid, attached grit on vessel		
V - 144	White granite	Ointment jar	Rim to base	75%	2" diameter, 2.25" height		
					Burned, jigsaw fractures		
V - 145	Ironstone	Creamer	Rim to base	90%	5" height, 3" base diameter, ~1 pint capacity	Sprig molded	Blue
					8-sided vessel, grape sprig motif		
V - 146	White granite	Pitcher	Rim to base	50%	8" height, 6" diameter, ~1/2 gallon capacity	Molded decoration	
					Low relief scroll-like motif; with handle; burned, jigsaw fractures		
V - 147	White granite	Pitcher	Rim	5%	Indeterminate	Molded decoration	
					Molded leaf beneath handle		

Vessel #	Waretype	Form	Segment	Completeness	Dimensions	Decorative technique	Color
	Matching sets		Maker's mark		Comments		
V - 148	Whiteware	Plate	Rim	1%	Indeterminate	Shell edge	Blue
					Unscalloped rim, impressed repetitive pattern, mean date range: 1841 - 1857 (Miller 2000: 3); single sherd		
V - 149	Ironstone	Sugar bowl	Rim	25%	4" diameter	Decal	Green
					8-sided vessel; possible foliate or floral decal motif; applied twist handles; burned, with attached glass		
V - 150	White granite	Sugar bowl	Rim	5%	4" diameter		
					8-sided vessel; burned, jigsaw fractures		
V - 151	White granite	Plate	Rim to base	20%	9.5" diameter	Edge molded	
	Arches/leaves set		Parital mark, transfer printed black		Edge molded arches and leaves motif; iron staining		
V - 152	Creamware	Unidentified	Rim	1%	Indeterminate		
					Single sherd		
V - 153	Pearlware	Lid	Body	15%	4" diameter	Painted	Blue
					Deep flange; entwined ribbon motif		
V - 154	Nottingham	Unidentified	Rim	1%	Indeterminate		
					Single sherd		
V - 155	English brown stoneware	Unidentified	Body	1%	Indeterminate		
					Single sherd		

APPENDIX F:

FAUNAL REPORT

Of Food and Ritual: Zooarchaeological Remains from the Jackson Homestead (18MO609)



Montgomery County, Maryland

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES
PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

Of Food and Ritual: Zooarchaeological Remains from the Jackson Homestead (18MO609)

Montgomery County, Maryland

Report submitted to:

URS Corporation • 200 Orchard Ridge Drive • Suite 101• Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878

Report prepared by:

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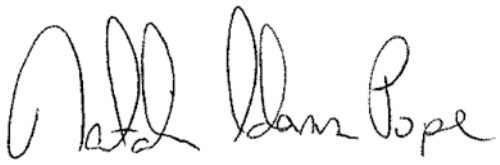

Natalie Adams Pope – Principal Investigator

R. Jeannine Windham, M.A., RPA – Author, Zooarchaeologist

June 29, 2012 • Final Report
New South Associates Technical Report 1763

ABSTRACT

Zooarchaeological remains recovered from the Jackson Homestead (18MO609) contained a high quantity of specimens from a wide distribution of native/wild and domestic species. Detailed faunal analysis shows interesting patterns of subsistence, ritual, and deposition at the home, which are explored within this comprehensive report. The zooarchaeological patterns highlight a dietary dependence on domestic animals, while native/wild animals were primarily incorporated into a ritual practice during construction of the home.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This detailed analysis of zooarchaeological material from the Jackson Homestead would not have been possible without the assistance of numerous people. At URS, Kathy Furgeson was very helpful in supplying any background information needed, and promptly answering any questions. In addition, the well-organized assemblage and condition of the remains is testament to the dedication of the URS laboratory staff. These two factors are greatly appreciated.

At the New South in Stone Mountain, a multitude of people assisted in the completion of this project. Tom Quinn masterfully completed the illustrations to communicate zooarchaeological patterns. Leslie Branch-Raymer and Theresa Hamby provided valuable editorial comments. Jennifer Wilson provided technical review and completed the layout and production of the report. Joe Joseph and Yulounda Ralls took care of administrative matters. Without each of these people, this project would not have been a success.

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I. INTRODUCTION

New South Associates, Inc. conducted a zooarchaeological study of all sampled faunal remains from the Jackson Homestead (18MO609). This study was undertaken for URS Corporation who conducted Phase III Data Recovery Excavations. These zooarchaeological samples were collected through quarter inch screening during Phase III data recovery and from flotation heavy fractions (as sampled by URS). The following zooarchaeological study was conducted by Ms. R. Jeannine Windham of New South Associates and serves to expand and enhance the preliminary findings as outlined in the previous interim report (Windham 2008).

The site, occupied from 1869-1917, was home to the Jackson family and descendants in Montgomery County, Maryland of the Northern Piedmont ecoregion. This African-American family used wild animals within the construction of the home as a manifestation of their spirituality, but primarily depended on domestic animals for subsistence. The various contexts represented by the large and well-preserved faunal assemblage show intriguing patterns in species representation, subsistence, and deposition.

This report provides background discussion in Chapter II, and contains brief discussions of: (1) the local habitat; (2) patterns of faunal exploitation observed in other African-American archaeological contexts; (3) cultural modification of the faunal assemblage; and (4) ethnographic literature on ritual activities involving faunal elements practiced by African Americans in the past. Chapter III describes the analysis methods used in this study. The results of this study are presented by context within Chapter IV. The final chapter synthesizes the results of analysis and research within a comparative and interpretative framework. The appendices include an inventory (by provenience) of all analyzed faunal specimens within Appendix A and detailed results tables within Appendix B. Associated with this document is a disk that contains a digital copy of the report, appendices, and specimen catalog.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENT

The Jackson Homestead (18MO609) is located in the Northern Piedmont Uplands ecoregion. The site is on a terrace overlooking the Fairland Branch, a tributary of the Paint Branch in south central Maryland. The Northern Piedmont Uplands is characterized by high relief, moderate channel gradient, and an Appalachian Oak Forest association (Woods et al. 2003). The humid subtropical climate has hot, humid summers and mild winters with ample precipitation (rain and snow) year round (NOAA 2008). This natural setting is an integral thread to the larger picture of specialized faunal exploitation practiced at the Jackson Homestead. Discussion of specific habitat exploitation is provided within the final interpretative chapter of this report.

The Paint Branch headwaters are characterized by cold water and are home and spawning locations for naturally occurring trout. In addition, bass, smaller prey species, and at least one mussel species inhabit these waters (Montgomery County Government 2008, State of Maryland 2008).

A wooded riparian environment is found along the water's edge. In comparison to slope and upland areas located further from the water, the riparian environment is an area of greater botanical biodiversity that is highly attractive to animals. The riverside is repeatedly disturbed by natural flooding and other factors (potentially cultural) that create an edge effect favorable to undergrowth propagation and attractive to many browsing species (deer, bear, squirrel, rabbit, etc.). Hence, these water-related niches offer a variety of resources (both plant and animal), which were available for exploitation by the people there.

COMPARATIVE AFRICAN-AMERICAN RESEARCH AND SITES

The Jackson Homestead was the home of Melinda Jackson and/or her children from 1870-1915 when the home burned down (URS Corporation 2008). This site is particularly interesting as it can shed light on African-American lifeways during the post-Civil War, Jim Crow era when free African Americans were openly segregated and oppressed. This era has not been extensively documented zooarchaeologically, but this study contends that antebellum culinary traditions and modified African rituals were well established by this era and practiced in many forms. Therefore, research of West African and enslaved African-American foodways and traditions as documented through historical and zooarchaeological research are relevant. Given this, a small selection of archaeological sites containing faunal remains was chosen for comparison and included the following:

- Jefferson's Poplar Forest and slave quarters, Virginia (Andrews 1993, 1999);
- Monticello and slave quarters, Virginia (Crader 1990);
- A slave quarters in Williamsburg, Virginia (Deetz 1997);

- Cannon's Point Plantation, Georgia (Otto 1984);
- The William Bluff Site, West Virginia (Updike 2002);
- The Lowry Site, Maryland (Jones et al. 2008);
- African-American archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland (Leone and Frye 2008); and
- The Levi Jordan Plantation in Texas (Fennel 2003).

SUBSISTENCE

African-American cultural and social characteristics were reflected in the mix of traditional West African and contemporary foodways. Subsistence relied on animal husbandry, fishing, hunting, gathering, and gardening in West Africa. During the Antebellum period in the United States, enslaved African Americans continued to use these subsistence practices in varying degrees to supplement rations provided by slaveholders. In reference to faunal resources, this is best observed by the kind and cut of animal or proportion of domestic to game animals represented. This study works under the assumption that imported African slaves and their descendants developed an ethnically unique cuisine over time that is reflected today (i.e., soul food).

According to Shiflett (2004:37-43), West Africans of the past four centuries have utilized fish, fowl, and goat for protein sources (presented in order of preference). The former was most represented by West African marine species, which were caught with hook and line or nets. The latter were noted as kept farm animals. Comparative dietary preferences are not seen widely in the African-American archaeological record for numerous reasons (outlined below by taxonomic division). These differences show how West African and African-American foodways reflect a dramatic shift due to enslavement in a new environment. For example, the ratio of domestic to wild species appears dependent upon quantities of meat rations provided, as well as the time and ability enslaved African Americans were given to hunt, trap, and fish for wild meat sources. Over time, imported African slaves and their descendants would form a modified palate for new meats and dishes as an adaptation to a foreign land and due to exposure to other cultures.

Although swine (hog/pig) were introduced in West Africa, these animals were not heavily used there. In contrast, pork became a staple food among African-American slaves during Antebellum times as Euro-Americans relied heavily on this animal and provided its meat as rations to enslaved peoples. Some records suggest that rations of one-half to five pounds of low-utility portions (shoulders (Boston butt/picnic ham), jowls, and heads) were a typical weekly provision for slaves. Beef and fish were provided less often (see Shiflett 2004:44-47; Andrews 1993:3-4; Crader 1990). At one slave quarter in Williamsburg, Virginia, pig accounted for 10 percent of the assemblage (Deetz 1997).

The less desirable portions would be cut in squares, boiled, and added to cooked vegetables more for seasoning than as the focus of the dish. According to Updike (2002), pork made up the greatest proportion of the meat diet at the Willow Bluff site. Zooarchaeological evidence at this site suggested that the whole carcass was butchered at the location, but only low-quality portions were consumed on site. These results indicate that higher quality portions were utilized elsewhere (such as at the proprietor's table). In addition, pork was represented at the Lowery site by low-quality portions such as sawed remains of Boston Butt (proximal shoulder), ribs, trotters (the foot), ham steak (shank/leg), and teeth (Jones et al. 2008).

Cattle (beef), which had religious significance for some groups in West Africa, were eaten less often. However, beef remains have been noted to a limited extent in slave contexts in Georgia. Crader (1990) noted that small quantities of beef were distributed to enslaved African Americans on the basis of age, marital status, and occupation. This pattern is supported at the Willow Bluff site where low-quality beef portions were documented in association with the slave quarters. Furthermore, it was apparent that the whole carcasses were butchered (Updike 2002). In contract, the small faunal assemblage recovered from the Lowery site consisted of a small proportion (by NISP) of beef remains (MNI=1) that were represented by both low- (majority) and high-utility cuts (Jones et al. 2008).

Birds including chicken (skeletal elements and eggshell) and wild species (ducks and turkeys) were documented to a small extent at the Poplar Forest slave quarters (Andrews 1993). A striking example of status differences is seen at the Monticello slave quarters where primarily turkey and chicken were identified, in comparison to a greater diversity of species within the Monticello main house wing [the "big house" (Crader 1990)]. This faunal assemblage was attributed to both enslaved African-American diet and refuse from meals prepared for Jefferson and his family. In this larger assemblage, wild species included "bones of geese, blue jays, bobwhites, a ruffed grouse, a ring-necked pheasant and ducks" (Andrews 1993:8). At the Willow Bluff Site, chicken dominated the proportion of birds, and no wild bird species were documented (Updike 2002). The small assemblage of the Lowry site did not show a significant or identifiable sample of avian remains (Jones et al. 2008).

During the Antebellum period, a pattern of African-American hunting and fishing is also noted. These protein foods would have supplemented the limited and low-quality rations provided by slaveholders. Shfilett (2004:50) stated, "Newly arriving African slaves learned quickly the habits of the local wildlife either through observation, from other slaves, or from Native Americans, and devised homemade snares and traps to catch animals." Numerous accounts recall the setting of traps to catch rabbits, opossums, turtles (in South Carolina), and other small game (see Ball 1859, Henson 1881, and Walsh 1997) and the consumption of wild birds (Andrews 1993). In addition, Deetz (1997) noted the presence of freshwater mussel and catfish remains at Virginia slave quarters.

The amount of fish and wild game present in assemblages often reflected the level of dietary supplements needed by particular individuals or families. This is particularly true of African-American slave sites (Andrews 1993), and likely continued into the Jim Cow era due to cost of meat and dietary preference. Although the proportion of wild game was small at the Poplar Forest slave quarters, it included opossum, eastern grey squirrel, eastern cottontail, and white-tailed deer (Andrews 1993:5). In addition to these species, catfish, drumfish, mussels, turtle, and raccoon were identified from the slave quarter cellars (Updike 2002). Squirrel, rabbit, and limited evidence for fish and mussel/oyster also were identified from contexts at the Lowery site (Jones et al. 2008).

Commensal species including mice and rats were present and active as observed by rodent remains and gnaw marks in African-American slave assemblages. However, these fauna were not considered a food source as noted at Poplar Forest (Andrews 1993). Commensals were not reported within the Willow Bluff assemblage (Updike 2002). Of particular interest to this study is the Lowery site where a small quantity of mouse/rat (NISP=5), fragments of snails, bivalves, and rabbit elements were discovered. These specimens were found within the foundation of a Lowry site outbuilding (Feature 5). None of these elements were modified; the remains were attributed to unintentional inclusion and commensal species. As will be discussed later in this chapter, placement of large quantities of bone within or under structures was ritually significant.

Preparation techniques included frying, boiling, steaming, and stewing. Stews appeared to be popular "one-pot meals" that were served over rice as seen in traditional Gullah dishes. For example, Noel Hume (1978) documented that squirrel was often boiled in a stew or barbecued. According to Shiflett (2004:55), "Archaeologists have deduced from butchery marks on the faunal remains and the wear marks on pottery fragments that slaves chose to cook one-pot meals [such as stews]." This theory is supported by the high fragmentation of bone in slave (and poor Caucasian) contexts, where bones were chopped in small pieces to presumably "fit into the one-pot meal" (Otto 1984). Also contributing to the high level of fragmentation may be the tradition of bone chewing in Africa and the Caribbean (Bowen 1995). This was potentially practiced at African-American sites as well but evidence is vague.

The more affluent Euro-American cuisine was different in meat preference and cooking technique from those of contemporary African Americans. The Euro-American diet primarily consisted of beef and pork as seen at Poplar Forest (Andrews 1999). Beef was popular, and very little of the animal was wasted (Shiflet 2004:21). Dishes of calf's head or bovid tongue were considered of special quality. Swine (hog/pig), which preserved well, particularly in the hot and humid South, were eaten in quantity. According to Otto (1984), swine portions associated with Euro-American plantation sites were comparably larger and sawed as opposed to the small chopped pieces found at slave-occupied sites. This suggested that meat, on the Euro-American table, was more often a main dish prepared through roasting. Boiling, stewing, and roasting were preferred cooking techniques with less broiling or frying practiced by Euro-Americans.

In addition, pickling and salting were used for preservation and later consumption. Poultry including a large quantity of chicken (meat and likely eggs) and lesser wild species was eaten fresh. Mutton, as a food, was less desired by Euro-Americans due to difficulties in preservation and the primary need for wool. Wild game and fish also played a role and supplemented the diet including easily trapped opossum, rabbit, woodchuck, squirrel, raccoon, and freshwater fish to some degree (Schilett 2004, Andrews 1999:19). In regards to wild and domestic game, the distinction between Euro-American and African-American is often a matter of proportions (i.e. dietary contribution) not necessarily species.

In this study, teasing apart food from ritual animal use is key. Later chapters will discuss the evidence for food remains at the Jackson homestead and revisit topics above. Through these data, this study glimpses an example of the African-American diet during the Jim Crow era.

RITUAL

Thus far, food remains have been discussed. However, the use of bones in ritual also is documented. Cultural differences between African Americans and European Americans are observed through ritualistic behaviors that often used roots, herbs, animals (zoological curios), and other objects in the practices of an African-American folklore and spiritualism originating in Africa (see Leone and Fry 2008, Fennel 2003, Gordon and Anderson 1999). These practices, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, varied in Africa by culture and are expressed in various forms in the past and present United States on a regional basis. These forms reflect different cultures of their ancestral continent, which interacted and synthesized new cultures in the United States.

Hoodoo, a broad category of African conjuring, is one form of African-based ritualistic practices that has been documented. These traditions reflect one set of ethnographic analogies that can address potential ritual applications observed at the Jackson Homestead. However, Hoodoo does not necessarily encompass all variations of African-American spiritualism, and references to Hoodoo herein do not imply that Hoodoo encompassed all ritual practices of all African-Americans in the mid-Atlantic during the Jim Crow era.

In fact, some researchers say that ritual caches within structures appear fairly limited to the Antebellum timeframe and were a "hidden" response to oppression. This is particularly true of various forms of the cosmogram pattern beneath floors. Evidence for this in the "big house" is most significant support for this protection charm. Leone and Fry (2008:1999) summarized Raboteau (1980) interpretation as follows:

> ...conjure served as a perfect vehicle for expressing and alleviating anger, jealousy, and sheer ill will among slaves. When unable to settle disputes openly, the slaves turned to conjure. From this perspective conjure served as a method of control.

Yet, these antebellum rituals did, to some extent, become ingrained in the emerging African-American culture and continued in various forms throughout the United States. According to Leone and Fry (2008:383), these hoodoo manifestations are seen archaeologically until the 1920s. Examples in Annapolis show large quantities of animal remains within the architecture including the floors, sills, hearths, northeast corners, and chimneys.

Practices of Hoodoo "nature magic" included burial or disposal in specific places and creation of charms (mojo) for conjure. The current zooarchaeological study examined use of animal bones in a ritualistic manner within the foundation (Feature 3) and chimney base/pad (Feature 4) of the Jackson Homestead. These relatively intact and intentionally placed deposits are compared to other site contexts to define trends. Therefore, the burial of bones within the architecture is of particular interest here.

Specific animals and related by-products were important within Hoodoo traditions and African-American folklore. Yet, the meanings appear open for individual interpretation. Three references were integral to the current research including Yronwode's (2002) compilation of hoodoo practices and materials, the Georgia Writer's Project (1974) that provided interviews of Georgia coastal African Americans, and Puckett's (1969) compilation of African-American magic and folklore

beliefs. From the archaeological perspective, discussion of ritual caches by Fennel (2003) and Leone and Fry (2008) were most relevant.

According to Yronwode (2002), feathers and eggshell of birds are important elements of ritual practices. This is particularly true of foot track magic where "evil poison" enters through the foot. Eggs (considered inedible) and feathers (attached to the wingbones) of a black chicken are important for good and evil magic including cleaning ceremonies. The use of eggs is mentioned by African Americans of the Georgia coast in "cunjuh mixin" (Georgia Writers' Project 1974:16). The feathers of a frizzled fowl are also used for good, including to "undo" magic and cleansing. This is discussed by Harris Neck, who stated in reference to protective charms, "Some of em has a frizzled chicken in the yard…Dey dig up conjuh wut is laid down fuh yuh an let yuh know weh somebody is aftuh yuh" (Georgia Writers' Project 1974:125 and 129). Another use of chickens was during "set-ups", which were a death ritual. The custom is retold by Shad (as explained by her Gran Hestuh), "Dey kill a wite chicken wen dey had set-ups tuh keep duh spirits way…an she alluz keep wite chicken fuh dat in yahd" (Georgia Writer's Project 1974:166).

Parts of animals also were used for conducting magical works; however, little specific information is known of species or elements utilized for these practices that would result in a zooarchaeological pattern. Fennel (2003) reported that caches contained bird claws, crab claws, burned seashell, bone fragments, and/or bone disks amongst other items (particularly water-related items), and placed within a cosmogram pattern. The bird skulls (or feathers) represented spirits due to association with flight and the sky realm. Claws (the last phalanx) and teeth represented power and assertiveness of particular spirits. Seashell was reflective and representative of water. Evidence for placement of these items is most striking at the "curer's cabin" at the Levi Jordan Plantation in Branzoria, Texas.

On the basis of the current literature review, it appears that animals often served multiple purposes and represented various foreshadowing depending on the exact context of the animal and activity. For example, rabbits, which were recovered in large quantities from the foundation and chimney pad/base of the Jackson Homestead, could be viewed in several ways:

- People would carry a rabbits foot in their right pocket for luck (Puckett 1969:293);
- Rabbits brains were to be eaten for protection against another's conjure and tricks (Puckett 1969:293);
- A popular folk story relays the rabbit as a smart trickster character not to be trusted; and
- Rabbits can be bad luck such that, "we dohn none of us eats rabbit. Thas bad luck fuh us" (Georgia Writer's Project 1974:189).

According to information collected by Puckett (1969), other animals (and elements) utilized for protection within Hoodoo traditions include eating cow gall monthly (protection) and sacrificing bats at crossroads. There is also a reference that the chicken breastbone could be used within a charm for good luck (Puckett 1974). Death and hardship can be associated with (either in foreshadowing events or in making conjure curious) crows, roosters, owls, jaybird wings, squirrel

jaws, rattlesnake fangs, and whippoorwill wings (Georgia Writers Project 1974, Puckett 1969). Snakes, worms, and frogs are associated with gaining the skill to conjure or in association with

suffering due to another's conjuring. However, some references could also be found that professed more positive connotations for these animals such as calming the mind by rubbing shed snake skins, frog/toads to cure snake bite, and frogs/toads as used for luck in gambling.

The color of the animal, as mentioned in the above black or white chicken example, played a large role in African-American tradition. The colors black and red appear to have dominant roles in the tradition. For example, Harris Neck claimed, "…all duh people in Africa loves red" (Georgia Writer's Project 1974:121). The black cat had special symbolism and was even the name of a product line sold for Hoodoo practices historically. In one reference, black cat bones were described for use in the negative spiritual act of flying and vanishing (Georgia Writer's Project 1974).

In Hoodoo tradition, physical placement of the magical items is important to the success of the spell. Many spells involving permanent placement of items in the home are for protection (Yronwode 2002). This includes placing items within a quincunx pattern or cosmogram in the floor. The items often took the form of curio-bundle(s) placed in individual locations (caches). The quincunx pattern consisted of the four corner and center locations of a square or rectangle similar to a cosmogram pattern. The cosmogram consisted of a circle inscribed with a cross/X having "moments" of the life and spirit cycle at the cardinal directions. Individual curio-bundles were placed at these locations or at others including the chimney (Yronwode 2002). According to Leone and Fry (2008:378), known charm contexts have particular meanings such that:

> …spirits pass up and down the chimney, in and out of doorways, and can be controlled by using the bundles in a hearth or beneath or above a sill to affect a human being also in these environments.

This practice was documented at a home of enslaved African Americans, the Slayton House, in Annapolis, and included bone fragments (Saraceni 1996). Comparative research conducted and referenced by Saraceni (1996) showed that caches of this type were related to safety/protection, were common, and occurred in northeast structure corners, under hearths, and in root cellars. Another Annapolis site also contained a cache of items under the brick floor in the shape of a cosmogram (Himelfarb 2000). These contexts, located within the Mid-Atlantic region study area, exhibited strong similarities to the Jackson Homestead in regards to the use of bone and its placement within the structure.

Another practice well documented in African-American folklore accounts and interviews was the placement of protective charms or plants at the entrance to the home including under the doorstep (see Georgia Writers Project 1974, Puckett 1969). These practices appear to be more culturally widespread but not specifically mentioned within the literature reviewed for this study. One archaeological example noted that European cultures practiced rituals of animal sacrifice and burial including, "burying a dead cat near a building foundation or in a wall… some of these were positioned with a mouse, rat or bird near the head of the cat" (Scharfenberger n.d.:12). This

centuries-long European practice was used to ward off both spiritual and secular vermin from the household (Merrifield 1987:129-131). In other words, it was a magical practice for protection. Similar cultural views and practices may be associated with Hoodoo ritual.

This study follows a thread of a particular cultural practice, namely the use of animals (or particular parts) in curio-bundles and within structural walls, foundations, etc. Yet, it is important to recognize the diversity and individualism expressed by various practitioners in the past. Fennel (2003:18) described the abundant diversity and lack of any specific pattern (ethnographically or archaeologically) by stating that:

> The broad spectrum of miniski [curio-bundle] designs created by the BaKong people [who represent a large proportion of the enslaved West Africans] presents particular challenges to the effort of predicting discernible patterns in the related material culture in New World settings.

This inherent complexity of personalized ritual blurs the lines of interpretation. In this study, the zooarchaeological remains illustrate a significant investment of time and energy into constructing a protected, if not sacred, place for the Jackson family. How they protected their home is unique, and one subject revisited in later chapters.

III. METHODS

The faunal sample and zooarchaeological methods used for analysis of the Jackson Homestead assemblage are presented within this chapter. The sample is discussed within the first section, which describes feature groupings used later for comparison. The second section provides the methods used to analyze this sample for taxonomic and taphonomic variables.

SAMPLE

Numerous contexts at the Jackson Homestead (18MO609) contained vertebrate and invertebrate remains (Figure 1). These contexts included features, test unit strata, and shovel tests and are listed within Table 1. This table also summarizes the distribution of remains from these contexts. The total site assemblage contained 14,582 specimens greater than two millimeters in size (5,633.75 g). For the purposes of this study, three broad context groupings are used including relatively intact structural feature (Feature4), burned/collapsed/in-filled features (Features 2 and 5), and other.

Prior to this comprehensive report on all faunal remains, selected priority contexts from the Jackson Homestead site (Features 3, 4, and 8) were briefly summarized by Windham (2008). Of these, Features, 3 and 4 represent the relatively intact structural context grouping inclusive of two construction phases, antebellum and Postbellum/Jim Crow eras. These two priority contexts represent what was thought to be remains from the structure foundation (both mortar and fieldstone, Feature 3) and those securely associated with the chimney base/pad (Feature 4). Later examination of all artifact classes and data showed that remains originally associated with Feature 3 could not be clearly differentiated from Feature 2, the remains of the 1915 house fire and collapse. Therefore, only remains of Feature 4 were clearly associated with the antebellum structure construction, and contained 29 percent of the total faunal assemblage. Remains of Feature 3 were integrated into more appropriate proveniences, namely Feature 2 and Test Units (Kathy Ferguson, URS Corporation, Personal communication May 2012).

Additional contexts and the above revisions have been analyzed, are reported here, and woven into the interpretative framework of this study. The additional contexts include Features 2, 5, 8 (reported in Windham 2008), 10, 11, 12b, 18, and 19. In addition, remains from shovel tests and test unit excavations were analyzed (see Table 1).

Features 2 and 5 are significant to this study given the high quantity, preservation, and diversity of the faunal remains recovered from these contexts. These represent the burned/collapsed/in-filled context grouping that represents the structure as a whole when destroyed in 1915. Feature 2 represents burned and collapsed remains of the two-story structure, and Feature 5 is the house cellar that was in-filled rapidly during/after this destruction. These remains from Features 2 and 5 represent 68 percent NISP of the total site assemblage.

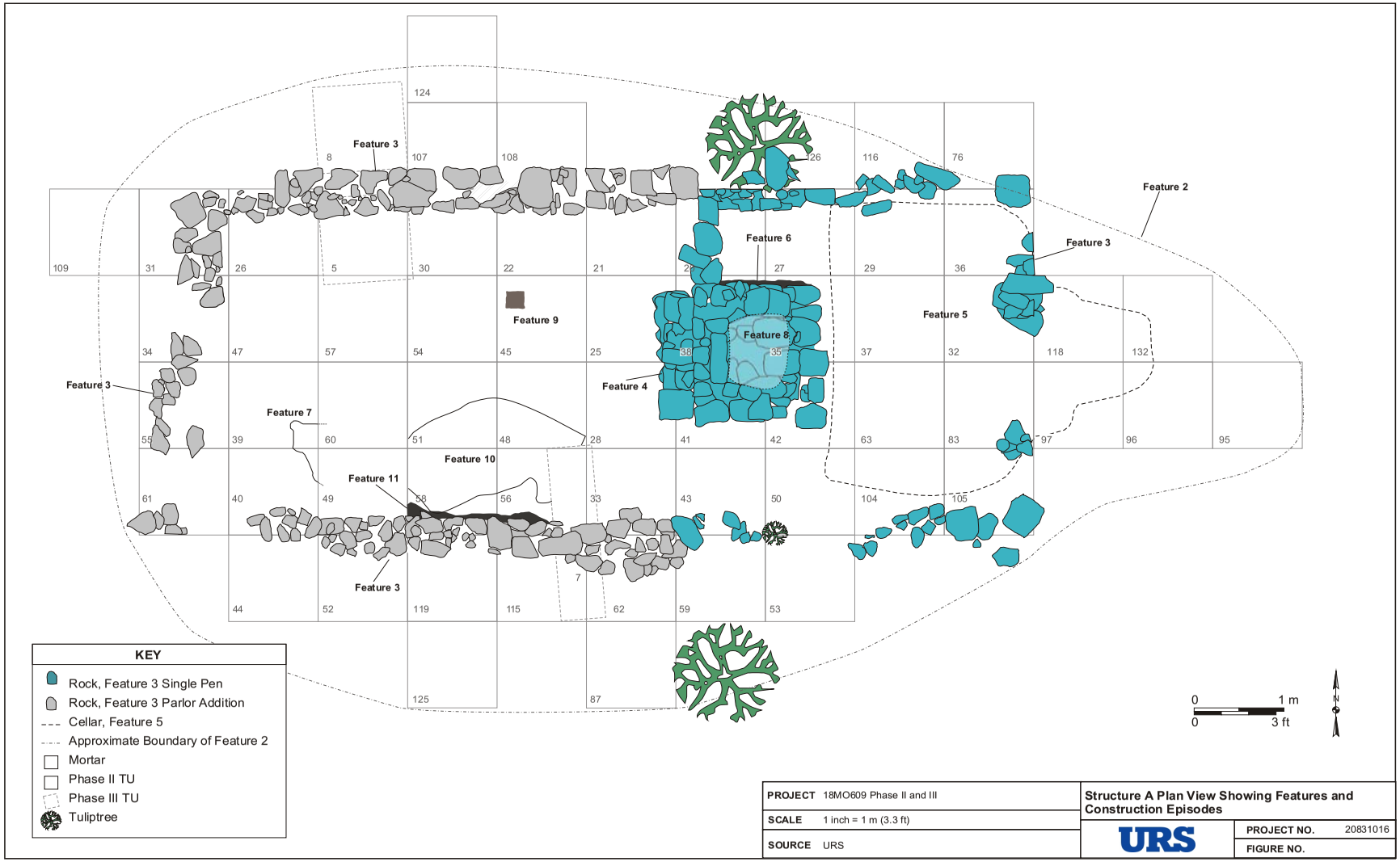


Figure 1.
Site Plan View of Jackson Homestead (18MO609)

Table 1. Jackson Homestead Contexts Contained Vertebrate and Invertebrate Remains

Provenience Information	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Weight (g)
Feature 02, Layer A	1,525	430	134	791.84
Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	315			3.16
Feature 02, Layer A (STP 185/600.25)	4	1		22.41
Feature 02, Layer B	1,430	355	88	461.83
Feature 02, Layer B (STP 185/600.50)		1		5.83
Feature 04, Course 1	303		4	21.29
Feature 04, Course 2	1,947	49	2	88.63
Feature 04, Course 3	593	3	1	48.75
Feature 04, Course 4	233	1		8.74
Feature 04, Course3	21	1		6.19
Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	686	16	4	15.19
Feature 04b, Course 3	297	8	3	4.89
Feature 05, Layer A	5,264	111	80	3730.469
Feature 05, Layer B	118	7	6	163.3
Feature 08, Layer A	11	13		29.83
Feature 09	8			0.5
Feature 10, Layer B	126	33	15	36.78
Feature 11	2			2.33
Feature 12b	1			28.58
Feature 18, Layer B			1	1.47
Feature 19, Layer A	9			9.02
Feature 19, Layer B	4		1	53.87
STP 1120/1000, Strat II	1			0.88
STP 183/590, Strat II	2			5.93
TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation, artifacts under rock)	18	2		0.38
TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation)	5	2	2	1.49
TU 008, Strat II	1			7.18
TU 020, Strat II	25			8.12
TU 021, Strat II (under foundation)	3			1.21
TU 022/108, Strat II (under foundation)	1			1.33
TU 028, Strat II	15			0.21
TU 043, Strat II	2			2.67

Table 1. Jackson Homestead Contexts Contained Vertebrate and Invertebrate Remains

Provenience Information	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Weight (g)
TU 045, Strat II		1		1.1
TU 048, Strat II	1			43.91
TU 049, Strat II	4			5.14
TU 049/052, Strat II (under foundation)	3			0.85
TU 051, Strat III	2			0.93
TU 056, Strat II	23	1		0.24
TU 058, Strat II	172	14	6	3.43
TU 060, Strat II	1			0.03
TU 061, Strat III	1			0.58
TU 076, Strat II	1			2.63
TU 088, Strat I	1			0.49
TU 090, Strat II	1			0
TU 099, Strat I	2			0.79
TU 108, Strat II	1			0.96
TU 116, Strat I			1	1.24
TU 118, Fill	3			6.84
TU 126, Strat II			1	0.29
Grand Total	13,184	1,049	349	5,633.749

The remaining contexts were markedly less dense in faunal remains and represent four percent NISP spread across many features, shovel tests, and test units.

TAXONOMIC AND TAPHONOMIC ANALYSES

All faunal remains greater than two millimeters in size were analyzed for taxonomic identification and taphonomic variables. Remains less than two millimeters in size were only weighed.

Taxonomic identification was performed to the lowest taxonomic division possible for each specimen. In regards to skeletal remains, bone density and thickness were analyzed by an experienced zooarchaeologist to identify taxonomic class when possible. Specimens (including fragments and teeth) that retained diagnostic features were compared with New South Associates' zooarchaeological collection for taxonomic identification. Any specimen retaining diagnostic features but not identified from the in-house collection was taken to the comparative skeletal collection housed at the Zooarchaeological Laboratory at the Georgia Museum of Natural History (Athens, Georgia) for potential identification. In addition, illustrated manuals assisted in identification (Olsen 1968 and 1973).

Specimens were quantified using Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) where appropriate. Further quantification measures were utilized to explore trends observed during analysis.

The sex and age of specimens was identified when possible. The sex of a given animal is difficult to ascertain without the presence of specific elements present (i.e., antler, articulated pelvis, baculum). Therefore, this variable is not often recorded. Age estimates are based on epiphyseal fusion and/or tooth wear and comparison to profiles when possible.

Primary and secondary modifications also were recorded and quantified during analysis. Primary modification includes heat exposure and butchery. Secondary modification includes carnivore/rodent gnawing, erosion, and root etching.

Thermal alteration refers to the degree of heat exposure as divided into three categories including unmodified, burned, and calcined (see Lyman 1994). These categories are based on the color exhibited by bone exposed to differential heating. Hence, burned bone is brown to black in color and includes superficial and fully carbonized specimens. Calcined bone is white to blue in color and has lost all organic components. Burned bone results from exposure to low and/or short duration heating events such as those produced for the purposes of warmth or roasting. Calcined bone results from high and/or long duration heating events that may not be related to the specific cooking technologies.

Butchery method was recorded whenever observed, including marks from a knife (cut), an axe (hacked/chopped), saw, and spiral fracture (torque fracture and twist). As a saw was used to butcher numerous elements represented within the assemblage, evidence of these markings were compared to reference samples for saw identification (see Windham 2003). When possible, butchered elements were identified as to possible cut or portion of meat (i.e. picnic ham, roast, loin). These data can reflect socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and cultural trends. Meat cut/portion was identified from standard retail cut charts for the given species (all domestic mammals, see Ashbrook 1955).

Secondary modification also was noted and reflects noncultural variables observed. For this study, these include rodent and carnivore gnawing, erosion, and root etching. Gnawing evidence was measured by presence/absence while erosion and root etching were based on subjective observations (i.e. eroded, severe erosion, root etch, sever root etch).

Animal gnaw marks were recorded if observed on a given specimen. Generally, gnaw marks can be attributed to a context that was open or redeposited after exposure. Rodents and carnivores gnaw on bones in specific patterns. Evidence of rodent gnawing includes a pattern of grooves left by two small incisor teeth often along the shaft portion of an element. Carnivore gnawing differs in that the remaining marks do not exhibit grooves and the gnawing is typically on the epiphysis portion of longbones.

Erosion and root etching are complex variables that can reflect a variety of depositional issues. Eroded specimens are often comparatively "chalky" and may show cracking of the surface due to freeze/thaw. Behrensmeyer (1978) conducted a classic study of erosion in Africa, but these more specific measurements may not be comparable to more temperate zones such as Maryland. Therefore, erosion was noted if present and/or severe. Root etching is also a subjective measure, and appears as small-incised "squiggly" lines on the surface of bone. Lyman (1994) provided a good overview of the subjectivity of this evidence. Within this study, root etching is noted if present as patterning of this variable can, but not always, reflect exposure at the humus layer.

All zooarchaeological attributes were documented in accordance with generally accepted zooarchaeological procedures (see Reitz and Wing 1999) within a specially designed database for later query. The results of this zooarchaeological study are presented in the following chapters of this report and detailed by provenience in Appendix A.

IV. RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

The results of all zooarchaeological analysis are discussed within this chapter, and accompanied by detailed results tables within Appendix B. The results are organized by major provenience (feature, test unit, shovel test) and by layer if warranted. The total faunal remains analyzed were 14,584 (5,633.75 g). Many of these specimens were highly fragmented remains of eggshell (NISP=4,918, 47.85 g) and invertebrate shell (NISP=937; 1,083.1 g). Together, these represent 40 percent NISP of the site assemblage.

The highest quantities of faunal remains (including all specimens) were recovered from several feature contexts, which are described in detail. These include Features 2, 4, and 5. It appears that the high quantity of remains within these features also reflects density of remains within the area although no volume measurement is known. Other contexts contained fewer faunal remains that were potentially incidentally inserted into the features or matrix. In the following discussion, common name is used for ease, but specific taxonomic designations can be found within Appendix B, Table 1.

FEATURE 2

Feature 2 represents an expansive burn layer resulting from the house fire that destroyed the dwelling. The layer is 12x7 meters in extent and containing several layers that are represented within contiguous test units. A brief summary of all Feature 2 remains is presented and includes shovel tests excavated within this feature. The summary section is followed by more detailed discussion of Feature 2 contexts including Layers A and B. All quantification is based on the Feature 2 sample in the following discussion unless otherwise noted.

FEATURE 2 OVERVIEW

In sum, the Feature 2 burned house layer contained 4,281 (1285.03 g) well-preserved faunal and shell specimens as detailed in Appendix B, Tables 2 through 7. The majority, 76 percent, of the remains was not burned or calcined, which is interesting given the context. However, a broad range of taxa was represented and detailed below.

Mammals encompassed 13 percent NISP of the assemblage and birds 8 percent NISP (excluding eggshell). Less represented taxonomic classes included fish (3% NISP), amphibians (0.02% NISP), and reptiles (2% NISP). Invertebrate species recovered from Feature 2 included univalves (9% NISP) and bivalves (0.3% NISP). The remaining 29 percent NISP were of various fragments and elements that could not be identified to taxon.

Numerous specimens showed butchery evidence. Marks identified during this analysis include spiral fracture of all mammal-size categories and birds. In addition, large mammals were butchered by using saws, axes (chop), and knives. Although many saw marks could not be identified, the majority of those that could were of a hand-held kitchen saw. In regard to thermal alteration, 24 percent NISP of the total Feature 2 remains were burned or calcined.

Few specimens showed secondary modification in the way of gnawing or root etching. Gnawing by both carnivores and/or rodents was observed on 0.70 percent NISP of the Feature 2 assemblage. Notable root etching or erosion was recorded for only eight specimens.

FEATURE 2, LAYER A

Feature 2, Layer A including the axe location contained 2,407 (817.37 g) vertebrate and invertebrate specimens (Appendix B, Tables 2 through 4) and encompassed 56 percent of the total Feature 2 sample. Of these remains, the proportional NISP breakdown by taxonomic class was 13 percent mammal, five percent bird (without eggshell), four percent fish, four percent reptile and amphibian, and 16 percent mollusks. The remaining 28 percent of the vertebrate specimens could not be identified.

Mammalia

The mammals recovered from the Layer A subsample totaled 312 (601.95 g) specimens. These well-preserved items illustrated the broad diversity of taxa represented in the context. Specific taxa identified from Layer A included domestic cow, hog/pig, horse, opossum, raccoon, cat, bat, and deer and house mouse.

Large Mammalia

Large mammal remains were numerous from the Layer A context. The 33 identifiable remains also showed a variety of modifications indicative of food remains and minimal exposure to scavengers and/or the elements.

Domestic cow elements totaled six (168.22 g) specimens of low utility, and these included portions of the cranium and foot of at least one individual. Two of these specimens were burned and a carnivore had gnawed one. In addition, an unmodified horse incisor represented one animal.

The majority of the large mammal remains were of hog/pig (NISP=25, 107.83 g). These elements were representative of all potions of the skeleton and included teeth and mandible, the front leg and shoulder (scapula, humerus, and radius), a rib, and two femurs of at least one individual that was immature at time of death. Burned specimens totaled four elements, two of which also showed spiral fracture. A total of five of these specimens showed butchery marks indicative of traditional cuts of pork including picnic ham (scapula), the hock (radius), and roast (femur). In regards to secondary modification, a carnivore or rodent had gnawed two of these hog/pig specimens. One specimen showed notable erosion of the surface.

Medium and Small Mammalia

Overall, medium and small mammal-sized taxa were also numerous and diverse within Layer A (NISP=95, 71.16 g). Of these remains, 15 were thermally altered and 20 showed spiral fracture. Only two specimens were gnawed and one specimen showed notable erosion or root etching.

At least two unidentifiable rabbits, on immature, were represented by 48 (34.4 g) items from all portions of the skeleton. Six of these elements were burned and represented by longbones, a scapula, and a tooth. In addition, 14 of the longbone specimens showed spiral fracture of the shaft. Secondary modification was observed on two rodent/carnivore gnawed specimens, and one rabbit specimen was eroded.

Squirrel remains were, likewise, numerous (NISP=29, 11.51 g) and from all parts of at least one animal that was immature at time of death. The minority of the squirrel remains were burned (NISP=6), and five longbones were spirally fractured. Secondary modification was observed on one, eroded squirrel specimen.

In addition to these animals, several medium-sized mammals were represented in this context. Interestingly, at least one cat was deposited in Layer A (NISP=2, 1.91 g). These cat remains were not modified. Immature opossum was also represented (MNI=1) by six unmodified specimens. Two raccoon specimens were recovered as well (MNI=1).

Small mammals (excluding squirrel) were not numerous and limited to nine (0.50 g) unmodified specimens. These small animals were commensal rodents including one house mouse, one immature deer mouse, and unidentifiable rodent specimens. In addition, one bat femur was recovered.

Unidentifiable Mammalia

Of the mammal remains recovered from Layer A, 183 (251.79 g) specimens could not be identified beyond class. These included large, medium, and small mammal remains. Approximately half, 53 percent, of these remains were burned or calcined (NISP=96). Furthermore, a comparably high quantity of these unidentifiable remains showed butchery evidence (NISP=31). Types of butchery included primary and secondary processing (chop, spiral, saw, and cut) with many specimens showing multiple mark types. Secondary modification was low, but included rodent/carnivore gnawing (NISP=5), and erosion or root etching (NISP=3).

Aves

A proportion of the Feature 2, Layer A remains were of birds. Skeletal remains of birds (NISP=118, 65.76 g) represented five percent NISP of the Layer A subsample, and an additional 712 (5.11 g) were of eggshell. Bird taxa identified in this context included crow/raven and mallard duck in addition to the common chicken, quail, and turkey. Several specimens showed spiral fracture (NISP=16), which occurred on chicken, turkey, and unidentifiable avian remains. Evidence for secondary modification was observed on one carnivore-gnawed specimen.

Sixteen (19.9 g) of these bird specimens were identified as chicken. The majority (NISP=10) of these were of the leg (tarsometatarsus) representing low-utility remains of at least three animals. Other remains of higher utility and representative of the axial skeleton also were identified. Only one of the chicken items was carnivore gnawed, and five tarsometatarsi were burned.

Other avian species were represented within Feature 2, Layer A in small quantities. One crow/raven was represented by a burned part of the wing (ulna). One unmodified, bobwhite quail (MNI=1) coracoid was identified. An unmodified scapula of a mallard duck (MNI=1) was identified. One turkey was represented by two, unmodified elements, scapula, and tarsometatarsus. Likewise, an unmnodified wing element (carpometacarpus) of an unidentified waterfowl, possibly the duck, was identified.

The majority of the bird skeletal remains were classified as unidentifiable. Of these, most parts of the bird skeleton were represented. Many of these were burned or calcined (NISP=28) or show spiral fracture (NISP=13), but none show secondary modifications.

Other Taxa

In addition to mammals and birds, many other taxa were identified including fish, amphibians, reptiles, and mollusks. These taxa were represented by a comparatively rich diversity of animal species.

Fish specimens included gar (uncommon within the site assemblage (NISP=1), perch-like fish (NISP=6), and unidentifiable fish (NISP=95). Of these, one item was burned and no other modifications were observed.

With regard to amphibians and reptiles, several taxa were identified. One frog/toad was represented by an unmodified longbone. Within Layer A, there were well-preserved turtle specimens (NISP=82, 38.48 g) from all portions of the skeleton including a large quantity of carapace/plastron fragments (NISP=57). Taxa identified from these remains included one individual of eastern box turtle and yellow-bellied slider in addition to elements of undifferentiated pond turtle and other turtle (NISP=71, 34.76 g). Modification of these turtle specimens was limited to one cut element.

Mollusks were common as well (NISP=395, 6.00 g), but the recovered specimens reflect the high fragmentation rate of these taxa. Univalves (common across the site) were represented by 386 (2.23 g) unmodified specimens. Bivavles, not found in all site contexts, were represented by seven fragments and five of these were burned/calcined. The remaining Mollusca specimens could not be further identified.

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

A large quantity of vertebrate specimens, 28 percent, was unidentifiable to taxonomic class (NISP=682, 84.81 g). These specimens represented most portions of the skeleton and approximately half were burned or calcined (NISP=?). This finding is similar to the unidentifiable mammal remains from Layer A. In addition, a low quantity showed evidence of butchery (NISP=31, g) or rodent gnawing (NISP=4).

FEATURE 2, LAYER B

Feature 2, Layer B contained a large quantity of vertebrate, invertebrate, and eggshell specimens (NISP=1,874, 467.66 g) as detailed in Appendix B, Tables 5 through 7 and encompassing 44 percent of the Feature 2 sample. The proportional NISP breakdown of these remains by taxonomic class and included 12 percent mammal, three percent bird (excluding eggshell (NISP=1,024), 0.2 percent fish, 0.50 percent reptile/amphibian, and 0.80 percent mollusks. The remaining 29 percent of the vertebrate remains could not be identified.

Mammalia

The mammals recovered from the Layer B subsample totaled 222 (336.16 g) specimens. These well-preserved items represented a broad diversity of taxa similar to Layer A. Specific taxa identified from Layer B included domestic cow, hog/pig, horse, rabbit, squirrel, cat, deer and house mouse, shrew, and black and hispid cotton rats.

Large Mammalia

Large mammal remains showed similar proportions to Feature 2, Layer A. The 22,(101.58 g) identifiable specimens also showed a variety of modifications indicative of food remains and minimal exposure to scavengers and/or the elements.

Domestic cow (MNI=1) elements totaled three specimens (49.54 g, MNI=1) of a possible roast (thoracic vertebra) and rib. Saw marks were observed on two of these specimens and one of these was from a kitchen or meat saw. No specimens showed any further modification. Like Layer A, one horse (MNI=1) incisor also was identified.

The majority of the large-mammal remains were specimens of hog/pig (NISP=17, 50.49 g). These elements include the jaw (teeth, maxilla, and mandible), the hock (radius), and the foot of at least one individual. Burned and calcined specimens totaled five elements, and one specimen (radius) had been butchered with an undifferentiated saw. None of these hog/pig remains showed secondary modification.

Medium and Small Mammalia

Fifty-six specimens were identified as medium or small-sized mammal taxa (NISP=90, 38.39 g). Of these remains, 11 were thermally altered and 17 showed spiral fracture. Only one specimen showed notable erosion and root etching.

At least four unidentifiable rabbits, one immature, were represented by 36 (22.93 g) items from all portions of the skeleton. Six of these elements were burned or calcined and represented by longbones. In addition, 13 of the longbone specimens showed spiral fracture of the shaft. No other modifications were noted.

At least three squirrels were represented within the Layer B subsample by 18 (11.13 g) specimens . Three of the squirrel elements were burned, and three had been fractured spirally. No squirrel specimens were gnawed, but one showed erosion and root etching of the surface.

In addition to these animals, one cat also was represented by cranium and foot elements (NISP=4). One cat mandible was burned. Identifiable small rodents (excluding squirrel) were numerous and included a deer mouse, a hispid rat, a black rat, and a shrew represented by various elements with one showing spiral fracture.

Unidentifiable Mammalia

Of the mammalian remains recovered from Layer B, 110 specimens (196.19 g) could not be identified beyond class and animal size. The minority were burned or calcined (NISP=76). Furthermore, many of the unidentifiable remains showed butchery evidence (NISP=35). Types of butchery included primary and secondary processing (spiral, saw, and cut), and many of these

specimens showed multiple mark types (i.e. sawed and cut). Furthermore, evidence of the kitchen saw was observed on some specimens indicating this tool was used for butchery. Secondary modification was low, but included rodent gnawing of four specimens.

Aves

Within Layer B, a proportion of three percent NISP was of skeletal bird remains (NISP=62. 39.6 g). Eggshell encompassed an additional 1,024 (8.56 g) specimens. These bird remains are detailed within Appendix B, Table 6. The Layer B bird remains included several taxa such as crow/raven, unidentifiable waterfowl, robin, and hawk, and turkey vulture in addition to the common chicken. Numerous specimens were burned or calcined (NISP=23) and many were fractured spirally (NISP=22). Evidence for secondary modification was low and included carnivore gnawing only (NISP=3).

Twelve of these bird specimens (14.62 g) were identified as chicken (MNI=1), and most portions of the skeleton were represented for one immature animal. The only burned elements were of two femurs and one axis and three specimens were spirally fractured. One bird specimen was gnawed by a carnivore and eroded.

One crow/raven was represented by a part of the wing (ulna), and this same element was noted in Layer A. Likewise, a burned leg element (tarsometatarsus) of an undifferentiated waterfowl was identified. An undifferentiated hawk, turkey vulture (burned specimen), rock dove, and robin were represented by one leg element (each MNI=1) as well.

The majority of the Layer B bird remains were classified as unidentifiable due to the high quantity of eggshell (NISP=1,024). Excluding the eggshell, all parts of the bird skeleton were represented by 44 (22.07 g) specimens. Many of these unidentifiable skeletal remains of birds were burned (NISP=18) and/or show spiral fracture (NISP=18). Secondary modification was limited to two carnivore-gnawed ulnas.

Other Taxa

In addition to mammals and birds, other taxa were identified including fish (NISP=4, 0.01 g), reptiles (NISP=9, 3.86 g), bivalves (NISP=6, 18.89 g), and gastropods (NISP=8, 0.25 g) (Appendix B, Table 7). In sum, these other taxa were represented by 27 specimens and encompassed approximately three percent of the Layer B subsample.

Of these, a perch-like fish (NISP=3) and vertebra of unidentifiable fish were represented. Turtles were represented by carapace/plastron fragments of at least one mud/musk turtle (NISP=1) and unidentifiable turtle (NISP=8) were also represented in Layer B.

A small quantity of mollusks was represented as well (NISP=14). Univalves (common across the site) were represented by only eight unmodified specimens (0.25 g), and bivalves were represented by six fragments (18.89 g).

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

A large quantity, 29 percent, of vertebrate specimens was unidentifiable to taxonomic class (NISP=539, 60.33 g). These specimens represented most portions of the skeleton. Similar to Layer A, almost half of these remains, or 44 percent NISP, were burned or calcined. In addition, numerous specimens showed evidence of butchery (NISP=34), and five showed gnaw marks from rodents.

FEATURE 3

Feature 3 included the entire Structure A stone and mortar foundation that was constructed in two temporal phases. The first phase encompassed the east kitchen, and the second phases encompassed the west-side parlor.

This foundation was partially collapsed with a relatively intact north wall. Many artifacts and faunal specimens were recovered from the north wall, between and under foundation stones, and from decayed mortar and soil of the structure foundation. However, the collapsed and burned house remains, Feature 2 and collapsed foundation, further obscured the Feature 3 contexts. Therefore, in light of this information, URS concluded that detailed context information for Feature 3 could not be deduced for faunal remains and these remains were encompassed within the Feature 2 contexts.

FEATURE 4

Feature 4 is the chimney base/pad at the Jackson Homestead. It was composed of four courses of fieldstone; two ritual caches (Feature 4a/RC1 and 4b/RC2) within Course 2; and the remains of the collapsed chimney. The courses were marked by the laying of stone; mortar; and then bone, eggshell, and whole/partial animals atop the dried mortar before adding the next course. Given this unusual placement of faunal specimens, a general description of the Feature 4 faunal remains is followed by a more detailed description of findings from Courses 1 through 4 and RC1 and RC2.

FEATURE 4 OVERVIEW

The combined faunal sample from Features 4, 4a/RC1, and 4b/RC2 (Feature 4/4a/4b) was quite large and well preserved. It consisted of 4,172 (193.68 g) specimens including eggshell (NISP=888, 8.80 g). These remains are detailed in Appendix B, Tables 8 through 19.

All taxonomic classes were represented in this sample by a diversity of elements. Mammals encompassed nine percent NISP of the assemblage, three percent NISP was bird (excluding eggshell), 0.5 percent NISP was fish, 1.1 percent NISP was amphibians/reptile, and nine percent NISP was of univalves and bivalves. The remaining 56 percent NISP were various fragments and elements that could not be identified.

Few specimens showed primary or secondary modification. Thermally altered specimens were scarce and represented only two percent NISP of the Feature 4/4a/4b faunal assemblage (NISP=92). Most of the burned and calcined specimens consisted of eggshell and unidentifiable or

mammal fragments. Dismemberment of the carcasses, or fracture of green bone, was observed by spiral fracturing of various elements from rabbit, squirrel, turkey, and other taxa. These fractured elements represented 0.4 percent NISP (NISP=18) of the Feature 4/4a/4b sample. No other butchery evidence was seen on specimens from this context. Secondary modification in the way of rodent and carnivore gnawing was minimal and observed on only 0.1 percent of the sample, and one avian specimen showed erosion.

FEATURE 4, COURSE 1

Faunal remains recovered from Course 1 subsample of Feature 4 encompassed six percent NISP of the Feature 4/4a/4b sample as detailed in Appendix B, Table 8 (NISP=307, 21.29 g). The majority of the Course 1 fauna, 65 percent NISP, could be identified to at least taxonomic class. Of this majority, eggshell represented seven percent (NISP=20, 0.25 g)

Mammalia

Mammals represented 19 percent NISP of the subsample (NISP=58, 8.06 g). These remains included specimens of house mouse, deer mouse, rabbit, squirrel, unidentifiable rodent, and other unidentifiable small to large mammals.

Medium and Small Mammalia

Of the mammal remains from Course 1, small and medium-sized mammals were represented. These remains showed that one rabbit was represented by a tooth, and one squirrel was represented by several elements (NISP=3, 0.5 g). In addition, at least three house mice were within Course 1 as shown by numerous skeletal elements (NISP=11, 0.03 g), and one deer immature mouse was recognized (NISP=3, 0.01 g). Modification of these remains was low and included spiral fracture of one squirrel element.

Unidentifiable Mammalia

Unidentifiable mammal elements of various sized animals also were recovered from Course 1 (NISP=37, 6.87 g). None of the mammal specimens had been burned or calcined, and one large-mammal specimen showed spiral fracture.

Aves

The skeletal remains of birds represented four percent of the subsample (NISP=11, 5.96 g). Eggshell accounted for an additional 20 specimens. Of both bone and shell specimens, none showed any modification. Identified specimens included one specimen of a cardinal and one of a pheasant/partridge. An additional nine (5.33 g) skeletal specimens could not be identified beyond class.

Other Taxa

Other taxa identified from the Course 1 subsample include 112 (4.22 g) items. Of these, two (0.02 g) specimens were of unidentifiable fish. Shellfish remains (NISP=110, 4.2 g) account for the difference. These shellfish fragments included four bivalves, 103 gastropods, and three unidentifiable shell remains.

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

A large quantity of vertebrate fragments, 35 percent, from Course 1 could not be identified to taxon (NISP=106, 2.8 g). Of the total, four specimens were burned and no others showed any modification.

FEATURE 4, COURSE 2

Course 2 of Feature 4, not including the two ritual caches (Features 4a/RC1 and 4b/RC2), contained 1,592 (84.36 g) skeletal specimens representing 38 percent NISP of the Feature 4/4a/4b faunal assemblage (Appendix B, Tables 9 through 11). Eggshell represented an additional 406 specimens. Of the skeletal remains, all taxonomic classes were represented, as were shellfish.

Mammalia

Mammals represented 11 percent of the subsample (NISP=177, 50.3 g). Only three specimens were burned or calcined. Furthermore, only two specimens showed spiral fracture. None of the Course 2 remains show significant erosion or root etching, and one element had been carnivore gnawed.

Large Mammalia

Course 2 lacked large mammal remains as exhibited within other site contexts such as Feature 2. The only specimen was that of one hog/pig.

Medium and Small Mammalia

Identifiable medium and small mammals totaled 84 (14.51 g) specimens. These represented eastern harvest mouse (MNI=1), hispid cotton rat (MNI=1), immature house mouse (MNI=1), unidentifiable deer mouse (MNI=1), unidentifiable rabbit (MNI=2), unidentifiable squirrel (MNI=1), and unidentifiable vole (MNI=1). The mice, rat, and vole were represented by various parts of the skeleton and total 39 specimens. None of these commensal species showed a modification of their skeletal remains.

The rabbit remains totaled 21 (11.87 g) items and represented two individuals. All portions of the skeleton were represented. Modification was limited to one burned/calcined item, one carnivore-gnawed specimen, and five specimens that showed spiral fracture.

Squirrel elements totaled 10 (2.21 g) specimens from various parts of the skeleton and represented at least one individual. One tibia was fractured and no specimens had been burned or calcined or showed any secondary modification was observed.

Unidentifiable Mammal

A large quantity of specimens (NISP=89, 31.42 g) could not be identified to species and represented mammals of differing sizes. Only one of these items was calcined and no other modification was observed.

Aves

The skeletal remains of bird within Course 2 were numerous (NISP=36, 11.72 g), and represented two percent NISP of the subsample (excluding eggshell). There was a high quantity of eggshell (NISP=406, 4.27 g) within this course of the chimney base as well. However, of the skeletal remains, the common flicker (MNI=1), chicken (MNI=1), and other unidentifiable avian species were represented.

The common flicker was represented by one wing element (carpometacarpus) that showed no modification. The chicken was represented by the same unmodified element.

The unidentifiable skeletal remains were more numerous (NISP=34, 10.82 g). The identifiable elements included many portions of the skeleton with one specimen being burned and a second being spirally fractured.

Other Taxa

Other faunal remains (NISP=1,379, 22.34 g) were recovered from Course 2. These included vertebrate and invertebrate items and represented 87 percent NISP of the subsample.

These other vertebrate taxa included fish bones (NISP=9, 0.03 g) and unidentifiable snake vertebra (NISP=35, 0.22 g).

Shellfish specimens encompassed the remaining portion of the Course 2 subsample (NISP=120, 3.18 g). These included unidentifiable gastropods (NISP=109, 3.18 g) and shellfish fragments (NISP=11, 0.0 g).

A large proportion of the Course 2 remains could not be identified. These items totaled 1,212 (76% NISP, 18.8 g) unidentifiable vertebrate fragment. In sum, 47 of these bones were burned or calcined.

FEATURE 4, COURSE 3

The faunal assemblage from Course 3 of Feature 4 contained 619 (54.94 g) specimens. This subsample represented 15 percent NISP of the Feature 4/4a/4b faunal assemblage (Appendix B, Tables 12 through 14). Within the Course 3 faunal subsample, few remains were modified and included thermally altered (NISP=5), butchered/fractured (NISP=5, spiral fracture), and rodent gnawed (NISP=3).

Mammalia

Mammals represented 12 percent of the Course 3 subsample (NISP=71, 29.7 g). Identifiable mammalian taxa included swine, opossum, and unidentifiable deer mouse, rabbit, and squirrel. Other mammalian remains were composed of differing sized animals and unidentifiable fragments.

Large Mammalia

Within Course 3, only one specimen was identifiable as hog/pig and no other large mammal taxa were identified from this subsample. The one element was a premolar and showed no modification.

Medium to Small Mammalia

Medium to small-sized mammal remains totaled 29 (14.34 g) specimens. Taxa represented include a minimum of one opossum, one deer mouse, two rabbits, and at least one squirrel.

The opossum was represented by portions of the mouth and pelvis (NISP=5, 5.17 g). None of the opossum remains showed modification. Furthermore, only one unmodified pelvis fragment could be identified as deer mouse.

Unidentifiable rabbit remains were numerous (NISP=12, 5.49 g). These remains represented the axial and appendicular remains of at least one rabbit, and modification was limited to one burned item and one fractured longbone.

At least one squirrel, possibly two, was represented within Course 3 by 11 (3.68 g) specimens. All portions of the skeleton were represented within this context and suggestive of a whole animal. Butchery or breakage was represented by the spiral fracture of one femur along the shaft, and no secondary modification was noted of squirrel remains.

Unidentifiable Mammalia

Many mammal specimens, six percent NISP, could not be identified beyond class (NISP=38, 14.57 g). These included all size categories, but medium and large-sized mammal specimens were more highly represented by a diverse range of elements. Of the unidentifiable mammal remains, two were thermally altered and one was rodent gnawed,

Aves

Skeletal specimens of birds accounted for a small proportion, five percent NISP, of the Course 3 subsample (NISP=33, 10.21 g) in addition to 33 fragments of eggshell. Modification of these specimens included two burned, three spirally fractured, and two rodent gnawed elements

Identifiable bird remains included one turkey and one bobwhite quail. The turkey was represented by one spiral-fractured tarsometatarsus. The quail was represented by an unmodified humerus. Unidentifiable (pheasant/partridge) bird skeletal remains represent the majority (NISP=31, 7.91 g) of this class from the subsample.

Other Taxa

Other taxa represented in Feature 4, Coarse 3 include fish and terrestrial gastropods (NISP=13, 0.03 g). Unidentifiable fish remains showed no modification. Unidentifiable land snail (NISP=13, 0.03 g) showed inclusion of mollusks within Course 3.

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

As is often the case, most bone fragments could not be identified to vertebrate class. From the Course 3 context, these totaled 461 (14.68 g) specimens or 75 percent NISP of the subsample. A limited diversity of skeletal remains was represented and none showed any modification.

FEATURE 4, COURSE 4

The faunal remains contained within Course 4 of Feature 4 totaled 234 (8.74 g) specimens and six percent of the total Feature 4/4a/4b faunal assemblage (Appendix B, Table 15). The relatively small quantity of remains from the Course 4 context included mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and unidentifiable vertebrates. In regard to modification of elements, one specimen was burned, three showed spiral fracture, three showed rodent gnaw marks, and one was eroded.

Mammalia

A handful, eight percent NISP, of mammalian remains was recovered from the Course 4 deposits (NISP=19, 1.87 g). This subsample was dominated by unidentifiable remains with the exception of one rabbit and one squirrel being represented.

Medium to Small Mammalia

The remains of medium to small-size taxa represented the majority of the mammalian items. Of these, identified to taxon were limited to rabbit and squirrel elements. The one rabbit was represented by a few longbone elements (NISP=3, 0.59 g). The only modification of these remains was spiral facture of two elements. The squirrel was represented by one unmodified tooth.

Unidentifiable Mammalia

Most of the mammalian remains could not be identified beyond class (NISP=15, 1.28 g). These specimens represented undifferentiated fragments of various sized animals, and one showed spiral fracture.

Aves

Skeletal bird remains from Course 4 were few in number (NISP=7, 2.04 g) as was eggshell (NISP=11, 0.13 g). None of these elements could be identified beyond taxonomic class or showed modification.

Other Taxa

A significantly low number of remains from Course 4 represented other taxonomic classes. In sum, one immature turtle scapula (0.21 g) and one fish vertebrata (0.0 g) were recovered. Neither specimen could be further identified or showed any modification.

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

Of the Course 4 subsample, 195 (4.49 g) faunal specimens could not be identified to class. These remains encompassed 83 percent of the subsample and included, cranial, longbone, pelvic, vertebral, and unidentifiable fragments. One of these fragments was thermally altered, and no other modification was observed.

FEATURE 4A, CENTER COURSE 2, RITUAL CACHE 1

Feature 4a, Ritual Cache 1 was the centrally located cache within Course 2 of Feature 4, and contained a dense concentration of faunal remains (NISP=706, 15.19 g) (Appendix B, Tables 16 through 18). The cache subsample included specimens from most taxonomic classes including Mammalia, Actinopterygii, Aves, and Reptilia, in addition to Unidentifiable Vertebrata and Gastropoda.

Burned and calcined remains accounted for a small proportion (NISP=20) of the subsample and one specimen was fractured through torque. None of the specimens showed evidence of rodent gnawing or root activity.

Mammalia

Mammals represented six percent of the cache subsample (NISP=45, 6.81 g). Of these, a minimum of one eastern harvest mouse, one hog/pig, two house mice, one unidentifiable deer mouse, one unidentifiable rabbit, and one unidentifiable squirrel were represented.

Large Mammalia

As in most Feature 4 contexts, large-mammal remains were scarce. The only species of the category represented was one hog/pig by a single canine specimen was identified.

Medium and Small Mammalia

In sum, 30 (2.98 g) specimens from this context were identified as medium and small mammal taxa. Identifiable medium and small mammals included one rabbit, one squirrel, and four mice.

Undifferentiated rabbit (MNI=1) was represented by a single tibia (1.81 g), which differs from the normally wide distribution of elements from this species on site. This proximal tibia was fractured along the shaft.

Squirrel (MNI=1), likewise, was minimally represented compared to other contexts. One coccygeal vertebra and calcined calcaneus were identified (0.87 g). No other modification was observed on these squirrel specimens.

On the other hand, small rodents (excluding squirrel) were identified from the Course 3 cache in quantities that were comparable to other contexts (NISP=17, 0.06 g). Of these rodent remains, including the deer (MNI=1), house (MNI=2), and eastern harvest (MNI=1) mice were represented by various elements and showed no modification.

Unidentifiable Mammalia

Other remains of various sized mammals were identified to class only (NISP=14, 2.3 g). These specimens were from large and small individuals and a diversity of elements. No modification of the items was observed.

Aves

Bird remains were represented by both skeletal elements (NISP=16, 1.27 g, 2% NISP of the subsample) and eggshell (NISP=305, 3.1 g). None of the bird specimens could be identified to a lower taxonomic level. Most skeletal elements were unidentifiable fragments and showed no modification; however, 12 eggshell fragments were burned.

Other Taxa

Other taxa represented within the Feature 4a/RC1 included fish, snake, and snail. Four (0.02 g) fish specimens were recovered. Three of these items were vertebrae from a perch-like fish. Interestingly, one venomous snake was represented by five vertebrae (0.04 g) from this context. In addition, univalve snails were identified (NISP=27, 0.15 g). None of these remains showed any modification.

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

Three hundred and four (3.80 g) faunal specimens could not be identified to class. These remains encompassed 43 percent of the Feature 4a/RC1 fauna and included, cranial, longbone, vertebral, and unidentifiable fragments. Seven of these fragments were thermally altered, and no other modification was observed.

FEATURE 4B, NORTHWEST COURSE 3, RITUAL CACHE 2

The ritual cache discovered within the northwest portion of Course 3 of Feature 4, referred to as Feature 4b/RC2, contained 308 (4.89 g) faunal specimens or seven percent NISP of the Feature 4/4a/4b context (Appendix B, Tables 19). Identified remains included mammals, birds, reptiles, unidentifiable vertebrates, and gastropods. In regard to modification of elements, a few remains were thermally altered (NISP=11) and no other primary or secondary modification was observed.

Mammalia

The mammalian specimens from this ritual cache were similar to other contexts (NISP=17, 1.14 g) and encompassed six percent of the cache faunal remains. In addition to the unidentifiable specimens, a minimum of one house mouse, one opossum, one unidentifiable rabbit, and one squirrel were represented.

Medium to Small Mammalia

Medium to small mammals were, overall, less dense and diverse within this context (NISP=12, 0.39 g). Interestingly, the quantity of rabbit and squirrel remains were far fewer within Feature 4b/RC2 and represented by a total of three, unmodified teeth. The same was true of opossum as represented by one tooth. Rodents, mice and rats specifically, also were fewer and less diverse. These remains were limited to a diversity of elements from one house mouse.

Unidentifiable Mammalia

Several mammalian remains could not be identified to a lower taxonomic level (NISP=5, 0.75 g). These few specimens represented mostly small-sized animals and none showed modification.

Aves

Similar to Feature 4a/RC1, the skeletal avian remains from this context were few in number (NISP=4, 0.27 g). Bird remains were represented by skeletal elements (NISP=16, 1.27 g, 2% NISP of the subsample), three of these elements were calcined. In addition, eggshell fragments (NISP=113, 0.81 g) were recovered and six of these were burned.

Other Taxa

Other taxa represented within Feature 4b/RC2 included snake and snail. Snake vertebra totaled three, unmodified specimens (0.02 g). In addition, the unmodified fragments of land snails were numerous (NISP=108, 0.78 g).

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

In sum, 21 percent NISP of the faunal remains from Feature 4b/RC2 could not be identified to class (NISP=63, 1.87 g) and represented a small diversity of elements. Two of these fragments were thermally altered, and no other modification was observed.

FEATURE 5

Feature 5 was the house cellar and contained many zones within the primary Layer A and B contexts. For the purposes of this zooarchaeological analysis, Layer A and B will be discussed in detail and follow a brief summary of remains from Feature 5.

The cellar contained a large quantity of faunal remains (including eggshell) totaling 5,586 specimens (3,893.77 g) as detailed in Appendix B, Tables 20 through 25. These remains included the following proportion by NISP: 12 percent mammal, 14 percent bird (excluding eggshell, NISP=2,019, 21.21 g), 19 percent fish, 0.09 percent reptile and amphibian, and three percent mollusks. The remaining specimens were of unidentifiable vertebrates (16% NISP). The majority of the Feature 5 remains (96% NISP) were not burned or calcined, and four percent NISP of the remains showed a variety of butchery evidence. Numerous specimens showed secondary modification as well (gnawing=15; erosion=20).

FEATURE 5, LAYER A

A large quantity of remains was recovered from Feature 5, Layer A. The total vertebrate and invertebrate specimens (including eggshell) were 5,455 (3,730.47 g) and represent 98 percent NISP of the Feature 5 sample (Appendix B, Tables 20 through 22). Few of the remains (NISP=191) were burned and 231 showed some form of butchery/breakage. In sum, 35 specimens (0.06% NISP) showed secondary modification from Layer A.

Mammalia

The mammals recovered from the Layer A subsample totaled 654 specimens (2,562.09 g). These well-preserved items illustrated a broad diversity of taxa. Specific taxa identified from Layer A included at least two domestic cows, two hog/pigs, one horse, five rabbits, three (fox) squirrels, two opossums, one raccoon, one cat, and one deer mouse.

Large Mammalia

Large mammal remains were numerous from the Layer A context. Of the 125 (1790.85 g) identifiable remains, only two were calcined, 27 also showed butchery modification indicative of food remains and minimal exposure to scavengers and/or the elements (gnawed NISP=3, erosion NISP=1). Of these, specimens of cow, swine, and horse were recovered while three elements could not be identified beyond the order Artiodactyla.

At least one immature domestic cow was represented by a diversity of elements (NISP=28, 995.5 g). These include portions of most of the axial and appendicular skeleton, with one being burned. Ten specimens from a diversity of elements were butchered showing marks of one or more saws, knives, and spiral fracture. Of the sawed specimens, one was made by a hand-held saw. From this evidence, suggested cuts of meat were the tongue, sirloin/round steak, and rib steak/roast. The total cow remains represent two, and possibly three, individuals that were likely butchered nearby. No secondary modification was noted for these specimens. In addition, one horse was represented by one molar and foot element (os pedis).

The majority of the large mammal remains were of at least one immature hog/pig (NISP=92, 714.95 g). These elements represented all portions of the skeleton and included teeth and mandible, the front leg and shoulder (scapula, humerus, and radius), rib, hindquarters (pelvis and femur), and foot (calcaneum and metapodial). Only one hog/pig specimen was burned, however, 17 showed butchery/breakage marks (chop, saw, spiral, and cut). Cuts of pork represented by these butchered remains included leg roast, jowl, picnic ham, and hock. In regard to secondary modification, carnivores or rodents had gnawed three of these hog/pig specimens, and one ne specimen showed notable erosion of the surface.

Medium and Small Mammalia

Within Layer A, medium and small mammal taxa were numerous and diverse (NISP=157, 99.52 g). Of these remains, one was burned and 12 showed spiral fracture. Only one specimen was carnivore gnawed and no specimens showed notable erosion or root etching.

At least five unidentifiable rabbits were represented by 48 items (24.52 g) from all portions of the skeleton. Primary modification was limited to spiral fracture (NISP=9), and no secondary modifications were observed.

Squirrel remains were, likewise, numerous (NISP=83, 34.74 g), from all parts of skeleton, and of fox and unidentifiable squirrels. At least three, and possibly more, individuals were represented in Layer A of Feature 5, and one animal was immature at time of death. Only one specimen was burned, and three longbones were spirally fractured. No secondary modification was observed on these squirrel specimens.

In addition to these animals, several medium-sized mammals were represented. Interestingly, one unmodified cat element was deposited in Layer A (NISP=1, 2.13 g). Opossum also was represented (MNI=2, one immature) by 11 specimens, one of which was gnawed by a carnivore. Four specimens were identified as raccoon (MNI=1), and one as a deer mouse (MNI=1).

Unidentifiable Mammalia

Of the mammal remains recovered from Layer A, many specimens (NISP=372, 671.72 g) could not be identified beyond size category and class. In regard to modifications, 32 specimens were burned/calcined and 122 showed some form of butchery/breakage mark. Types of butchery included primary and secondary processing (chop, spiral, saw, and cut) with some specimens showing multiple mark types. Secondary modification was low but included rodent/carnivore gnawing (NISP=7) and erosion (NISP=11).

Aves

With the exclusion of eggshell, bird remains represented 15 percent of the Feature 5, Layer A subsample (NISP=795, 60.96 g). Similar to Feature 2, a variety of taxa were represented including one turkey, two chickens, one great horned owl, one crow/raven, one unidentifiable waterfowl/ duck, two (red-tail) hawks, and one woodpecker. None of the remains were thermally altered, and only 17 specimens showed spiral fracture. Secondary modification was low, however, some rodent/carnivore gnawing (NISP=4) and erosion (NISP=2) was noted.

Chicken and turkey represented common game species from Feature 5, Layer A. Eleven (16.8 g) remains were identified as chicken and represented at least two animals. The majority of these were of the wing (coracoids and humerus) although all portions of the skeleton were present. As to modification, two specimens showed gnaw marks, one specimen showed spiral fracture, and no other modifications were observed. The turkey was represented by one leg element (tarsometatarsus), which showed spiral fracture.

The other avian species were diverse. One great horned owl was represented by an unmodified leg element (tarsometatarsus). A crow/raven was identified from a diversity of elements from the wing and leg (NISP=4). Unidentified waterfowl and/or one duck was represented by breast, leg, and wing elements (NISP=4). Likewise, two unidentified hawk and/or a red-tailed hawk were identified from three leg elements (all tarsometatarsi). In addition, one undifferentiated woodpecker was represented by wing elements (radius and ulna). None of the remains from these less common bird species were modified.

The majority of the skeletal bird remains were unidentifiable (NISP=769, 34.41 g) with eggshell (NISP=2004) being abundant within Layer A. All parts of the bird skeleton were represented, but none were burned/calcined and 15 showed spiral fracture. Furthermore, carnivore gnawing of two elements and erosion of two elements was documented.

Other Taxa

In addition to mammals and birds, many other taxa were identified from Layer A of Feature 5. These included fish, amphibian, reptile, and mollusks.

A high quantity of fish remains was recovered from Layer A (NISP=1,029, 1.79 g), but the majority could not be identified to a lower taxon and eight were of a perch-like fish. A frog/toad was represented by a front leg (humerus) and hindquarter (pelvis). In addition, two fragments represented an unidentifiable turtle from this context.

Mollusks were represented in moderate quantity (NISP=99, 966.08 g), but reflected the high fragmentation rate of these taxa. Univalves (common across the site) were represented by only 20 specimens in this context (0.08 g). On the other hand, bivalves were numerous from this layer and represented by 79 fragments (966.0 g), six of which were burned.

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

A large quantity of vertebrate specimens was unidentifiable to taxonomic class (NISP=870, 117.04 g) and represented 14 percent of the Layer A subsample. These specimens represented most portions of the skeleton and a minority were burned/calcined (NISP=77). In addition, numerous specimens showed evidence of butchery (NISP=53), and three were eroded.

FEATURE 5, LAYER B

Conversely, Layer B of Feature 5 contained relatively few remains (NISP=131, 163.3 g) and represented two percent of the Feature 5 assemblage. Of these, 13 were thermally altered, 16 showed butchery marks, and none showed secondary modification. These remains may be the result of bioturbation or other means of mixture from Layer A, and are presented in Appendix B, Tables 24 and 25.

Mammalia

The mammals recovered from the Layer B subsample totaled 32 specimens (75.62 g). These items were representative of the most common species identified on site including one hog/pig, one rabbit, and one squirrel. However, the unique representation of one white-tailed deer also was observed.

Large Mammalia

In comparison to Layer A, few large mammal remains were recovered (NISP=6) from Layer B. These were limited to the teeth, shoulder, and rib of at least one hog/pig in addition to one white-tailed deer incisor. None of the remains showed thermal alteration and all the hog/pig elements, excluding teeth, showed butchery. These butchered items may represent a picnic ham and loin cut. No secondary modification of these specimens was observed.

Medium and Small Mammalia

A small quantity of identifiable medium and small-sized mammals was recovered totaling three specimens. These items represented the front leg of one rabbit and one squirrel. The only modification noted was spiral fracture of one rabbit ulna.

Unidentifiable Mammalia

Of the mammal remains recovered from Layer B, 23 specimens (33.93 g) could not be identified beyond size category and class. In regard to modifications, three specimens were calcined, and 11 showed some form of butchery/breakage marks. No secondary modification was observed on these specimens.

Aves

Bird remains were relatively sparse within Layer B as were most other faunal remains (NISP=20, 0.80 g). Of these, a wing element (carpometacarpus) represented one crow/raven, and other skeletal specimens could not be further identified to taxon. In addition, 15 fragments of eggshell were recovered. None of the remains showed any primary or secondary modification.

Other Taxa

In sum, 45 specimens (81.89 g) represented other taxa within Layer B. These other remains included unidentifiable fish (NISP=6, 0.01 g), frog/toad (NISP=1, 0.09 g), and bivalve fragments (NISP=38, 81.7 g). One bivalve fragment was burned, and no other modifications of the above mentioned specimens were noted.

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

Most of the Layer B specimens (NISP=34, 5.01 g) were of unidentifiable vertebrates. Specimens identified represented a low diversity of skeletal elements. Nine specimens were burned/calcined, and two showed spiral fracture. No other modification was observed.

FEATURE 8

Feature 8, Layer A was a hearth context located within the Feature 4 chimney base. The faunal remains from this context were sparse (NISP=24, 29.83 g) compared to the surrounding Feature 4 sample. Not surprisingly, the hearth feature contained a larger proportion of burned remains (54% NISP) as compared to other contexts. All remains from the Feature 8 are detailed in Appendix B, Table 26.

Mammalia

A minimum of one cow was represented within Feature 8, Layer A. The cranial fragment (zygomatic) of a cow and other large-sized mammal cranial fragments were burned. No other modification was observed of these remains.

Aves

A small amount of unidentifiable bird eggshell (NISP=11, 0.28 g) was recovered. Of these, nine specimens were burned.

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

A handful of the Feature 8 vertebrate remains could not be identified to taxonomic class (n=9, 0.26 g). None of these showed any modification.

FEATURE 10

The ash and artifact concentration, Feature 10, is associated with Feature 2. The Layer B context of Feature 10 contained 174 faunal specimens (36.78 g), which are detailed in Appendix B, Table 27. Of these, six percent NISP were identified as mammals, one percent NISP bird (excluding 122 eggshell specimens), two percent NISP were of fish and mollusks, and 21 percent NISP of unidentifiable vertebrates. Few of the remains showed evidence of thermal alteration (NISP=48), and secondary modification was limited to one carnivore-gnawed specimen.

Mammalia

Few remains could be identified as mammalian (NISP=10, 29.46 g). These included one individual of cow, rabbit, and squirrel. Identified items represented unmodified elements of the foot of a cow, shoulder and foreleg of a rabbit, and the foreleg of a squirrel. The remaining mammal items (NISP=6, 15.56 g) could not be further identified. Two of these items were burned/calcined and three were butchered (including identified kitchen saw). Only one specimen had been carnivore gnawed.

Aves

Most of the Feature 10 remains were of eggshell (NISP=122, 1.16 g) and 20 of these specimens were burned/calcined. The skeletal elements of one or more unidentifiable birds recovered totaled two burned items.

Other Taxa

Other taxa represented within the Feature 10 context were scarce. These taxa included unidentifiable fish (NISP=2, 0.00 g) and unidentifiable univalves (NISP=2, 0.00 g).

Unidentifiable Vertebrata

A proportion (21% NISP) of the Feature 10 remains were of unidentifiable vertebrate (NISP=36, 5.39 g). Interestingly, these were represented by fairly equal proportions of burned, calcined, and unmodified specimens. No other modifications were seen on these fragments.

FEATURES 9, 11, 12B, 18, AND 19

Features 9, 11, 12b, 18, and 19 contained few faunal remains that were likely the result of incidental inclusion. Therefore, these are briefly presented here and not considered significant to the faunal patterns at 18MO609.

Of these features, four contained less than ten faunal items. Feature 9, a possible post, contained eight unidentifiable remains (0.05 g). Feature 11, the builder's trench, contained unmodified fragments of one hog/pig (NISP=1, 1.81 g) and one unidentifiable vertebrate (NISP=1, 0.52 g).

Feature 12b of a posthole and mold contained one distal tibia (28.58 g) of a cow that had been chopped. Feature 18, Layer A, of unknown function to the author, contained one cut fragment (1.47 g) of an unidentifiable medium to large-sized mammal.

Feature 19, Layers A and B, contained a total of 14 faunal specimens that were of mammals and unidentifiable vertebrates. In sum, nine (9.02 g) specimens were recovered from Layer A. These included two cow teeth, three medium-large sized mammal fragments, and four unidentifiable vertebrate fragments. The specimens from Layer A showed no modification except one cut fragment. Layer B contained five (53.87 g) faunal items. These included one butchered horse specimen, two fragments from unidentifiable medium to large-sized mammals, and one fragment of an unidentifiable vertebrate. With the exception of the horse item, no other modification was observed of Layer B faunal items.

TEST UNITS AND SHOVEL TESTS

In addition to the feature contexts, many remains were recovered from shovel tests and test unit strata (Appendix B, Table 28). These remains totaled 319 specimens (98.85 g) that represented the disposal of remains across the site. Almost half of these remains were of eggshell (NISP=142) and 34 percent NISP of unidentifiable vertebrate (NISP=107, 4.34 g). In addition, one specimen of coral was recovered from these nonfeature contexts.

V. SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATIONS

The faunal remains recovered from the Jackson Homestead (18MO609) were high in both quantity and diversity. Within this chapter, the detailed zooarchaeological analysis of these remains is presented within a comparative and interpretative framework.

Overall, the following sections focus on the contexts of Features 2 (including foundation walls), 4, and 5 as these contained the majority of the remains. The feature groupings outlined within Chapter III (structural or chimney, burned/collapsed/in-filled, and other) are used for discussion and comparison. These are then compared to background information presented in Chapter II. The results of this study are significant to archaeological research as the observed patterns further detail African-American lifeways during the Antebellum and Postbellum/Jim Crow eras in the Mid-Atlantic region. The following sections discuss these findings by providing an initial summary and investigating native and domestic animal representation, subsistence, and depositional patterns.

SUMMARY OF SITE ASSEMBLAGE

The faunal remains recovered from the Jackson Homestead totaled 14,582 specimens (5,633.75 g), and 68 percent NISP of the remains could be identified to class or lower taxonomic level. These were overwhelmingly represented in two feature groupings including the chimney with ritual contexts (Feature 4/4a/4b) and the burned/collapse/in-filled features of the home, foundation, and cellar (Features 2 and 5). The faunal remains from these contexts encompassed 96 percent NISP of the site assemblage. Two other features, 8 and 10, also included a noteworthy quantity of faunal remains, and encompassed an additional two percent of the assemblage. Comparatively, other contexts including other features (Features 9, 11, 12B, 18, and 19), test units, and shovel tests contained few remains that were scattered across the site and are considered incidental.

For the entire assemblage, proportions of remains by taxonomic grouping were as follows:

- Mammalia = 11 percent NISP, 69 percent weight (g);
- Aves (Bird; including eggshell) = 41 percent NISP, four percent weight (g);
- Aves (Bird; skeletal only) = seven percent NISP, four percent weight (g);
- Actinopterygii (Fish) = eight percent NISP, less than one percent weight (g);
- Amphibia/Reptilia = one percent NISP, one percent weight (g);
- Unidentifiable Vertebrata/Invertebrata = 32 percent NISP, six percent weight (g);
- Invertebrata (Univalve and Bivalve) = six percent NISP, 19 percent weight (g); and
- Anthozoa (Coral) = less than one percent NISP, less than one percent weight (g).

These distributions illustrated that mammals and birds were most heavily used by the Jackson family for ritual purposes and as food. However, these and other animal classes were represented by a wide variety of animals including at least 48 taxonomic families of native and domestic species.

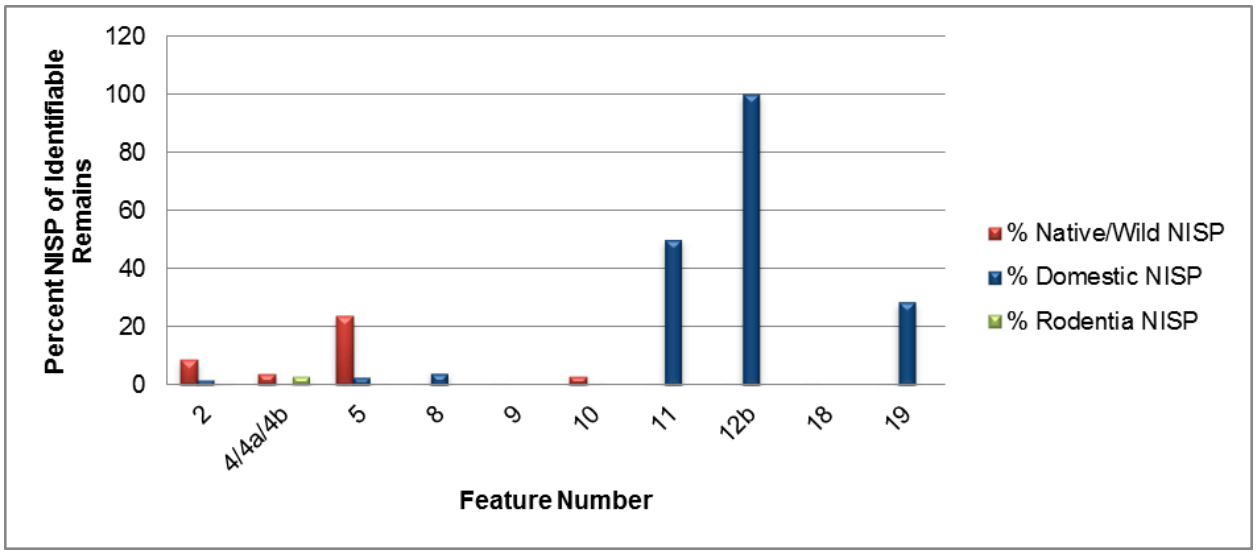
DOMESTIC AND NATIVE SPECIES

The proportions of wild game and domestic livestock in historic contexts can shed light on cultural patterns (Figure 2). Namely, proportions indicate the primary meats eaten by the inhabitants, dietary preferences, and (possibly) socioeconomic status/consumerism.

The limited proportions of domestic species (hog/pig, cow, horse, and chicken) that were, generally speaking, used for foods, were in differing contexts than the high quantity of commensal and wild animal remains (Figure 2). These domestic species were primarily represented in Feature 5 and less so within Feature 2. This suggested that the family diet differed from those remains incorporated into the Feature 4 chimney by the initial occupants/builders. Other features contained an incidental quantity of remains scattered from the home and yard; hence, the high proportions of domestic species shown for Features 11, 12b, and 19 are a skewed result of small sample size.

In the case of identifiable remains, the feature samples were dominated by wild, noncommensal species (13% NISP). These were found mostly within the chimney (Feature 4), those of the burn layer/structure collapse (Feature 2), and the in-filled cellar (Feature 5). Interestingly, the ash and artifact concentration of Feature 10 contained a notable proportion of native species as well.

Figure 2. Proportions of Identifiable Species Groups Represented by Feature Contexts



MODIFICATION

PRIMARY

Cultural modification of specimens through butchery (or breakage), burning, or calcination is considered, under most circumstances, to be cultural. At the Jackson Homestead, this is complicated by the burn layer and structure collapse (Feature 2) that likely inflated the proportion of thermal alteration of bone specimens.

Overall, primary modification of the feature sample was low (Figure 3). These included the following proportions of the assemblage: burning or calcination was observed on 10 percent NISP, butchery marks (chop, saw, and cut, with or without spiral fracture) on 0.5 percent NISP, and breakage (spiral fracture only) of three percent NISP were observed on the site assemblage.

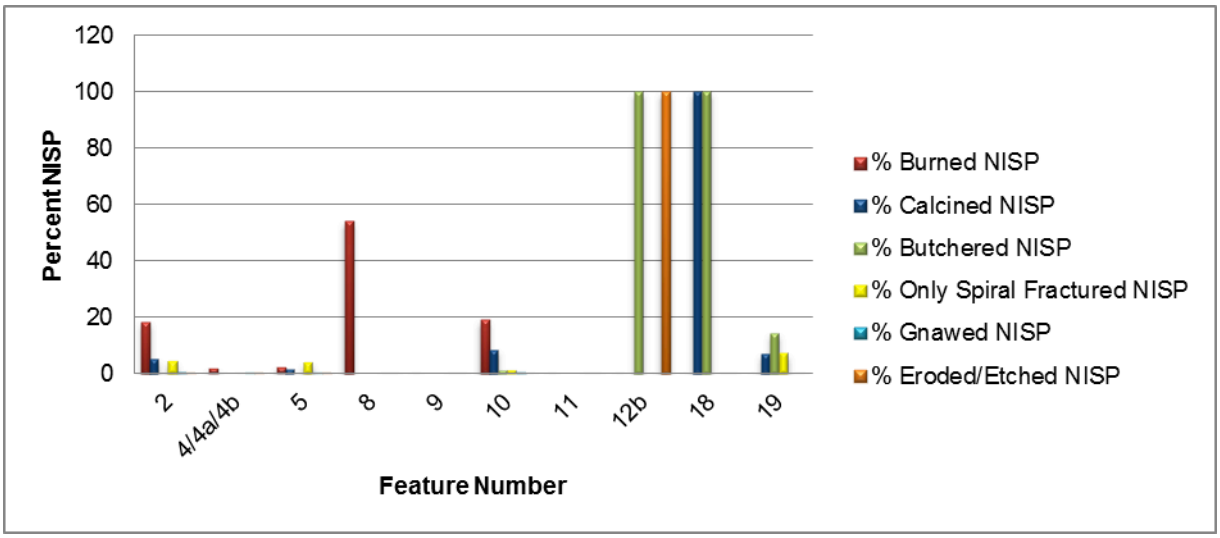
The features having the highest percentage of burned/calcined specimens were unsurprising. These included the burn layer (Feature 2, 24% NISP), the ash/artifact concentration (Feature 10, 28% NISP), and the hearth (Feature 8, 54% NISP). Each of these features represented fire-related contexts, and other features with high proportions of burned/calcined remains were skewed by very small sample size.

Secure evidence of butchery, including saw, chop, and cut marks, was low within the feature contexts (0.5% NISP, Figure 3). These remains were restricted to Features 2, 5, and 10 with other features not representing significant deposits. Remains showing spiral fracture may be the result of butchery of large mammals or unintentional breakage of small fragile bones. This fracture evidence, without other butchery marks, was observed on four percent NISP of the Feature 2 and 5 samples. A small proportion of specimens within the Feature 4 chimney also showed this breakage pattern and was likely caused by large stones placed atop fresh, or "green", fragile bones of small animals as the courses were lain.

SECONDARY

Secondary modification of specimens included rodent/carnivore gnawing, erosion, and root etching (Figure 3). These variables are taphonomic in nature, and illustrated disposal and exposure of the remains during site formation. The feature samples showed very little secondary modification including gnawing (0.4% NISP) and erosion/etching (0.2% NISP). Secondary modification is the hallmark of specimens exposed to the elements and scavengers (i.e., freeze-thaw, carnivores) at or near the ground surface within an "open" context. The paucity of these modifications at the Jackson Homestead illustrated that most contexts were relatively closed during occupation and after the burn event. On the other hand, evidence for secondary modification of these specimens encompassed one percent of the Features 2 and 10 samples. These associated features of the burn layer would have been exposed, at least partially, after the dwelling collapsed.

Figure 3. Percent and Type of Bone Modification by Feature Contexts



SUBSISTENCE

DOMESTIC SPECIES

Swine, cow, horse, and chicken represented domestic species recovered at the Jackson homestead. These animals show a different pattern than that of the native/wild species and are discussed separately for this reason.

The dietary contribution of domestic animals also was difficult to ascertain due to the large proportion of unidentifiable mammal and bird specimens, which could not be quantified by biomass. However, the domestic species, overall, were only recovered from the burn layer and cellar (Features 2 and 5) and were the only specimens showing intentional butchery.

Overall, these animal remains point to a limited dependence on domestic species for food. In sum, these species would have yielded at least 20 kilograms of biomass for consumption based on the recovered sample of preserved remains. Given the length of occupation, it does not appear that farm-raised meat was common on the table. The zooarchaeological evidence suggests the Jackson family maintained a few farm-raised animals, and relied very little (if any) on single-serving retail cuts that may have been available for purchase. Rather, the faunal assemblage suggests that the family used large cuts and low-utility elements of pig and cow sporadically throughout the occupation.

The specimens identified as feral hogs or domestic pigs (swine) were numerous and diverse and likely represent farm-raised animals (Figure 4). These remains represented a minimum of two individuals. Given normal tooth wear and epiphyseal fusion rates of pigs, the animals included one juvenile pig of approximately 10-14 months and another of an adult, but not excessively old, pig (possibly over three years). No determination of animal sex could be made from these remains.

These pigs were likely butchered on site based on the broad representation of skeletal elements and wide distribution of butchery marks. A few of the butchered specimens were from carcass splitting (sawing of the lumbar vertebrae) and separation of larger cuts such as the loin from bacon (flank). This evidence and a plethora of teeth bolster the hypothesis that at least two pigs were slaughtered on site. During butchery, one or more unidentifiable saws, a cleaver, and a knife were used. Torque (spiral fracture) was used to fracture and separate the carcass as well. Cuts of pork identified from butchery evidence included picnic shoulder ham or Boston butt, (jowl/jaw) bacon squares or souse, shoulder hock, ham (shank half), soup bones, and feet. However, other portions that do not retain bones, such as fatback or tenderloin, were likely used as well. For this reason, the evidence for high versus low quality portions, and therefore socioeconomic status, must take into account all of the remains of a given animal. In regard to burning/calcinations, the only evidence was within the burn layer (Feature 2) and one specimen in the cellar (Feature 5). This suggests that roasting was not a common cooking technique, but stewing of large cuts may have been practiced.

The specimens identified as domestic cow were less numerous (NISP=43), but equally diverse and suggestive of full or partial (i.e., side of beef), on-site butchery (Figure 5). At least one cow was represented, and assuming normal tooth wear and epiphyseal fusion rates for this animal, it was approximately three to four years in age. No determination of animal sex could be made from these remains. However, the abundance of cranial elements, lack of horn core fragments, and dual use of the animal for milk suggest a female.

The cow remains, a substantial proportion showed evidence of butchery for food. In addition, evidence for carcass splitting (sawed vertebrae), butchery of the hyoid, and teeth suggest the cow was butchered on site. Tools used to perform this task included a cleaver and knife in addition to a hand-held meat saw and other unidentifiable saws. Torque, spiral fractures, also was applied during butchery. Beef cuts include unidentifiable portions of the fore shank, sirloin steak or rump roast, ribs, headcheese or tongue, and soup bones. Like the pig remains, only a handful of specimens showed burning/calcination evidence from Features 2, 5, and 8. It follows that large beef cuts were not exposed to heat through roasting, but likely stewed.

The specimens of horse were very few (NISP=6) and were represented by teeth and a portion of the hoof. These remains represented one animal of unknown age and utility. The limited and scattered evidence for this animal suggested that it was not butchered or consumed by the inhabitants. Rather, this may be evidence of the Jackson family maintaining a horse for work and/or travel.

In addition to domestic mammals, at least four chickens were represented (Figure 6). These remains were in highest proportion within the burn layer (Feature 2, 0.6% NISP). These animals and their eggs were a food resource as indicated by portions of the breast, legs, wings, and eggshell. In addition, numerous cranial and other fragments were identified indicating the whole animal was butchered and/or deposited at the home.

NATIVE SPECIES

The diversity of native species was significant at the Jackson homestead. The breadth of identifiable, noncommensal species represented and proportion of native species remains (Figure 3) illustrated that the occupants regularly relied on hunting, trapping, gathering, and fishing within

the local environment to provide meat for the table. These wild species included the following animals at a minimum: bobwhite quail, coral, eastern. box turtle, mallard duck, opossum, raccoon, robin, rock dove, turkey, turkey vulture, unidentifiable crow/raven, unidentifiable frog/toad, unidentifiable gar, red-tail hawk, unidentifiable mud/musk turtle, unidentifiable perch-like fish, unidentifiable pheasant/partridge, unidentifiable rabbit, unidentifiable squirrel, unidentifiable turtle, unidentifiable waterfowl, yellow-belly slider. In addition, mussels were likely gathered from the nearby riverbed and the gastropods show some evidence of post-depositional commensal activity.

In regard to procurement, the most heavily represented native/wild species, rabbit (MNI=13, Figure 7) and squirrel (MNI=7, Figure 8), along with other small- and medium-sized mammals such as opossum, raccoon, and others could have been caught through use of a snare. This means of procurement seems plausible given the quantity and context of the remains. Furthermore, occupants could set snares, leave to perform other tasks, and return to collect prey. Other taxa including birds (game and other), fish, mussels, amphibians, and reptiles also were recovered from these contexts, and illustrated that opportunistic procurement regularly practiced.

Unfortunately, the dietary contribution of native animals is more difficult to quantify than for domestic species represented due to the lack of sufficient biomass statistics. In addition, the dual purpose of these animals, food and ritual, further obscured an understanding of the occupants' intent for given animals. However, it is clear that a wide variety of animals were accessible and used overtime.

With regard to modification of the native animal remains, most were unmodified. Only three percent NISP were burned or calcined and were similar to other remains from these contexts. With the exception of spiral fracture, which is attributed to natural breakage of small animal bones in this case, there was only one specimen showing a butchery mark. Secondary modification also was low and further supported that faunal remains were not significantly exposed to the natural elements or scavengers (gnawed NISP=3, eroded/etched NISP=2).

COMMENSAL SPECIES

In addition to wild and domestic animals, the assemblage contained a number of small, commensal rodents recovered (mice, rats, vole, and shrew) and terrestrial gastropods. There was a high quantity and diversity of rodent remains (excluding squirrel) within the constructed chimney (Figure 3) but limited evidence for gnawing across the site. The small quantity of commensal rodents recovered from Features 2 and 5 were not suggestive of food remains, but those of naturally trapped (possibly by a cat) and expired animals. A similar pattern is presumed for the limited quantity of commensal land snails.

A larger quantity of commensal rodents was recovered from Feature 4/4a/4b as well. These specimens represented a large proportion (Figure 3) of the remains discovered between courses of the chimney. Given the construction of a closed context by the inhabitants and the comparatively high proportion of rodent remains within the chimney, it appears that these animals were placed within the chimney intentionally. As will be discussed later, the inclusion of a comparatively large quantity of commensal remains are interpreted as ritually used animals during construction of Feature 4/4a/4b rather than scattered and naturally occurring commensal species recovered from Feature 2 and 5 deposits.

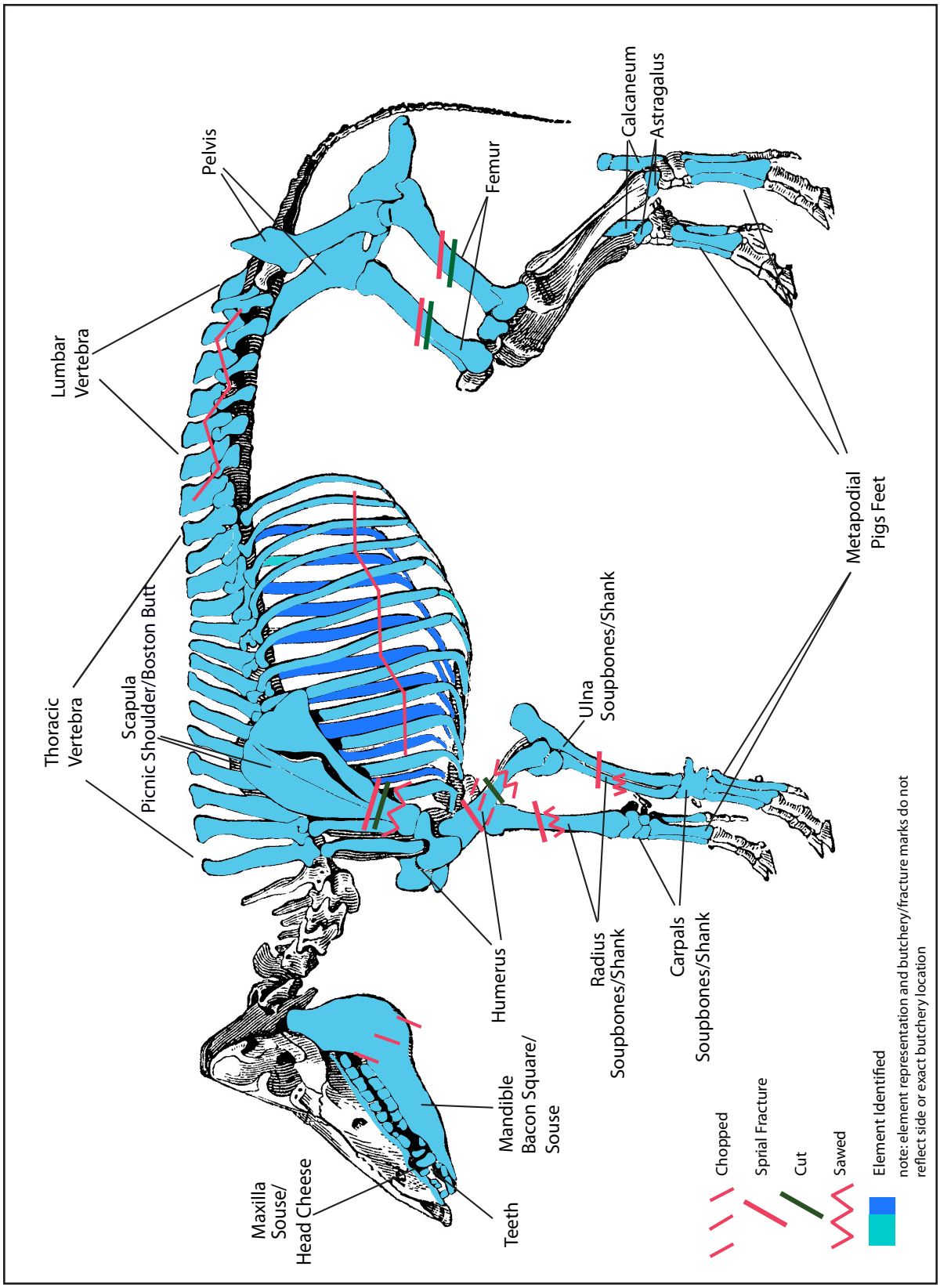


Figure 4.
Remains and Butchery of Swine

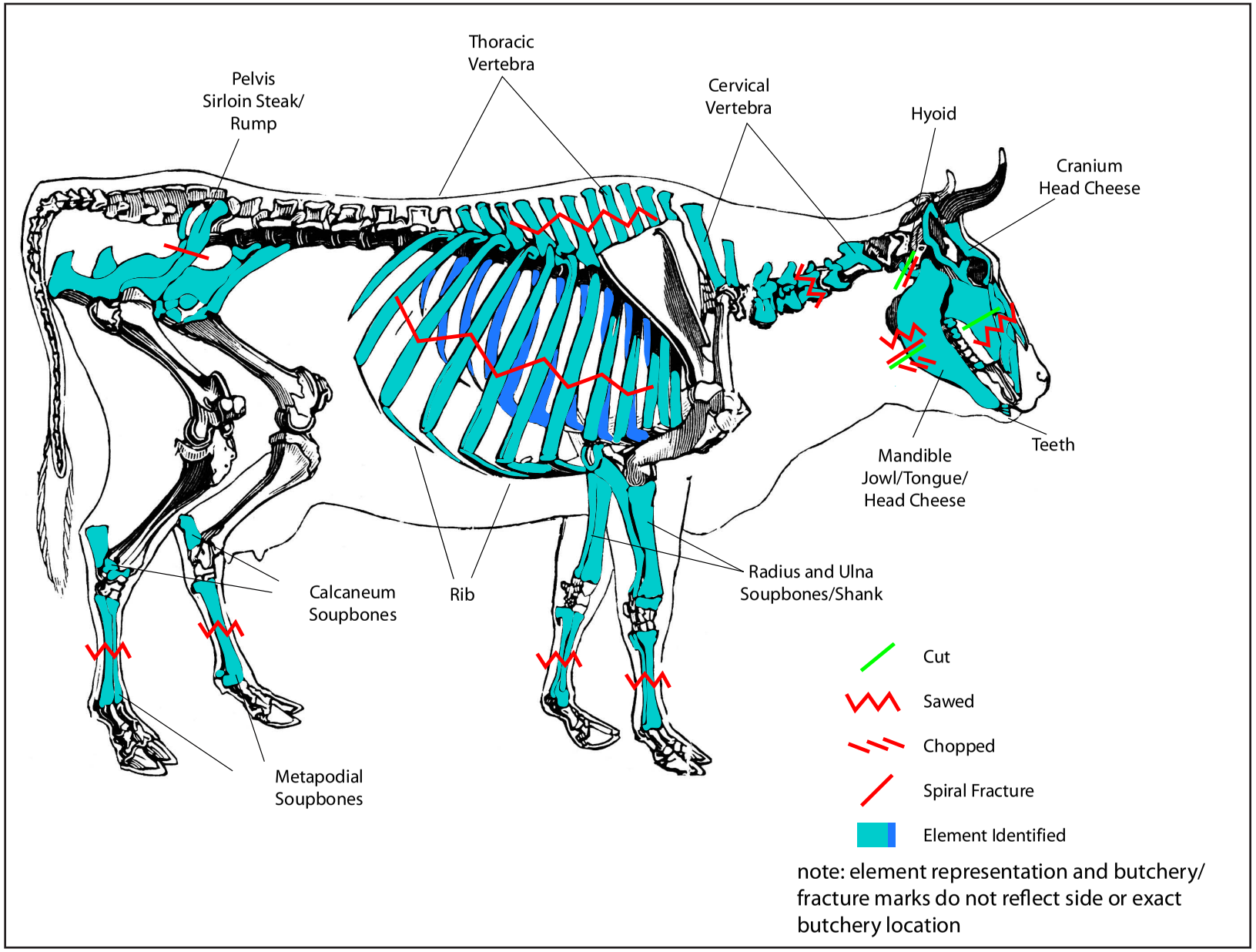


Figure 5.
Remains and Butchery of Cow

Figure 6.
Remains and Butchery of Chicken

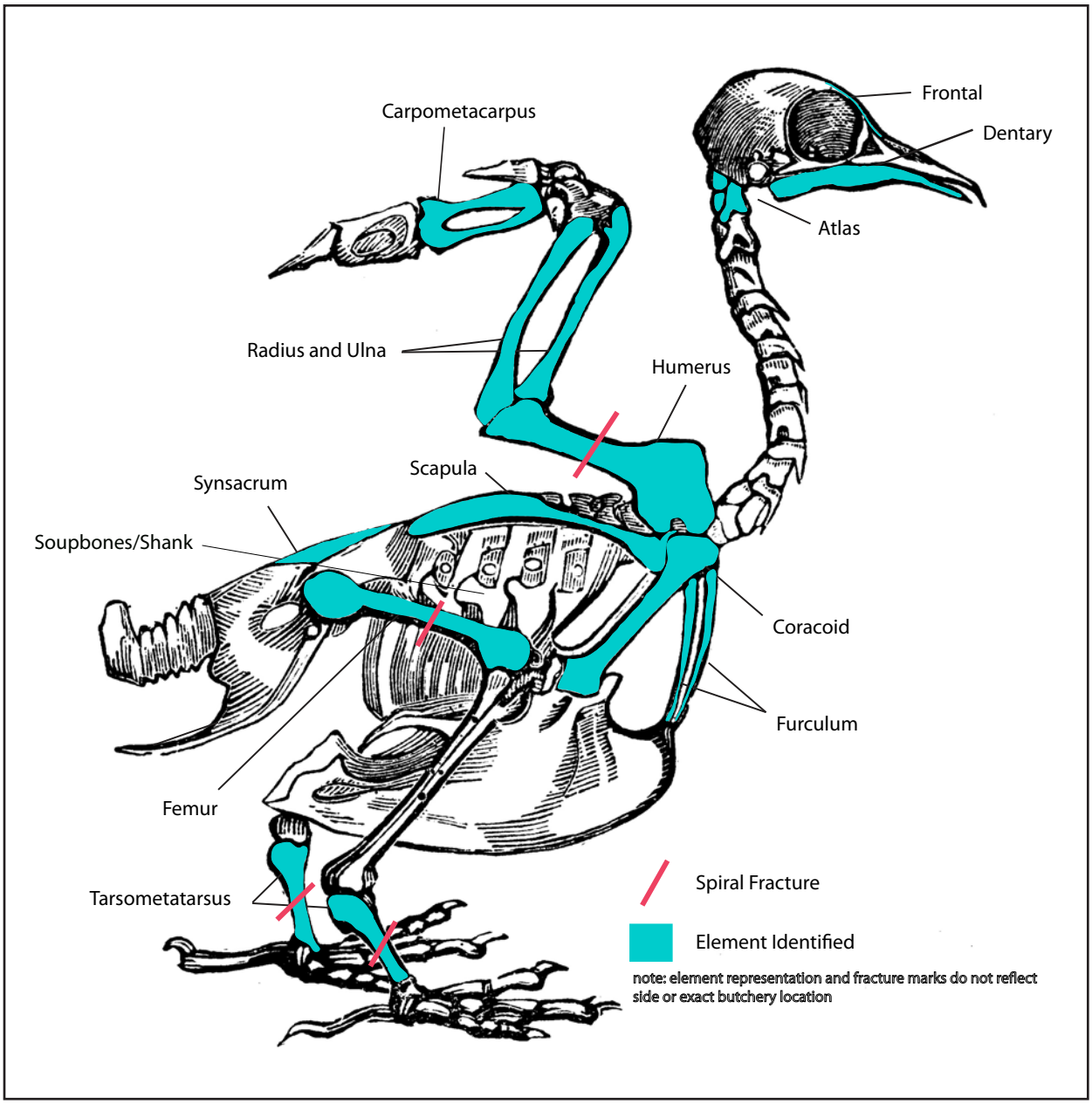


Figure 7.
Remains and Butchery of Rabbit

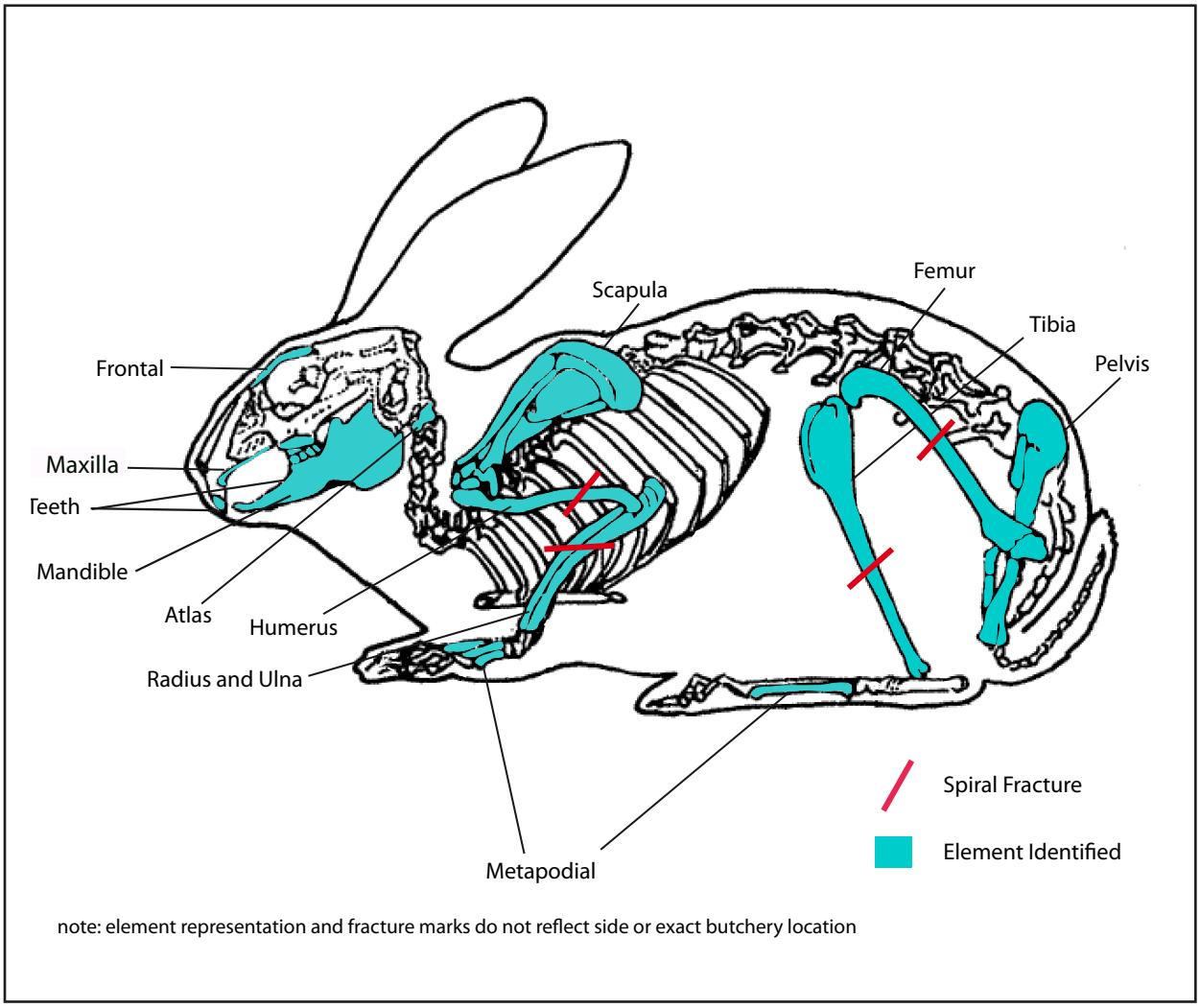
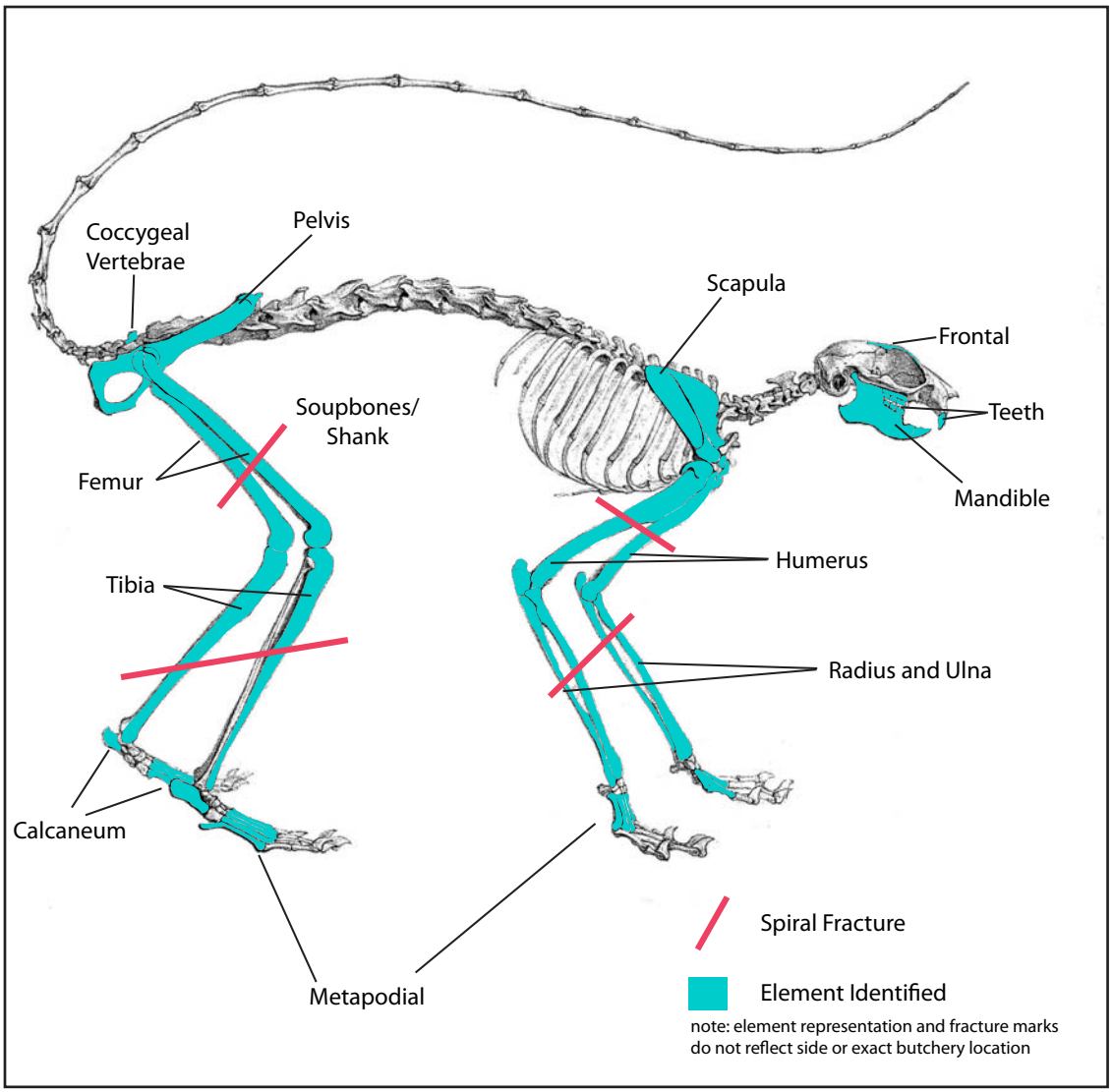


Figure 8.
Remains and Butchery of Squirrel



DEPOSITIONAL TRENDS

DOMESTIC SPECIES DEPOSITIONAL TRENDS

When and where the domestic animal remains (pig, cow, and chicken) were deposited is another intriguing result of this study. Of note were the proportions of remains within Features 2 and 5 as compared to that of Feature 4/4a/4b or other contexts. As shown by species representation, quantities of domesticates are far larger within the collapsed, burned layer and the cellar (Features 2 and 5).

The higher proportions of hog/pig, cow, and chicken remains within Features 2 and 5 also represented a broad distribution of skeletal elements and butchery evidence. The hearth (Feature 8) is an outlier due to function and contained a few domestic animal specimens from cooking. On the other hand, the chimney (Feature 4) contained a small quantity of scattered, small pig elements; a chicken wing in the Course 2 concentration; and no cow remains. It follows that butchery of pig(s) and chicken(s) occurred prior to or during construction of the chimney and butchery of cow occurred after initial construction of the east side and chimney of the home. In sum, the remains may be the result of numerous depositional variables such as the following:

- Remains were scattered during construction and became intermixed with various feature fill during site occupation and destruction;
- Remains fell through the floorboards under the kitchen into the cellar.
- The occupants (partially) in-filled the cellar with processing and cooking remains in addition to other artifacts;
- Perceived Feature 2 concentration of remains within western portion of home and area of west parlor addition could represent butchery area or early occupation midden.
- Inclusion of one chicken wing within Course 2 of Feature 4 may have had symbolic overtones for the Jackson family as supported by ethnohistorical evidence of African-American spiritualism.

It is difficult to pinpoint these details of site formation; yet, the paucity of secondary modification suggests that the faunal remains were not exposed to the natural elements or scavengers for any significant length of time and were within a fairly sealed context.

NATIVE SPECIES DEPOSITIONAL TRENDS

One line of inquiry was what animals occur within the chimney and the collapsed/burned/in-filled features as many species occur in similar proportions and skeletal representations across both contexts. In the opinion of the author, the similar species composition and overall abundance of faunal remains in the chimney base/pad, burn/collapse layer, and cellar makes it likely that these contexts were related in formation and deposition of animal bones. However, the intricacies of the peoples' relationship with various animals, whether dietary and/or ritual, are perplexing and vague. This brief discussion highlights patterns observed in the data, which will be outlined and commented on in light of other site evidence.

From the more disturbed contexts of the burn/collapsed layer (Feature 2) and the in-filled cellar (Feature 5), unique species include a (possibly feral) cat, coral, crow/raven, red-tail hawk, mallard duck, and others. The remains of these animals are interesting and have been discussed in regard to subsistence practices although some of these more unusual specimens such as hawk, cat, coral, and turkey vulture may have had other uses for these people. These unusual species are not considered game, do not offer a substantial meat resource, nor are they particularly easy to catch. In sum a large diversity of native/wild species were presented in either Feature 2 or 5 in addition to the aforementioned domestic animal food remains (i.e., pig, cow). It follows that the Jackson family may have deliberately placed whole or portions of numerous animals within or under the floor in addition to the chimney as part of the spiritual practice or have used these for such with unintentional burial. These ritual items, in turn, became intermixed with later food wastes that fell through the floor boards or otherwise were deposited under the house.

The placement of unique fauna (i.e., snake, cardinal, common flicker) and other artifacts within the chimney courses and caches is unusual. However, other commensal fauna, wild fauna, and domestic animal teeth also were represented in these contexts and were similar to other site contexts. It is the author's opinion that, at minimum, the unique species were used in a spiritual application during the home's construction, particularly within Ritual Caches 1 and 2 (Features 4a and 4b) and food refuse was intermixed with the construction materials as well.

Given the evidence, it is the opinion of the author that rabbit, squirrel, snake, eggshell, and some other animal remains were incorporated into the chimney (Feature 4) construction intentionally while some remains, such as pigs teeth, were incidental. The inclusion of faunal items was concentrated within Course 2 and supports that animal remains were intentionally included in the chimney. However, these native remains were largely the same as other context in regard to taxa except for the inclusion of snake within the Course 2, Ritual Cache 1, and Ritual Cache 2. In comparison to other archaeological research, this practice may be tied to long-held spiritual beliefs and use of protective charms as a cultural response to fear and oppression, a possible reality for an African-American family during the tumultuous Antebellum and Postbellum/Jim Crow eras.

Within the site as a whole, the foundation is rectangular in shape and surrounds an off-center chimney. However, two temporal building phases were represented, Antebellum and Postbellum/Jim Crow. This historic building plan, in its final layout, was common in the Mid-Atlantic region; however, it also is reminiscent of the documented quincunx pattern, which consists of four corners and/or center locations of a square or rectangle (Yronwode 2002). According to Yronwode (2002), individual curio-bundles may be placed at the corner and central locations of the home or at other locations such as the chimney. However, as noted at other archaeological sites, ritual items have been found in a more spatially distributed pattern within the quincunx/cosmogram pattern as well (Saraceni 1996, Himelfarb 2000) suggesting that such patterns are somewhat vague to date. If the chimney was viewed as a point of connection with the spiritual world by site inhabitants, then specific animals, or portions thereof, may deserve special recognition within the ritual. On the other hand, these animals may have represented more general categories such as rodent or bird to fulfill the ritual as a whole.

RITUAL USE OF SPECIFIC ANIMALS

Unfortunately, it is difficult to determine the purpose or meaning of a particular animal used for this ritual practice. Yet, it is likely that they were all used in a positive fashion and not to conjure harm given the context of the home's chimney. Given the limited information available on this topic, an attempt is made here to more fully interpret specific animal use. In this discussion, the use of rodents, rabbits, birds, bird eggshell, and reptile/amphibians are briefly touched upon to broaden our understanding of the chimney context at the Jackson Homestead.

The placement of vermin (rats and mice) in the chimney is interesting and illustrated by the high proportion of these animals (Figure 3) within a constructed, closed context. These rodents were probably not food related and not the product of natural death given the paucity of extensive gnawing evidence. It has been documented that these species were associated with Hoodoo practices, but details of such practices are not known. It is worth noting that these animals are consumed by snakes, which are directly tied to the ability to conjure and the result of being conjured and were exclusively found within the chimney context.

It is possible that squirrels were used in a similar fashion (or possibly at the same time) for a specific ritual practice. The limited references to squirrels found to date were for use in a mojo (trickin' bag and luck ball). Puckett (1969) listed the use of a squirrel jaw in both recipes. Although mandibles were recovered, the skeletal representation is reflective of the whole carcass.

There is a pluralistic view of rabbits as well in Hoodoo practices (see Puckett 1969 and Georgia Writier's Project 1974). These species can be associated with bad luck and trickery or a good luck charm (rabbit foot). A diversity of rabbit elements was identified that represented much of the axial and appendicular skeleton, but these specimens were scattered amongst the courses.

The use of birds and eggshell also was important in Hoodoo traditions and were recovered from the chimney and other site contexts. The use of chickens of various colors (or frizzled) for protection and luck has been well documented in the literature (Georgia Writer's Project 1974, Yronwode 2002). The recovery of the wing of this animal and that of the bobwhite quail, common flicker, and cardinal indicates that this portion of the bird was utilized for a specific ritual practice. The reference for the wing of a jaybird in a "trickin' bag" was the only mention found in the literature reviewed for this study and suggested a negative connotation for this item (see Puckett 1969). In addition, spirits and flight are associated and, therefore, birds play a special role within the spiritual realm.

However, it is recognized that this connotation may change drastically depending on bird species. Turkey elements were of the leg and likely have a different meaning. In reference to the specific birds used, color may have been important. The color of chickens in Hoodoo practice has been documented, as has the importance of the color red (see Georgia Writer's Project 1974, Yronwode 2002). The cardinal and common flicker both have red feathers, which may have been important to the inhabitant(s).

In addition, the egg is included in numerous conjure recipes and was an important part of Hoodoo practices (see Georgia Writer's Project 1974, Yronwode 2002). The amount of eggshell and evidence for several chickens used for food and/or ritual suggested that these were kept animals at the Jackson homestead. The recovery of eggshell in the hearth suggests that the residents also ate eggs.

Reptiles and amphibians appear to be strongly tied to the evil of Hoodoo witches (see Puckett 1969, Georgia Writer's Project 1974, Yronwode 2002). The inclusion of reptiles and amphibians in the chimney speaks to such practices as frog/toad and (venomous) snake were exclusively represented within feature 4 Course 2, Feature 4a/RC1 of Course 2, and Feature 4b/RC2 of Course 3.

Although there is a pluralistic view of most species, it is interesting that many of the species and portions thereof are associated with the negative and evil aspects of Hoodoo spiritualism. The placement of these items within the chimney base is potentially representative of a quincunx pattern used during construction. Such evidence for spirituality, whether the chimney as a whole or only the ritual caches within would likely have been associated with protection of the household. It is the opinion of the zooarchaeologist that these animals were placed in at least the chimney as a representation of evil in a protective pattern. This may appear contradictory, but in the mindset of African-American spiritual beliefs this pluralistic characteristic appears to be key.

CONCLUSION

The faunal remains from the Jackson Homestead contributed to our understanding to African American foodways and ritual practices of the Antebellum and Postbellum/Jim Crow era. With the exception of the chimney base/pad, other contexts could not be securely dated due to disturbance. Hence, conclusions about foodways were limited with respect to temporal components.

This faunal data illustrated that the inhabitants relied regularly on the surrounding environment to provide animal protein, had a preference for rabbit and squirrel, and supplemented their diet sporadically with domestic pork, beef, and chicken. With the exception of beef, all meat sources were used throughout the occupation while beef was added at some time after the initial Antebellum construction of the chimney and east-side kitchen. The diversity and quantity of native species remained fairly consistent throughout various contexts and indicated that, with the exception of snake, most native animals were procured opportunistically. The high diversity of native species from the burned/collapsed/infilled features may be a mixture of primarily food refuse and a limited amount of ritually used and more unusual species such as turkey vulture, crow/raven, and other nontraditional game. However, no specific conclusions as to function could be deduced due to the disturbance of these contexts and the scattering of these unusual remains.

The author concludes that the construction of the home was planned with the protective quincunx pattern in mind and other remains across the site largely represent the past meals of the inhabitants. Further, the animal elements/carcasses were added to the construction of the chimney, along with other items, to ward off evil through use of a protective charm. Due to the degradation, it was not possible to pinpoint the exact depositional nature of all remains, but it appears to be focused at the well-preserved chimney base/pad, where unique, and presumably spiritually significant, fauna were represented in addition to traditional wild game. The Course 2 concentration, Ritual Cache 1, and Ritual Cache 2 are interpreted as the most central point of the protective charm. Until further documentation surfaces, whether historical or archaeological, the specific meaning for these animals and the expressed ritualism at the Jackson Homestead remains a loosely defined enigma.

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APPENDIX A. SPECIMEN CATALOG

Specimen Catalog

18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
5040.500	STP 1120/1000, Strat II	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		1			1	0.88	
5065.500	STP 183/590, Strat II	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	1.45	fragment
5065.501	STP 183/590, Strat II	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			carpal/tarsal		1			1	4.48	
5074.500	Feature 02, Layer A (STP 185/600.25)	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	19.03	severe erosion
5074.501	Feature 02, Layer A (STP 185/600.25)	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L		1		1	0.55	proximal and shaft
5074.502	Feature 02, Layer A (STP 185/600.25)	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	femur		1			1	2.16	proximal and shaft, spiral fracture
5074.503	Feature 02, Layer A (STP 185/600.25)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.18	
5074.504	Feature 02, Layer A (STP 185/600.25)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.49	severe erosion
5075.500	Feature 02, Layer B (STP 185/600.50)	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	5.83	
5084.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.27	
5084.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.43	
5084.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			2		2	0.36	shaft
5084.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	R		1		1	0.47	proximal
5084.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	R		1		1	0.45	distal
5085.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			1		1	0.30	shaft, spiral fracture
5085.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone				1	1	4.20	shaft
5099.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula		1			1	0.09	
5099.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib				1	1	5.10	
5099.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				2	2	1.20	
5099.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			1		1	2.86	shaft, spiral fracture
5099.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	2.33	cut, root etch, erosion
5099.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	3.27	distal and shaft, carnivore gnaw
5099.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			cranium		2			2	0.34	
5099.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	1.28	tooth wear
5100.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.16	
5100.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	0.50	
5100.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib				1	1	4.68	
5100.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.36	
5100.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.50	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5102.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.44	
5102.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	1.12	sawed
5102.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	metacarpal	R			1	1	1.80	fourth metacarpal
5107.500	TU 008, Strat II	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus	L	1			1	7.18	distal shaft, rodent gnaw
5506.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.26	
5506.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	1.47	
5508.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			14		14	2.78	
5508.501	Feature 02, Layer A	BOTANICAL									0		
5508.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			2		2	0.85	
5508.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	L		1		1	0.94	shaft and proximal
5508.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus			1		1	0.41	shaft and distal

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18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
5508.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth			1		1	0.26	tooth root
5508.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			2		2	0.72	shaft
5508.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			2		2	0.39	
5508.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.46	shaft
5509.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.14	
5509.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.24	shaft, spiral fracture
5509.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.78	
5509.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis			1		1	0.40	
5509.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		2			2	0.63	
5510.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar			1		1	0.33	
5510.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.14	shaft, spiral fracture
5510.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.18	
5510.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.12	
5510.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth root			2		2	0.30	
5510.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Cat	Mammalia	*Felis*	*catus*	atlas		1			1	1.24	
5510.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.45	shaft, spiral fracture
5510.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.30	shaft, spiral fracture
5510.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			coracoid		1			1	0.50	proximal fragment, sporal fracture
5510.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.29	
5510.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula		1			1	0.15	
5510.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment				3	3	1.67	
5511.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.35	
5511.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus		1			1	0.77	distal and shaft, spiral fracture, canine puncture
5511.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.42	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5514.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			atlas			1		1	0.17	
5514.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.29	
5514.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	1.02	
5514.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.94	shaft, spiral fracture
5514.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	0.62	shaft, spiral fracture
5514.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	0.42	shaft, spiral fracture
5515.500	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.25	canine puncture
5517.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Cat	Mammalia	*Felis*	*catus*	radius	L			1	1	0.67	
5517.501	Feature 02, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
5521.500	Feature 02, Layer A	E. Box Turtle	Reptilia	*Terrapene*	*carolina*	carapace		3			3	1.33	peripheral
5521.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			plastron		5			5	4.79	
5521.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			carapace		24			24	13.05	
5522.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment			4		4	17.60	
5522.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.34	shaft, spiral fracture
5522.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			1		1	1.18	shaft, cat marks
5522.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			1		1	6.58	shaft, spiral fracture
5525.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	1.48	
5525.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.29	
5525.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	1.91	
5525.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus			1		1	0.76	distal shaft, spiral fracture
5525.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone				1	1	1.07	shaft, siral fracture

Specimen Catalog

18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
5525.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.54	shaft. Spiral fracture
5525.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			carapace		6			6	2.87	
5525.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Mud/Musk turtle	Reptilia			carapace		1			1	0.39	peripheral
5526.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			3		3	0.09	
5526.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.12	
5526.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			2		2	0.58	spiral fracture
5526.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone				1	1	1.28	shaft, spiral fracture
5527.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	4.77	sawed and spiral frature
5527.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx			1		1	1.95	sawed
5527.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			7		7	1.92	
5527.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus			1		1	0.64	
5527.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	L		1		1	0.37	distal shaft, spiral fracture
5527.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.13	
5527.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone				1	1	0.58	shaft, spiral fracture
5528.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.23	
5528.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	R		1		1	0.30	distal
5528.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.62	
5528.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	1.07	
5528.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.08	
5528.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.18	shaft, spiral fracture
5529.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	1.20	
5529.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	carpometacarpus	R	1			1	1.00	midsection, carnivore gnaw and puncture
5529.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	1.22	
5529.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	1.89	spiral fragment
5530.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.95	severe erosion
5530.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.26	
5530.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	0.22	distal
5530.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	0.38	shaft
5530.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	molar			1		1	3.70	tooth wear, stage d
5530.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	1.70	
5531.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	premolar/molar		1			1	0.12	
5531.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.37	
5536.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.43	
5537.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	1.32	
5537.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			caudal vertebra		1			1	0.33	
5540.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	0.78	
5540.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				2	2	1.82	
5540.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.07	spiral fracture
5540.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	femur		1			1	4.42	shaft, spiral fracture, rodent gnaw
5540.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	femur		1			1	2.43	cut marks
5540.505	Feature 02, Layer A	E. Box Turtle	Reptilia	*Terrapene*	*carolina*	plastron		1			1	0.98	cut marks

Specimen Catalog

18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
5541.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	thoracic vertebra		1			1	22.83	
5541.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	R		1		1	0.61	spiral fracture
5541.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.17	
5541.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			1		1	0.52	
5541.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.47	
5541.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	2.75	
5541.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	2.07	spiral fracture, rodent gnaw
5541.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	0.67	
5541.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	3.11	spiral fracture
5541.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.11	
5541.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.38	cut marks
5544.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment			1		1	0.44	
5544.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.08	
5544.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.19	process
5547.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur			1		1	0.23	
5547.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur		1			1	2.52	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5548.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	scapula		1			1	3.12	head, severe erosion
5548.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth root		1			1	0.30	
5548.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.41	
5548.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	3.53	shaft
5548.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	2.56	
5548.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.43	
5551.500	Feature 08, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			7		7	0.13	
5552.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Shell	Bivalvia/ Gastropoda			fragment		2			2	0.77	
5552.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.10	
5552.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			2		2	0.39	midshaft
5552.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.35	concreted
5552.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	1.45	mend
5552.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	2.49	
5552.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	0.55	
5552.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			1		1	0.22	
5553.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	2.18	
5553.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	0.42	illium and ischium
5553.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			carpometacarpus	R	1			1	0.47	shaft
5553.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.32	
5553.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.01	
5553.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	sacrum		1			1	0.71	
5553.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	coracoid	R	1			1	1.78	
5553.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Red-tailed Hawk	Aves	*Bueto*	*jamancensis*	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	0.29	shaft and distal
5553.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			synsacrum	L	1			1	0.63	
5553.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.86	shaft
5553.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	0.64	shaft and proximal
5553.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		4			4	19.14	

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5553.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	0.94	
5553.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus	L	1			1	15.36	distal shaft, chop and spiral
5553.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		8			8	4.61	
5553.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	0.70	
5553.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			sternum		1			1	0.32	
5553.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.25	
5553.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.15	shaft
5553.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		11			11	2.15	
5554.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	scapula	L	1			1	0.29	
5554.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	1.64	proximal and shaft, spiral fracture
5554.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			sternum		1			1	2.07	
5555.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.57	
5555.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.32	
5555.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	premaxilla	L	1			1	0.55	
5555.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar		1			1	0.57	
5555.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.41	shaft and proximal
5555.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.21	
5555.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.55	
5555.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Cat	Mammalia	*Felis*	*catus*	scapula	R	1			1	2.13	
5555.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	1.05	
5555.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.75	
5555.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.02	
5555.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.39	calcined
5555.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.23	
5555.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	0.60	
5555.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		10			10	3.20	
5555.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		2			2	1.10	
5555.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	ulna	L	1			1	23.01	proximal and shaft
5555.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	3.77	spiral
5555.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		4			4	7.87	
5555.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	0.91	shaft and distal
5555.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	3			3	0.84	shaft and distal
5555.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			radius		1			1	0.16	shaft
5555.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.48	
5555.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Crow/Raven	Aves	*Corvus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.60	shaft and proximal
5555.524	Feature 05, Layer A	Horse	Mammalia	*Equus*	*ferus caballus*	os pedis		1			1	48.26	
5555.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		4			4	0.83	
5555.526	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.56	shaft, spiral fracture
5555.527	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	maxilla	R	1			1	26.24	
5555.528	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tibiotarsus		1			1	0.31	distal and shaft
5556.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.41	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5556.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			2		2	1.35	shaft, spiral fracture
5556.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.28	
5556.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.40	shaft, spiral fracture, rodent gnawed
5556.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		2			2	16.23	
5556.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.20	shaft, spiral fracture

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5556.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.65	
5557.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.44	shaft, spiral fracture
5558.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone				1	1	3.88	saw marks, possible hack
5558.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	L		1		1	0.56	distal shaft, spiral
5558.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R		1		1	0.31	proximal an shaft, spiral fracture
5558.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	1.80	shaft
5558.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			flatbone				1	1	1.29	mend
5558.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			1		1	0.84	shaft, sawed and spiral fracture
5558.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			3		3	0.45	
5558.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	1.81	
5558.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		6			6	0.82	
5558.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.09	
5558.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		2			2	1.08	
5558.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.28	
5558.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Gar	Actinopterygii	*Lepisosteus*	*sp.*	cranium		1			1	0.58	
5558.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	0.45	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5558.515	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		2			2	0.32	
5559.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			tibia		1			1	1.17	
5559.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.39	
5559.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus		1			1	3.14	distal, cut and sawed
5559.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	12.09	spiral
5559.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.74	sawed, possible band
5559.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			cranium				2	2	1.06	
5559.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.41	
5559.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	0.80	
5559.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	rib		1			1	0.15	
5559.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.41	shaft
5560.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			shell		1			1	62.37	
5560.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		6			6	1.78	
5560.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		3			3	4.17	
5560.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	molar		2			2	15.13	
5560.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	1.44	
5560.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			metapodial		1			1	0.07	
5560.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			metapodial		1			1	0.04	
5560.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	0.33	illium
5560.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.09	
5560.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.23	
5560.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.28	
5560.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.36	
5560.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			femur	L	1			1	0.09	
5560.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Crow/Raven	Aves	*Corvus*	sp.	phalanx		1			1	0.17	second digit
5560.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	ulna	R	1			1	2.46	
5560.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.52	copper stain
5560.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		4			4	1.24	shaft
5560.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			radius		1			1	0.12	
5560.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.09	

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5560.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	4.66	shaft, spiral fracture
5560.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	2.62	sawed
5560.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	4.01	spiral fracture and cut marks
5560.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	1.06	
5560.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.62	
5560.524	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.06	copper stain
5560.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		9			9	2.40	
5560.526	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	0.19	
5560.527	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	1.15	
5560.528	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.32	
5560.529	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	0.18	ishium
5560.530	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.26	
5560.531	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	0.18	ishium
5560.532	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		10			10	3.31	
5560.533	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			thoracic vertebra		1			1	1.12	
5560.534	Feature 05, Layer A	Turkey	Aves	*Meleagris*	*gallapavo*	tarsometatarsus	L	1			1	1.88	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5560.535	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	0.91	
5560.536	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.79	unfused proximal
5560.537	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Crow/Raven	Aves	*Corvus*	sp.	carpometacarpus	R	1			1	0.45	proximal and shaft
5560.538	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.93	spiral fracture
5560.539	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.27	
5560.540	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Waterfowl	Aves			scapula	R	1			1	0.44	
5560.541	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		6			6	18.49	shaft, spiral fracture
5560.542	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	10.09	spiral fracture
5560.543	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		5			5	7.97	
5560.544	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	scapula	L	1			1	20.48	proximal, rodent gnaw
5560.545	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	mandible		1			1	22.69	mend
5560.546	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	4.06	
5560.547	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible		2			2	1.53	
5560.548	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	molar		2			2	0.05	
5560.549	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	3			3	1.46	
5560.550	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		3			3	0.87	
5560.551	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.29	shaft and proximal
5561.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Coral	Anthozoa			fragment		2			2	14.43	draied
5561.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur				1	1	0.39	distal fused
5563.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	0.90	unfused proximal
5563.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	1.28	shaft
5563.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	R		1		1	0.83	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5563.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.44	shaft, spiral fracture
5563.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			carapace/plastron			1		1	0.28	
5563.505	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
5563.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		7			7	0.61	
5563.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Black Rat	Mammalia	*Rattus*	*rattus*	humerus	L		1		1	0.08	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5563.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone			1		1	0.37	
5563.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	L		1		1	0.42	distal and shaft

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5563.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			5		5	0.47	
5563.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.30	spiral fracture
5563.512	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium			1		1	0.33	
5564.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	mandible	L	1			1	3.29	
5564.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	0.46	
5564.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.16	
5564.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.43	
5564.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.44	
5564.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Frog/Toad	Amphibia			humerus		1			1	0.10	shaft
5564.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	0.31	illium, mend
5564.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	0.56	shaft
5564.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia		1			1	0.44	
5564.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		5			5	0.76	shaft
5564.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	scapula	R	1			1	13.97	
5564.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			carapace		1			1	0.79	peripheral
5564.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	4.64	
5564.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Artiodactyl	Mammalia			metapodial		1			1	4.04	shaft
5564.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus		1			1	4.94	shaft
5564.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.36	shaft
5564.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.19	
5564.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.11	
5564.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.53	
5564.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.16	
5564.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia	L	1			1	0.46	shaft and proximal
5564.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		6			6	8.01	
5565.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		5			5	2.33	shaft, spiral fracture
5565.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	1.34	
5565.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			5		5	1.42	shaft
5565.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus			1		1	0.74	shaft, spiral fracture
5565.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.23	
5565.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis			1		1	0.37	
5565.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Crow/Raven	Aves	*Corvus*	sp.	ulna		1			1	0.68	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
5565.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	1.85	shaft, spiral fracture, rodent gnaw
5565.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.08	shaft, spiral fracture
5565.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.09	distal, spiral fracture?
5565.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.47	rodent gnaw
5565.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.18	
5567.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		3			3	7.54	
5567.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		2			2	2.23	
5567.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		4			4	8.37	
5567.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.15	shaft, spiral fracture
5567.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	0.65	distal and shaft
5567.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.38	proximal and shaft
5567.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.73	shaft and distal
5567.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.37	shaft, spiral fracture
5567.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		7			7	1.35	
5567.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		2			2	1.84	shaft, spiral fracture
5567.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			sternum		1			1	0.42	
5567.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large mammal	Mammalia			flatbone		2			2	0.86	
5567.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		2			2	0.52	

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5567.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	1.01	shaft
5567.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula		1			1	0.24	
5567.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.30	
5567.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	rib		1			1	35.92	
5567.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	cranium		1			1	58.93	cut and sawed
5567.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	cranium		1			1	8.86	
5567.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	pelvis		1			1	17.17	ilium, spiral fracture
5567.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	pelvis		1			1	5.57	pubis
5567.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	3.35	
5567.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	8.12	
5567.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	mandible	R	1			1	2.10	
5567.524	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.19	
5567.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible	L	1			1	58.97	
5567.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible	L	1			1	58.97	
5567.526	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	mandible		1			1	43.80	tooth wear, stage G
5568.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	rib		1			1	21.91	proximal
5568.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	2.74	
5568.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		2			2	3.90	shaft, spiral fracture
5568.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	radius		1			1	32.66	distal
5568.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	1.86	
5568.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.26	shaft, spiral fracture
5568.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.11	shaft, spiral fracture
5568.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			coracoid	L	1			1	0.22	proximal and midsection
5568.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.17	shaft, spiral fracture
5568.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.36	
5568.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	cranium		1			1	2.36	copper stain
5568.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.21	proximal
5568.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.25	shaft
5568.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.70	
5568.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.24	shaftt and distal, spiral fracture
5569.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.97	polished and drilled, photo
5569.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.21	
5569.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	0.27	shaft and distal
5569.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Woodpecker	Aves			ulna	R	1			1	0.16	
5569.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Woodpecker	Aves			radius	R	1			1	0.06	
5569.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	10.58	
5569.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	0.49	epiphysis
5569.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	7.79	
5569.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.27	
5569.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna	R	1			1	0.76	shaft, spiral fracture

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5569.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	thoracic vertebra		1			1	4.39	unfused
5569.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			shell		1			1	28.66	
5570.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.21	shaft and proximal
5570.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			radius		1			1	6.71	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
5570.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	5.02	spiral
5570.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.70	shaft, spiral fracture, copper stain
5570.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		5			5	3.35	
5570.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	7.58	
5570.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		3			3	5.92	shaf, spiral fracture
5570.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	3.13	
5570.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.51	
5570.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible	L	1			1	98.98	ascending ramus
5570.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			shell		2			2	38.81	oyster
5570.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		6			6	0.45	
5570.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx				1	1	0.43	
5570.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	mandible	R	1			1	1.70	
5571.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			5		5	4.96	
5571.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	3.90	
5571.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			3		3	10.19	
5571.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	scapula		1			1	2.37	medial, sawed
5571.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	hyoid			1		1	3.21	cut
5571.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible			1		1	22.45	condyle
5571.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.18	
5571.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.19	
5571.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.75	
5571.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			4		4	2.10	
5571.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			2		2	0.38	
5571.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment			1		1	0.19	
5571.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.66	cut and saw
5571.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				3	3	0.73	
5571.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.64	toothware
5571.515	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	L		1		1	0.32	
5571.516	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone				1	1	0.16	shaft
5571.517	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			5		5	2.33	
5571.518	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.15	
5572.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.49	mend, spiral fracture
5574.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Artiodactyl	Mammalia			metapodial		1			1	1.06	shaft, spiral fracture
5574.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.22	
5576.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.30	
5576.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.78	ramus
5576.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		5			5	0.07	
5576.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.37	
5576.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Cat	Mammalia	*Felis*	*catus*	metapodial		1			1	0.59	

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5576.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Cat	Mammalia	*Felis*	*catus*	metatarsal	R	1			1	0.83	fourth MT
5576.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Cat	Mammalia	*Felis*	*catus*	metatarsal	R	1			1	0.95	third MT
5576.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	humerus	R	1			1	2.22	
5576.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		4			4	0.40	
5576.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			caudal vertebra		3			3	0.78	
5576.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		7			7	0.05	
5577.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		2			2	1.72	
5577.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	maxilla	R		1		1	5.17	anterior, canine
5577.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	12.93	shaft, spiral
5577.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		4			4	0.08	
5577.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			3		3	0.54	
5577.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.13	
5577.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Cat	Mammalia	*Felis*	*catus*	mandible	L		1		1	0.67	
5577.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			dentery			1		1	0.32	
5577.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Waterfowl	Aves			tarsometatarsus	L		1		1	0.59	distal
5577.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			1		1	3.47	shaft, spiral fracture
5577.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.09	cut
5577.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra			1		1	0.11	
5577.512	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	mandible	L		1		1	3.04	midsection
5577.513	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			1		1	0.38	shaft, sawed
5577.514	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			7		7	1.19	
5577.515	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib			1		1	0.03	proximal
5577.516	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				2	2	2.28	
5577.517	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		2			2	0.25	midsection
5577.518	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.56	
5577.519	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	2.14	
5577.520	Feature 02, Layer B	Turkey Vulture	Aves	*Cathartes*	*aura*	tarsometatarsus	R		1		1	1.11	shaft and distal
5577.521	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	scapula	R	1			1	0.59	proximal and midsection
5577.522	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	1.39	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
5577.523	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.26	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
5577.524	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.25	distal
5577.525	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		14			14	3.88	
5577.526	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.50	shaft
5577.527	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.42	
5577.528	Feature 02, Layer B	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	thoracic vertebra		1			1	22.86	spine, meat saw
5578.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			scapula		1			1	5.02	
5580.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		4			4	1.07	
5580.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus		1			1	0.66	unfused, eroded
5580.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	1.25	
5580.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.87	shaft, spiral fracure
5580.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small-Medium Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	0.19	
5580.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	calcaneum		1			1	5.42	unfused
5581.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.16	shaft
5581.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		5			5	1.70	
5581.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	1.43	unfused

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5581.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	0.45	proximal, spiral fracture
5581.504	Feature 02, Layer A	<2mm vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment					0	0.04	
5582.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.55	shaft
5582.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	1.16	
5582.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			articular		1			1	0.11	
5582.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.06	shaft
5582.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	1.18	
5582.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.33	
5582.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.15	
5582.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.39	shaft and distal
5582.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	R	1			1	0.06	epiphysis
5582.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	rib		1			1	14.81	sawed (hand)
5582.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	4.03	shaft, spiral fracture
5582.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	7.58	midsection, hacked and spiral fracture
5582.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		1			1	1.81	
5582.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		NA			0	0.09	ground?
5582.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.67	
5582.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		11			11	1.11	
5583.500	Feature 08, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	cranium			1		1	26.33	diagram, zigomatic
5583.501	Feature 08, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			cranium			3		3	2.96	
5583.502	Feature 08, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		2			2	0.12	
5583.503	Feature 08, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			2		2	0.03	
5584.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	2.05	
5584.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.96	shaft, spiral fracture
5584.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.26	
5584.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	furculum		1			1	0.32	
5584.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.17	
5586.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	maxilla	L	1			1	5.34	PM4, erupted, no wear, around 14 months
5586.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Raccoon	Mammalia	*Procyon*	*lotor*	mandible	L	1			1	7.74	canine, PM2, M
5586.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Waterfowl	Aves			radius	R	1			1	0.76	
5586.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	R	1			1	0.52	shaft, unfused distal
5586.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	0.15	proximal
5586.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		4			4	6.87	shaft, spiral fracture
5586.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	1.58	shaft, spiral fracture
5586.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.10	shaft
5586.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	1.23	
5586.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	rib		1			1	4.34	
5586.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus	L	1			1	28.97	distal, piral fracture
5586.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.08	
5586.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	cranium		1			1	0.46	frontal
5586.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		2			2	4.70	
5587.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	premolar		1			1	10.75	
5587.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		1			1	23.24	

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5587.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus	L	1			1	22.78	shaft, spiral fracture
5587.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	6.07	transverse process
5587.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.83	shaft, spiral fracture
5588.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.74	spiral fracture
5589.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.62	shaft
5590.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	0.97	
5591.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	5.89	
5591.501	Feature 05, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	2.30	
5591.502	Feature 05, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	rib		1			1	21.42	midsection, sawed
5591.503	Feature 05, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	scapula	L	1			1	9.97	proximal and midsection, saw, cut, and spiral fracure
5591.504	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		2			2	2.40	shaft, spiral fracture
5591.505	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone		1			1	0.65	unid butchery methid
5591.506	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	1.62	spiral fracture
5591.507	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.01	sawed (hand)
5592.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			2		2	8.47	shaft, spiral fracture
5592.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	L	1			1	0.41	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5592.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.20	shaft and proximal
5592.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			shell		1			1	37.99	oyster
5593.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	0.38	
5593.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.64	
5593.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.19	
5593.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.86	
5593.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.12	
5593.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	2.09	
5593.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib				1	1	3.38	
5593.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	3.18	spiral fracture
5593.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	mandible	R	1			1	41.66	anterior, PM4-M1
5594.500	TU 043, Strat II	Turkey	Aves	*Meleagris*	*gallapavo*	tarsometatarsus	L	1			1	2.37	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5594.501	TU 043, Strat II	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.30	shaft, carnivore gnaw
5595.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.36	rodent gnaw
5595.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			carapace		1			1	0.32	
5595.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.14	
5595.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone				1	1	0.76	shaft, spiral fracture
5596.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.96	
5596.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	premolar/molar		1			1	0.07	
5596.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus		1			1	1.07	shaft, spiral fracture
5596.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			1		1	0.77	shaft, spiral fracture
5596.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		2			2	2.34	shaft, spiral fracture
5596.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		2			2	0.53	spiral fracture

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5596.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	2.75	
5596.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	1.31	sawed, rodent gnaw
5596.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus		1			1	0.06	proximal
5596.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.45	shaft, spiral fracture
5596.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.26	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5596.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.10	
5596.512	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			4		4	0.37	
5596.513	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth			1		1	0.46	
5596.514	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Hawk	Aves	*Accipiter*	sp.	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	0.13	shaft and distal
5596.515	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.10	
5596.516	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.85	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5596.517	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	1.49	shaft, spiral fracture
5596.518	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	L		1		1	0.70	shaft and distal
5596.519	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			coracoid	L		1		1	0.34	distal
5596.520	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	1.68	
5599.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	0.89	
5599.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			flatbone			1		1	2.20	
5599.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	1.52	shaft,
5599.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.31	
5599.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	1.62	carnivore gnaw
5599.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			flatbone		1			1	0.18	
5599.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			2		2	1.75	shaft, spiral fracture
5599.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			2		2	1.44	
5599.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.33	
5599.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.44	spiral fracture, rodent gnaw
5599.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.42	shaft, cut marks possibe utensils
5600.500	Feature 09	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		6			6	0.50	
5600.501	Feature 09	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.00	
5600.502	Feature 09	<2mm vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment					0	0.00	
5601.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	0.89	shaft
5601.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.54	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
5601.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula		1			1	0.35	
5601.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar		1			1	0.36	
5601.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.21	
5601.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.60	
5601.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	2.89	spiral fracture
5601.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	2.75	
5601.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	4.61	midsection, sawed
5601.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	3.22	
5601.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.38	
5602.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.15	
5602.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula		1			1	0.31	
5602.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	1.17	

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5602.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	0.86	
5602.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	scapula	R	1			1	0.95	eroded
5602.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	L	1			1	1.96	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5602.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		3			3	1.41	shaft, spiral fracture
5602.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	4.15	shadt, spiral fracture
5602.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	radius		1			1	18.21	shaft and distal, sawed, diagram
5602.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.46	
5602.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	1.41	
5602.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	0.89	
5602.512	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	0.42	
5602.513	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.11	
5602.514	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.19	
5602.515	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.04	
5602.516	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus		1			1	0.71	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5602.517	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna		1			1	1.20	shaft, carnivore gnaw
5602.518	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.16	shaft, spiral fracture
5602.519	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	2.88	
5603.500	TU 045, Strat II	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	1.10	
5604.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			shell		7			7	210.67	oyster
5604.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			shell			2		2	32.27	oyster
5604.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		11			11	5.45	
5604.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment			2		2	1.44	
5604.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	36.76	shaft, meat saw, spiral fracture
5604.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	femur		1			1		distal and shaft, spiral fracture and cut
5604.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus	L	1			1	16.11	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5604.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	scapula	R	1			1	5.45	proximal and midsection, sawed
5604.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	astragalus	L	1			1	20.52	unid butchery
5604.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.28	shaft and proximal
5604.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.73	shaft and distal
5604.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.49	midsection
5604.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.20	ascending ramus
5604.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.45	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5604.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		3			3	3.02	shaft, spiral fracture
5604.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	L	1			1	0.69	
5604.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		5			5	6.67	shaft. Spiral
5604.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.35	shaft, spiral
5604.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	1.49	spiral fracture
5605.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Pond Turtle	Reptilia			humerus	L	1			1	0.26	
5605.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Yellow-belly Slider	Reptilia	*Trachemys*	*scripta*	femur	L	1			1	0.21	
5605.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Pond Turtle	Reptilia			femur	R	1			1	0.21	
5605.503	Feature 02, Layer A	E. Box Turtle	Reptilia	*Terrapene*	*carolina*	humerus	R	1			1	0.26	
5605.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			coracoid		1			1	0.05	
5605.505	Feature 02, Layer A	E. Box Turtle	Reptilia	*Terrapene*	*carolina*	pelvis		2			2	0.21	ischium

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5605.506	Feature 02, Layer A	E. Box Turtle	Reptilia	*Terrapene*	*carolina*	pelvis		2			2	0.28	illia
5605.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			dentary		4			4	0.24	
5605.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		14			14	0.37	
5605.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			scapula		2			2	0.17	
5605.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			fragment		2			2	0.13	
5605.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			vertebra		7			7	0.36	
5605.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			carapace/plastron		8			8	2.00	
5605.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Pond Turtle	Reptilia								0		
5605.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			plastron		11			11	11.59	
5605.515	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	L		1		1	0.51	shaft and proximal
5605.516	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tibiotarsus		1			1	1.10	shaft and distal
5605.517	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.80	
5605.518	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Waterfowl	Aves			carpometacarpus	L	1			1	0.32	
5605.519	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	1.60	shaft, carnivore gnaw
5605.520	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		2			2	0.40	shaft, spiral fracture
5605.521	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			flatbone		1			1	0.09	
5605.522	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.08	
5606.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	L		1		1	0.21	proximal and shaft
5606.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	0.21	
5606.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx				1	1	0.12	
5606.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.10	
5608.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	femur	L	1			1	1.79	proximal and shaft, spiral fracture
5608.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	L	1			1	0.99	proximal and shaft
5608.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.60	distal and shaft, rodent gnaw
5608.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	L	1			1	0.65	mend, distal and shaft
5608.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	0.76	distal and shaft
5608.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.37	
5608.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.47	
5608.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	0.61	unfused, epiphysis
5608.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	0.79	
5608.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			mandible			1		1	0.26	
5608.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	0.74	frontal?, root etch
5608.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			3		3	2.45	shaft, spral fracture
5608.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			2		2	1.51	
5608.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus			1		1	0.83	shaft
5608.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus		1			1	9.71	shaft, carnivre gnaw
5609.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.70	
5609.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.98	
5609.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.29	
5609.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	3.71	mend
5609.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.25	shaft, spiral fracture
5609.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	1.10	proximal and shaft, eroded, root etch
5609.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.12	

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5609.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	0.94	frontal?
5609.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.10	
5609.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.30	
5609.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.00	
5611.500	TU 048, Strat II	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible	R	1			1	43.91	
5613.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			1		1	0.56	shaft, spiral fracture
5613.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	L		1		1	1.33	shaft and proximal
5613.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Crow/Raven	Aves	*Corvus*	sp.	ulna	R		1		1	0.45	distal
5613.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	R	1			1	0.33	proximal
5613.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.36	
5613.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.20	
5613.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.29	shaft and distal
5613.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.14	proximal
5613.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	0.15	body
5613.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			thoracic vertebra			1		1	0.26	
5613.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus			1		1	0.44	distal shaft, spiral fracture
5613.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	0.15	illium
5613.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.19	
5613.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.47	
5613.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			6		6	1.36	shaft
5613.515	Feature 02, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
5614.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	10.22	shaft, cut and spiral fracture
5614.502	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	4.49	spiral fracture
5614.503	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.33	
5614.504	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Crow/Raven	Aves	*Corvus*	sp.	carpometacarpus	R	1			1	0.37	shaft and proximal
5614.508	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.13	
5614.508	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.13	
5614.509	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.15	
5614.510	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Frog/Toad	Amphibia			longbone		1			1	0.09	
5614.511	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.08	
5614.511	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.08	
5614.512	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.29	
5614.512	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.29	
5614.513	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			2		2	0.25	
5614.513	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			2		2	0.25	
5614.514	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.47	
5615.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		4			4	2.87	
5615.501	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.96	spiral
5615.502	Feature 05, Layer B	White-tailed Deer	Mammalia	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*	incisor	R	1			1	0.48	1st, copper stain, tooth wear
5617.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.75	
5617.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	0.30	shaft
5617.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	1.19	shaft, spiral fracture
5617.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			1		1	1.05	shaft, spiral fracture
5617.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone			2		2	4.29	
5617.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R		1		1	0.34	shaft and proximal

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5617.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				3	3	0.56	
5617.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		5			5	1.46	
5617.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	dentary		1			1	0.09	
5617.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.12	
5617.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.31	shaft, spiral fracture
5617.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.21	sfat, rodent gnaw
5617.512	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.11	
5617.513	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	0.97	
5617.514	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra			1		1	0.15	
5617.515	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			sacrum		1			1	0.15	anterior
5617.516	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L			1	1	0.44	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5617.517	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.23	shaft
5617.518	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				36	36	0.07	
5617.519	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.15	
5617.520	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.70	
5617.521	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		4			4	0.88	
5617.522	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			1		1	0.14	
5617.523	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			1		1	0.56	shfat, spiral fracture
5619.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Artiodactyl	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.60	
5619.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.32	
5619.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				4	4	3.91	
5619.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone				1	1	0.26	shaft, spiral fracture
5619.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				5	5	1.03	
5620.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			1		1	0.30	mend
5620.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			4		4	2.38	
5620.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.15	shaft, spiral fracture
5620.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	0.28	shaft, spiral fracture
5620.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.27	copper stain
5620.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth			1		1	1.04	root, mend
5621.500	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis	R	1			1	0.48	ilium
5621.501	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.56	shaft, spiral fracture
5621.502	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			sternum			1		1	0.36	anterior
5621.503	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna			1		1	0.41	proximal
5622.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.95	
5622.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.28	
5622.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			carapace		2			2	0.97	
5622.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.09	
5622.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra		1			1	0.13	
5622.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		1			1	0.12	
5623.500	TU 049, Strat II	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	2.52	
5623.501	TU 049, Strat II	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	1.14	
5623.502	TU 049, Strat II	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	cranium		1			1	1.31	frontal
5623.503	TU 049, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.17	
5624.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.64	
5625.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		3			3	0.57	body epiphysis
5625.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			2		2	0.28	
5625.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia		1			1	1.36	shaft, spiral fracture
5625.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.44	
5625.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			cervical vertebra		1			1	4.20	body, unid butchery method

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5625.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.13	
5625.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.08	
5625.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	femur	L		1		1	2.18	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5625.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	femur	L		1		1	1.96	shaft and proximal, spiral
5625.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.26	
5625.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus			1		1	0.56	shaft, spiral fracture
5625.511	Feature 02, Layer B	BOTANICAL									0		
5626.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.24	
5626.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	0.68	deciduous
5626.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		5			5	5.45	
5626.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			2		2	1.05	
5626.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.07	
5626.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	1.38	unfused
5626.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L		1		1	0.42	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5626.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.46	proximal and shaft
5626.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.22	
5626.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rat	Mammalia	*Rattus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.16	
5626.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.40	shaft, piral fracture
5626.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.27	
5626.512	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.17	
5627.000	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
5627.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		1			1	0.85	
5627.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.17	
5627.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	intercarpal	L	1			1	1.77	
5627.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	synsacrum	L	1			1	0.30	unfused
5627.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.18	
5627.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		5			5	4.02	shaft, spiral fracture
5627.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		2			2	1.96	shaft, spiral fracture
5627.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	8.84	shaft, spiral fracture and cut, poosible rodnet gnaw
5627.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.25	
5627.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		8			8	1.40	
5627.510	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
5628.500	TU 051, Strat III	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	tibia		1			1	0.73	shaft, carinore gnaw
5628.501	TU 051, Strat III	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii					1			1	0.20	
5629.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				2	2	1.47	shaft, spiral fracture
5629.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.41	
5629.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.43	
5629.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone			1		1	2.62	spiral fracture
5629.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.45	shaft
5629.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth			1		1	0.32	tooth root
5629.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			ulna			1		1	0.20	shaft
5629.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L		1		1	0.23	proximal
5629.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R		1		1	0.18	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
5629.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.99	rodent gnaw

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5629.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.54	
5629.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.81	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5631.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.95	shaft
5631.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.23	
5632.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	R		1		1	0.39	shaft, spiral fracture
5632.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.94	shaft, spiral fracture
5632.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.18	
5632.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.23	
5632.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	axis			1		1	0.08	
5632.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.18	
5632.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.37	
5632.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.31	shaft, spiral fracture, cut
5632.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.00	rodent gnaw
5632.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.74	shaft, saw, spiral fracture
5632.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	4.45	shaft, spiral fracture
5632.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	2.66	
5632.512	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rat	Mammalia	*Rattus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.24	
5632.513	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar		1			1	2.66	
5632.514	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
5633.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib			1		1	13.44	mend, burned, rodent gnaw
5633.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.49	shaft, spiral fracture
5633.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib			1		1	4.74	saw
5633.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			1		1	0.19	
5634.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	metatarsal	L		1		1	1.82	fifth MT
5634.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			2		2	0.43	
5634.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	0.86	
5634.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	tibia	L		1		1	0.68	unfused
5634.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	7.42	mend, meat saw
5639.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	astragalus	R	1			1	62.48	
5639.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	calcaneum	R	1			1	68.03	proximal, carnivore gnawed
5639.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	11.26	
5639.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	1.08	
5639.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.42	
5640.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	0.73	
5640.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium			1		1	0.75	mend, orbit
5640.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	0.58	toothwear
5641.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	rib			1		1	5.23	midsection, spiral fracture
5641.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	radius			1		1	6.63	proximal shaft, spiral fracture
5641.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	2.95	midsection
5641.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	2.07	rodent gnaw

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5641.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone			2		2	1.58	
5641.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			3		3	0.05	
5641.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment				2	2	0.32	
5641.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		2			2	0.47	shaft, spiral fracture
5641.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.15	
5641.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Frog/Toad	Amphibia			longbone		1			1	0.09	
5641.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.47	
5641.515	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.39	shaft, spiral fracture
5642.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			shell		1			1	0.04	
5642.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			3		3	0.55	
5642.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.04	
5643.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur		1			1	1.23	
5643.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	0.12	shaft
5643.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.19	
5644.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.54	shaft, spiral fracture
5644.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.20	
5644.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.76	
5644.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	1.22	shaft, spiral fracture
5644.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.37	
5644.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.31	
5644.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.16	
5645.500	Feature 10, Layer B	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	metapodial		1			1	12.67	proximal, meat saw
5645.501	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	8.33	saw (possible meat)
5645.502	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	R	1			1	0.19	head
5645.503	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.88	shaft, carnivore gnaw
5645.504	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	1.73	
5646.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			caudal vertebra		1			1	0.51	
5646.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.76	shaft, spiral fracture
5646.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.43	shaft
5646.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Rock Dove	Aves	*Columba*	*livia*	coracoid	R	1			1	0.37	
5646.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.73	
5646.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			flatbone		1			1	0.96	
5646.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.34	
5648.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			tooth			1		1	0.38	
5648.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	1.76	illium and ishium
5648.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.31	orbital
5648.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	0.43	
5648.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	1.48	shaft, spiral fracture
5648.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	1.25	distal and shaft
5648.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			4		4	1.41	
5648.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	2.56	
5648.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	4.53	
5648.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.22	
5648.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.11	shaft
5649.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			3		3	0.69	shaft, spiral fracture
5649.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				2	2	0.59	shaft, spiral fracture
5649.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	thoracic vertebra			1		1	2.40	dorsal process

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5649.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	1.92	
5649.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna		1			1	3.53	shaft, carnivore gnaw
5651.500	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	3.32	
5651.501	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.49	shaft
5651.502	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.25	shaft
5651.503	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			canine				1	1	0.60	mend
5651.504	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.16	
5651.505	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.24	
5651.506	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.14	
5651.507	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.73	shaft
5651.508	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.16	proximal and shaft
5651.509	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.47	
5651.510	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.79	shaft, spiral fracture
5652.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.84	shaft and distal
5652.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	L	1			1	0.30	shaft and proximal, unfused
5652.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R		1		1	0.26	shaft and proximal
5652.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	0.63	
5652.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	10.35	spiral fracture
5652.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.40	
5652.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth			1		1	0.86	
5652.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.58	
5653.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	1.51	mend
5653.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	5.40	psterior, unknown butchery method
5653.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	rib		1			1	3.85	meat saw, rodent gnaw
5653.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.31	
5653.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.70	shaft, spiral fracture
5653.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone		1			1	1.45	
5653.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable					1			1	0.49	
5653.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			radius		1			1	0.85	
5653.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.08	shaft, spiral fracture
5653.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.03	unfused
5654.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	L		1		1	4.37	distal shaft, mend
5654.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Raccoon	Mammalia	*Procyon*	*lotor*	scapula	L		1		1	1.12	midsection
5654.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.22	shaft and proximal
5654.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia	R	1			1	0.18	shaft, unfused proximal and distal
5654.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			1		1	0.15	
5654.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.24	shaft and distal
5655.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			1		1	2.30	shaft, spiral fracture
5655.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.46	
5657.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	0.68	
5657.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.66	
5657.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.29	
5658.500	Feature 11	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.52	
5658.501	Feature 11	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	1.81	

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5659.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	7.08	spiral fracture
5659.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.53	shaft, spiral fracture
5659.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	3.13	
5659.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	2.45	shaft, cut, eroded
5659.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		2			2	0.94	
5659.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.40	proximal and shaft
5659.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis		1			1	0.36	ilium
5659.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	mandible	L	1			1	2.72	posterior
5659.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	0.29	distal and shaft
5659.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.18	
5660.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.92	shaft, spiral fracture
5661.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	1.11	maxillary PM3
5661.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		5			5	2.31	
5661.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	0.39	
5661.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.45	shaft, spiral fracture
5662.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus		1			1	1.58	shaft, spiral fracture
5662.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.84	shaft, cut (square)
5662.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.59	shaft
5662.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.18	
5667.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	1.24	
5667.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	metapodial		1			1	0.93	
5667.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	3.12	unfused, mend
5667.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		4			4	0.73	
5667.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.48	shaft
5667.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.61	
5667.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.12	
5667.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	1.34	
5667.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		2			2	0.40	
5667.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	1.20	
5667.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	cranium		1			1	1.15	sagital crest
5667.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.72	
5667.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	humerus	R	1			1	1.11	distal, spiral
5667.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.31	proximal and shaft
5667.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.29	proximal and shaft, spiral fracture, copper stain
5667.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	mandible		1			1	6.76	gonial angle
5667.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis	L	1			1	0.25	
5667.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	1.04	
5667.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		6			6	4.12	
5667.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.79	
5667.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			ulna		1			1	2.02	shaft, sawed
5667.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	2.61	illium
5667.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	maxilla		1			1	8.63	upper M1 and M2, tooth wear, general stage c
5667.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		2			2	3.00	

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5668.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.23	
5668.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.16	
5668.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.73	
5672.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	incisor		1			1	3.57	
5672.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	1.37	
5672.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	molar		1			1	2.84	
5672.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			scapula	L	1			1	0.52	
5672.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.29	
5672.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.47	proximal and shaft
5672.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.08	
5672.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	2.09	eroded, poss carnivor gnawed
5672.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	3.66	
5672.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		4			4	2.08	
5672.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	lunar		1			1	10.57	
5673.500	TU 061, Strat III	Coral	Anthozoa			fragment		1			1	0.58	mend
5676.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				2	2	1.53	
5676.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	1.14	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5676.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.09	
5676.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	0.32	
5679.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	0.69	proximal and shaft, spiral fracture
5679.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	0.00	
5680.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Great Horned Owl	Aves	*Bubo*	*virginianus*	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	2.40	
5680.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	coracoid	L	1			1	3.40	midsection, gnawed
5680.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			shell		5			5	198.87	
5680.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		11			11	5.09	
5680.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.77	
5680.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.38	proximal and shaft
5680.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	coracoid	R	1			1	0.81	
5680.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.39	proximal and shaft
5680.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	2			2	0.47	
5680.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.24	
5680.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.15	
5680.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			radius	L	1			1	0.69	proximal and shaft, spiral fracture, unfused
5680.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.38	
5680.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.29	
5680.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	L	1			1	0.19	
5680.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.32	
5680.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.15	copper stain
5680.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		11			11	2.04	
5680.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		2			2	0.35	
5680.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			furculum		1			1	0.25	
5680.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Frog/Toad	Amphibia			pelvis	R	1			1	0.10	ilium
5680.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Hawk	Aves	*Accipiter*	sp.	tarsometatarsus	L	1			1	0.16	promal and shaft
5680.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Hawk	Aves	*Accipiter*	sp.	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	0.17	distal and shaft

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5680.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus	L	1			1	25.93	shaft, spiral fracture
5680.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Crow/Raven	Aves	*Corvus*	sp.	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	0.44	
5680.524	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.39	
5680.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	carpometacarpus	R	1			1	0.51	
5680.526	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				3	3	1.32	
5680.527	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	scapula	R	1			1	0.33	
5680.528	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	R	1			1	0.55	
5680.529	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	cranium		1			1	0.78	
5680.530	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		4			4	1.46	
5680.531	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	scapula	R	1			1	1.49	unfused
5680.532	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			sternum		1			1	0.23	
5680.533	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	0.30	pubis and ishium
5680.534	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	0.59	
5680.535	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.73	
5680.536	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		6			6	1.52	
5680.537	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	1.84	
5680.538	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			coracoid		1			1	0.33	proximal, copper stain
5680.539	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			sternum		1			1	0.60	
5680.540	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		6			6	1.72	
5680.541	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.29	
5680.542	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		5			5	0.84	shaft, spiral fracture
5680.543	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		18			18	45.94	shaft frags, spiral
5680.544	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.79	copper stain
5680.545	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	7.45	
5680.546	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone		1			1	6.41	
5680.547	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone		1			1	1.50	
5680.548	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		19			19	8.75	
5680.549	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		4			4	4.43	spiral fracture
5680.550	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		7			7	7.28	
5680.551	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.97	
5680.552	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus	L	1			1	25.93	shaft, spiral fracture
5680.553	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	longbone		1			1	8.13	shaft. Spiral fracture
5680.554	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	lumbar vertebra		1			1	5.39	transverse process and body, sawed
5680.555	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.36	unfused
5680.556	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.40	sawed
5680.557	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		4			4	4.83	
5680.558	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		2			2	0.31	
5680.559	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.11	
5680.560	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			premolar/molar		1			1	1.14	
5680.561	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			premolar		1			1	0.15	tooth wear
5680.562	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			incisor		3			3	0.09	
5680.563	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.28	
5680.564	Feature 05, Layer A	Raccoon	Mammalia	*Procyon*	*lotor*	mandible	R	1			1	8.96	
5680.565	Feature 05, Layer A	Raccoon	Mammalia	*Procyon*	*lotor*	mandible	L	1			1	1.80	
5680.566	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		4			4	1.60	

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5680.567	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			first phalanx		3			3	1.02	
5680.568	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	1.02	
5680.569	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.21	
5680.570	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		5			5	1.13	4th phalanx, ungual
5680.571	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		14			14	0.57	
5680.572	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.01	
5680.573	Feature 05, Layer A	Raccoon	Mammalia	*Procyon*	*lotor*	molar		1			1	0.52	
5680.574	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		4			4	4.43	shaft, spiral fracture
5689.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	mandible	R	1			1	3.95	PM1-3, M1-3 check
5689.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.50	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5689.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	R	1			1	0.81	
5689.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.76	shaft, spiral fracture
5689.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	1.37	
5689.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Turkey	Aves	*Meleagris*	*gallapavo*	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	5.55	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5689.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	1.01	
5689.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	3.57	fragment
5689.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	3.95	
5689.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	1.36	
5689.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	metapodial		1			1	8.57	unfused distal, rodet gnaw
5689.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth			1		1	0.19	
5689.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	scapula	L	1			1	1.19	
5689.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	0.43	shaft
5689.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.81	
5689.515	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	0.97	
5689.516	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.33	
5689.517	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.55	shaft and distal
5689.518	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		2			2	0.16	
5698.500	Feature 12b	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	tibia		1			1	28.58	distal shaft, chop/hack, severe erosion
5703.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		17			17	291.52	
5703.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment			1		1	0.52	
5703.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.92	
5703.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		13			13	33.97	shaft, spiral fracture
5703.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.88	shaft, sawed
5703.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	2.21	
5703.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone		1			1	3.72	saw/cut
5703.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	6.40	midsection, sawed (hand)
5703.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			flatbone			1		1	2.74	
5703.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.06	sawed
5703.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	cervical vertebra		1			1	33.90	sawed

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5703.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	hyoid		1			1	4.61	spiral fracture
5703.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	hyoid		1			1	5.26	spiral fracture
5703.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	2.66	copperstain, canine puncture
5703.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	ulna		1			1	6.29	proximal epiphysis, unfused
5703.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	maxilla		1			1	6.61	
5703.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		5			5	4.37	
5703.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		24			24	8.47	
5703.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.38	
5703.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			sternum		1			1	1.60	
5703.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		12			12	2.32	shaft, spiral fracture
5703.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.31	shaft, unfused proximal, spiral fracture
5703.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur		1			1	0.17	shat, unfused distal
5703.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.29	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5703.524	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.95	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5703.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.27	shaft and proximal, piral fracture
5703.526	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.41	proximal
5703.527	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.16	shaft and proximal
5703.528	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		4			4	3.05	shaft, spiral fracture
5703.529	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.45	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5703.530	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	dentary	R	1			1	0.23	
5703.531	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Waterfowl	Aves			tibiotarsus	R	1			1	0.41	proximal and shaft
5703.532	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.52	unfused proximal (1 ind (size))
5703.533	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.49	unfused proximal (1 ind (size))
5703.534	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	furculum		1			1	0.20	
5703.535	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.06	
5703.536	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.34	
5703.537	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		2			2	0.56	
5703.538	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.28	
5703.539	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	1.09	
5703.540	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		2			2	0.50	
5703.541	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.00	
5703.542	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone				1	1	1.27	shaft
5703.543	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	0.36	2 animals 9size)
5703.544	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.74	2 individuals (size)
5703.545	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	2.20	
5703.546	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	1.02	
5703.547	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		3			3	2.18	
5703.548	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		5			5	1.88	
5703.549	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	1.00	

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5703.550	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Duck	Aves	*Anas*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	1.08	
5703.551	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	femur	L	1			1	1.13	carnivore gnawed
5703.552	Feature 05, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	fibula	R	1			1	0.52	
5705.500	Feature 18, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	1.47	cut
5712.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.30	
5712.501	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.54	midsection
5712.502	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.79	
5712.503	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	5.30	spiral fracture
5712.504	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.43	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
5712.505	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			humerus	R	1			1	0.30	
5712.506	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	1.11	spiral fracture
5712.507	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.85	
5712.508	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		3			3	72.26	
5712.509	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		9			9	3.22	
5712.510	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment			1		1	1.12	
5721.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	metapodial		1			1	2.62	proximal and shaft
5721.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	1.39	
5721.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.30	
5721.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.84	
5721.504	Feature 02, Layer A	BOTANICAL									0		
5722.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			fibula		1			1	0.57	
5722.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	humerus	L	1			1	1.90	canine puncture
5722.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		3			3	0.50	1 mend
5722.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible	R	1			1	28.32	cut, unid saw, ascending ramus
5722.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.04	
5722.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		2			2	24.26	
5722.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		2			2	0.46	frontal
5722.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia		1			1	0.39	shaft
5722.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia		1			1	0.49	shaft, spiral fracture
5722.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		4			4	1.68	shaft, spiral fracture
5722.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			humerus		1			1	0.48	distal shaft, sever erosion
5722.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			ulna		1			1	0.22	distal shaft, spiral fracture
5722.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			ulna		1			1	0.10	
5722.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	0.70	shaft
5722.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	0.33	ilium
5722.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.34	proximal epiphysis, rodent gnaw
5722.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.15	
5722.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	L	1			1	0.30	shaft, canivore gnaw
5722.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	1.01	ilium and ishium, different size from .519
5722.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis		1			1	0.31	ilium, different size than .518
5722.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	maxilla	R	1			1	0.76	
5722.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Fox Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	*niger*	mandible	R	1			1	0.57	

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5722.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Fox Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	*niger*	mandible	R	1			1	0.50	
5722.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Fox Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	*niger*	mandible	L	1			1	0.45	
5722.524	Feature 05, Layer A	Horse	Mammalia	*Equus*	*ferus caballus*	molar		1			1	24.78	
5722.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	0.52	proximal and shaft, spiral fracture, cnine puncture
5722.526	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.47	distal and shaft
5722.527	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.30	
5722.528	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.36	
5722.529	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	R	1			1	0.29	
5722.530	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	maxilla	R	1			1	13.24	PM3-M1, tooth wear
5722.531	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	molar		1			1	4.12	no tooth wear, erupts around 18mths.
5722.532	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	1.03	tooth wear
5722.533	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	1.42	
5722.534	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	0.78	
5722.535	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.28	tooth wear
5722.536	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.39	cut
5722.537	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		2			2	6.31	shaft, severely eroded
5722.538	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	4.26	
5722.539	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	5.49	shaft, spiral fracture
5722.540	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus		1			1	4.83	unid saw
5722.541	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	ulna	L	1			1	13.37	proximal, spiral fracture, carinore and rodent gnaw
5736.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.09	proximal
5737.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone				2	2	9.34	shaft
5737.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.34	proximal and shaft
5737.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	femur	R	1			1	17.34	distal shaft, spiral fracture
5737.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		4			4	20.80	shaft, spiral fracture
5737.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	9.19	severely eroded
5737.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	4.60	shaft, severely eroded
5737.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus		1			1	8.71	proximal shaft, hack/chop, spiral fracture
5737.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.29	unfused proximal
5737.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			radius		1			1	0.30	shaft
5737.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	0.70	fragment
5737.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.73	
5737.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.20	
5737.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		6			6	3.83	
5737.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		4			4	0.70	shaft, spiral fracture

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5737.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		5			5	1.08	
5737.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.33	
5737.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	0.77	tooth wear
5737.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.86	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5737.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus		1			1	0.32	distal shaft
5737.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	1.24	shaft, carinore gnaw
5737.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.13	
5737.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.47	proximal and shaft
5737.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.25	
5737.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		3			3	2.03	
5737.524	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			ulna		1			1	0.57	shaft
5737.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.21	
5737.526	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	0.32	shaft
5737.527	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.19	
5737.528	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		2			2	0.26	
5737.529	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	scapula		1			1	9.40	mend
5737.530	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna		1			1	0.06	shaft, spiral fracture
5737.531	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			scapula		1			1	1.75	
5737.532	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	mandible	L	2			2	58.39	posterior
5737.533	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.24	
5737.534	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.95	shaft, cut
5737.535	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.37	
5737.536	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	maxilla		1			1	0.13	
5737.537	Feature 05, Layer A	Fox Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	*niger*	mandible	R	1			1	0.63	
5737.538	Feature 05, Layer A	Fox Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	*niger*	mandible	L	1			1	0.58	
5737.539	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	0.45	posterior
5737.540	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.17	
5737.541	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.14	
5737.542	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.00	
5737.543	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		3			3	1.50	
5737.544	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	0.71	
5737.545	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		2			2	0.79	
5737.546	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	8.98	
5737.547	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	mandible	L	1			1	6.84	tooth wear, stage g-h
5737.548	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	maxilla	R	1			1	41.33	anterior, unid saw
5739.500	TU 090, Strat II	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.00	inserted later from URS catalog
5741.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	5.05	shaft, spiral fracture
5741.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	4.63	
5741.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			mandible				1	1	2.11	
5741.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.30	shaft, spiral fracture, rodent gnaw
5741.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.20	shaft, spiral fracture
5741.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	3.92	cut, serverely eroded
5741.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		5			5	2.00	severely eroded
5741.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	7.21	hack/chop
5741.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.91	shaft, carnivore gnaw
5741.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.18	
5741.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	metapodial		2			2	0.57	
5741.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	L	1			1	0.35	
5741.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.40	

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5741.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.07	
5741.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.67	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5741.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus		1			1	0.29	distal and shaft, eroded
5745.500	TU 076, Strat II	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.63	shaft, spiral fracture
5748.500	TU 099, Strat I	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		2			2	0.79	
5757.500	Feature 02, Layer A	E. Box Turtle	Reptilia	*Terrapene*	*carolina*	carapace		1			1	0.45	
5757.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	2.37	
5757.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.46	posterior
5757.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.63	shaft, spiral fracture
5757.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			pelvis		1			1	1.33	ilium
5757.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			carapace/plastron		1			1	0.36	
5757.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	R	1			1	1.23	proximal shaft, spiral fracture
5757.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			flatbone		1			1	0.36	unid saw
5757.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	1.13	
5757.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.20	
5758.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		1			1	1.00	fractured?
5758.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.46	
5758.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	1.38	copper stain
5758.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.15	
5758.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		2			2	6.56	shaft, spiral fracture
5758.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.37	shaft, spiral fracture, ut
5758.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Artiodactyl	Mammalia			metapodial		1			1	1.28	shaft, spiral fracture
5758.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	femur	R	1			1	2.61	proximal and shaft
5758.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	2.07	distal and and shaft, rodent gnaw
5758.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment			1		1	0.67	
5758.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			caudal vertebra		1			1	1.48	
5758.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.16	
5758.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	0.57	epiphysis
5758.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				2	2	1.50	
5758.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			vertebra		1			1	0.41	
5758.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.17	
5758.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.18	
5758.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis		1			1	0.38	
5758.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	2.08	
5758.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur		2			2	3.27	shaft, carnivore gnaw
5758.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	R	1			1	0.27	head
5758.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		4			4	0.88	
5758.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			sternum		1			1	0.23	anterior
5758.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	tibia		1			1	0.51	shaft, spiral
5758.524	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.41	

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5758.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.00	
5761.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible	L	1			1	146.93	posterior
5761.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	molar		1			1	9.13	lower M1, copper stain, generally >stage f
5761.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible		1			1	83.01	chop/hack, spiral fracture
5761.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible	L	1			1	21.98	
5761.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Fox Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	*niger*	mandible	L	1			1	0.31	midsecton
5761.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		2			2	0.36	
5761.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.05	
5761.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.28	
5761.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	1.00	
5761.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.34	shaft, spiral fracture
5761.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	3.26	shaft, spiral fracture, highly eroded
5761.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		6			6	3.09	
5761.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	pelvis		1			1	6.38	ishium
5761.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	7.53	shaft, spira fracture
5761.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.14	severe erosion
5761.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	6.08	
5761.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	1.63	
5761.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	mandible				1	1	3.71	anterior
5761.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		3			3	10.90	shaft, spiral fracture
5761.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				4	4	1.38	
5761.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	4.10	shaft, carnivore gnaw
5761.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.18	copper stain
5761.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.08	
5763.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone		1			1	0.62	
5763.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		3			3	1.12	shaft
5764.500	TU 088, Strat I	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	tooth		1			1	0.49	
5765.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		1			1	0.00	
5765.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.11	
5765.501	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.03	
5765.501	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				3	3	0.23	
5765.502	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.14	proximal and shaft
5766.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.53	
5770.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.10	
5770.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth			1		1	0.16	
5771.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.48	
5771.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			2		2	0.38	
5771.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		4			4	0.20	
5771.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.22	
5771.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.20	
5771.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar		1			1	1.51	no wear
5771.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	1.09	ilium and ishium

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5773.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			humerus		1			1	0.47	
5773.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	1.00	distal shaft, spiral fracture
5773.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R		1		1	0.22	shaft and distal
5773.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	incisor		1			1	2.28	
5773.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		2			2	1.59	
5773.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		21			21	5.49	
5773.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.45	
5773.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				3	3	1.08	
5773.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	1.36	shaft, spiral fracture
5773.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra		2			2	0.17	
5773.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.48	spiral
5773.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	mandible	L	1			1	68.12	choped
5774.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			5		5	2.44	
5774.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			coracoid	L		1		1	0.45	distal
5774.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			rib				1	1	0.30	
5775.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	2.22	
5775.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar		1			1	0.95	
5775.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.40	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5775.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.72	
5775.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.75	shaft, spiral fracture
5775.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	longbone				1	1	25.00	saw and spiral fracture
5775.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			operculum		1			1	0.03	
5776.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.18	shaft, spiral fracture, mend
5776.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.02	copper stain
5776.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.38	
5776.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.05	
5776.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar		1			1	1.11	
5776.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.09	
5776.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	molar		1			1	3.61	deciduous
5776.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	hyoid		1			1	7.08	
5776.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	2.18	shaft, spiral fracture
5776.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	1.10	
5776.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	1.11	
5776.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	mandible	R	1			1	163.56	tooth wear, stage g
5776.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			mandible		2			2	19.19	saw marks
5777.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.24	shaft
5780.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	2.58	
5780.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	4.09	shaft, spiral fracture
5780.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis	L	1			1	0.89	
5780.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	0.56	shaft and proximal
5780.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			furculum		1			1	0.16	

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5780.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth root				1	1	0.32	
5780.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		4			4	1.12	shaft, spiral
5780.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.04	shaft, spiral fracture
5794.500	Feature 19, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.54	mend, shaft, cut
5794.501	Feature 19, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.11	
5794.502	Feature 19, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.59	
5794.503	Feature 19, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.15	
5794.504	Feature 19, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.53	spiral
5794.505	Feature 19, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	premolar/molar		2			2	5.10	tooth wear, general stage j-k
5795.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Horse	Mammalia	*Equus*	*ferus caballus*	incisor		1			1	1.88	
5795.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			vertebra			1		1	0.50	
5795.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.22	
5795.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.96	
5795.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.16	
5795.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.52	
5795.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.08	proximal
5795.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			coracoid				1	1	0.34	proximal
5795.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.26	orbit
5795.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.30	
5798.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.08	
5798.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	0.81	shaft
5798.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			6		6	3.58	
5798.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.12	
5799.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.11	
5799.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				3	3	0.23	
5800.500	TU 108, Strat II	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.96	
5803.500	Feature 19, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	humerus	L	1			1	7.40	shaft, cut, spiral fracture
5803.501	Feature 19, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	1.18	
5803.502	Feature 19, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.34	
5803.503	Feature 19, Layer B	Horse	Mammalia	*Equus*	*ferus caballus*	molar		1			1	44.95	
5805.500	TU 116, Strat I	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	1.24	spiral fracture
5815.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	molar/premolar		1			1	4.01	tooth wear, stage k
5815.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.26	
5816.500	TU 118, Fill	Horse	Mammalia	*Equus*	*ferus caballus*	premolar/molar		1			1	5.68	deciduous
5816.501	TU 118, Fill	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	1.16	
5818.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	4.18	shaft, spiral fracture and cut

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5818.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur		1			1	0.36	unfused
5818.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	1.91	unid saw
5818.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	1.26	proximal and shaft, spiral fracture
5818.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rat	Mammalia	*Rattus*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	0.28	
5818.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.39	proximal and shaft, carnivore gnaw
5818.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia	L				0	1.28	shaft, spiral fracture, rodent gnaw
5818.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	pelvis	L				0	0.70	unfused
5818.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	2.73	shaft, spiral fracture
5818.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.65	spiral fracture
5818.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	1.21	
5818.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.61	
5818.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.91	
5830.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment			1		1	1.14	cut
5833.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Domestic Cow	Mammalia	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*	premolar/molar		1			1	8.04	tooth wear, stage unkown
5834.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.15	
5835.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	0.23	ilium
5835.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Horse	Mammalia	*Equus*	*ferus caballus*	incisor		1			1	0.95	tooth wear
5835.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1			1	0.03	
5837.500	TU 126, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.29	
5849.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		24			24	5.10	
5849.501	Feature 05, Layer B	<2mm shell	Bivalvia/ Gastropoda			fragment					0	0.09	
5861.500	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus			1		1	0.49	shaft and distal
5861.501	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Bird	Aves			flatbone			1		1	0.33	
5861.502	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.17	shaft, spiral fracture
5861.503	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		3			3	0.37	shaft
5861.504	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment				2	2	0.13	
5861.505	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.00	
5862.500	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	L	1			1	0.19	proximal
5862.501	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		5			5	0.51	
5862.502	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.08	
5862.503	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			ulna		1			1	0.14	shaft
5862.504	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	0.56	ishium
5862.505	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.46	rodent gnaw
5862.506	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	cranium	R	1			1	0.26	frontal
5862.507	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.22	
5862.508	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		2			2	0.06	
5862.509	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.83	
5862.510	TU 020, Strat II	Raccoon	Mammalia	*Procyon*	*lotor*	talus		1			1	0.68	

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5862.511	TU 020, Strat II	Raccoon	Mammalia	*Procyon*	*lotor*	calcaneum	R	1			1	1.32	
5862.512	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.33	shaft, cut
5862.513	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.35	rodent gnaw
5862.514	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.14	
5862.515	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.07	
5862.516	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	0.07	
5862.517	TU 020, Strat II	Cat	Mammalia	*Felis*	*catus*	metapodial	R	1			1	0.47	
5862.518	TU 020, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1			1	0.13	
5863.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	ulna	L	1			1	1.83	
5863.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	radius	L	1			1	0.24	mend
5863.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.13	unfused proximal
5864.500	TU 022/108, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur		1			1	1.33	
5867.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.58	rodent gnaw
5869.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.21	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5871.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R		1		1	0.19	proximal and shaft
5871.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.38	shaft, spiral fracture
5871.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	0.90	proximal and shaft, spiral
5871.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.45	
5871.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.44	
5871.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			cervical vertebra		1			1	0.28	
5872.500	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Bird	Aves			humerus		1			1	1.93	midshaft
5872.501	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Phesant/Partridge	Aves			carpometacarpus	L	1			1	0.63	
5872.502	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	1.02	
5872.503	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.14	
5872.504	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	0.45	
5873.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	0.89	
5873.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	2.62	
5873.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		2			2	0.86	
5873.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.76	
5873.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.44	
5873.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	2			2	0.86	proximal and shaft, spiral
5873.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.67	shaft
5873.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.14	
5873.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.86	
5873.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.37	
5873.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	3.49	
5873.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		5			5	1.51	
5873.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		8			8	1.05	
5873.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	sacrum		1			1	0.23	
5873.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			coracoid		1			1	0.37	

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5873.515	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Phesant/Partridge	Aves			quadrate		1			1	0.02	
5873.516	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	2.47	unfused proximal
5873.517	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.05	shaft
5873.518	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	cervical vertebra		1			1	0.05	
5873.519	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	1.88	proximal and shaft, unfused proximal
5873.520	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			ulna		1			1	0.07	shaft and distal
5874.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	2.52	
5874.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Raccoon	Mammalia	*Procyon*	*lotor*	mandible	L	1			1	3.00	C, PM2-3, M1
5874.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.45	
5874.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.14	shaft and proximal
5874.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.38	shaft and proximal
5874.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		3			3	0.74	shaft
5874.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.35	shaft and distal
5874.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.12	
5874.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.66	
5874.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	atlas		1			1	0.37	
5874.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			flatbone		1			1	0.30	
5874.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.17	
5874.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	1.66	cutmarks
5874.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		2			2	1.06	shaft, spiral fracture
5874.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.33	
5874.515	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	R	1			1	0.79	
5875.500	TU 049/052, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.46	distal and shaft, spiral fracture
5875.501	TU 049/052, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.21	
5875.502	TU 049/052, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.18	highly eroded
5876.500	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			metapodial		1			1	0.50	shaft, spiral fracture
5876.501	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.25	
5876.502	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.01	
5876.503	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.24	unfused
5876.504	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.50	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
5876.505	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.68	
5879.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		1			1	0.89	
5879.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	mandible	R	1			1	4.44	PM3, M1-M3
5879.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Turkey	Aves	*Meleagris*	*gallapavo*	coracoid	R	1			1	3.50	
5879.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.32	
5879.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.31	
5879.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.42	
5879.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	2.69	
5879.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			dentary		1			1	0.26	
5879.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.27	
5879.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		2			2	0.04	
5880.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.62	
5880.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.14	shaft, spiral

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5880.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	1.77	
5880.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	0.50	
5880.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.24	
5880.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		8			8	2.81	
5880.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.05	
5880.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Mallard Duck	Aves	*Anas*	*platyrhynchos*	scapula		1			1	0.88	
5880.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.66	rodent gnaw
5880.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		5			5	1.92	
5880.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.06	
5880.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.21	shaft
5880.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	0.30	
5880.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	mandible	L	1			1	5.70	M1-4, PM1-2
5880.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	0.79	shaft and proximal
5880.515	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.92	shaft; sprial fracture
5880.516	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	0.66	shaft and distal, spiral
5880.517	Feature 02, Layer A	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	coracoid	R	1			1	0.96	
5880.518	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.12	
5881.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula		1			1	0.35	proximal, eroded
5881.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	7.99	saw and spiral
5881.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	1.07	
5881.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			sternum		1			1	0.33	
5881.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.81	shaft, spiral, gnaw marks
5881.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.23	shaft
5881.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		3			3	0.18	
5881.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		3			3	6.40	shaft, spiral
5881.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		7			7	0.36	
5882.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.66	
5882.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.30	shaft, spiral
5884.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	1.21	large bird
5884.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	0.07	distal, spiral fracture
5884.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.90	shaft and distal
5884.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	L	1			1	0.38	proximal
5884.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Bobwhite Quail	Aves	*Colinus*	*virginianus*	coracoid	R	1			1	0.15	
5884.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			2		2	0.17	
5884.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.37	spiral fracture
5884.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.61	
5885.500	TU 021, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			cervical vertebra		1			1	0.23	
5885.501	TU 021, Strat II (under foundation)	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	0.84	
5885.502	TU 021, Strat II (under foundation)	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.14	shaft
5886.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.12	proximal and shaft
5886.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.35	shaft, spiral fracture
5887.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	1.27	shaft and distal, unfused, spiral fracture
5887.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		2			2	0.45	
5887.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.17	
5887.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	metapodial		1			1	0.21	
5888.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone		1			1	2.55	cut

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18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
5890.500	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			scapula	R	1			1	0.21	unfused
5890.501	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			pelvis		1			1	0.10	fragment
5890.502	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Bird	Aves			coracoid	R	1			1	0.30	midshaft, eroded, rodent gnaw marks
5890.503	Feature 04, Course 4	NUMBER NOT USED									0		
5890.504	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		8			8	0.90	
5890.505	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.35	
5890.506	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.66	burned
5890.507	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur		1			1	0.35	distal, spiral fracture
5890.508	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.11	
5890.509	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.25	midshaft
5890.510	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		3			3	0.20	
5890.511	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.05	
5890.512	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			epiphysis		1			1	0.21	
5890.513	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Bird	Aves			radius		1			1	0.18	midshaft
5890.514	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Bird	Aves			furculum		1			1	0.25	midshaft, rodent gnaw marks
5890.515	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.21	rodent gnaw
5890.516	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		24			24	0.80	
5890.517	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	0.24	midshaft and distal, spiral fracture
5891.500	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R		1		1	0.29	M2 AND 3
5891.501	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	incisor		1			1	0.13	
5891.502	Feature 04, Course 3	Turkey	Aves	*Meleagris*	*gallapavo*	tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	2.13	distal, spiral fracture, rodent gnaw marks
5891.503	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	1.84	
5891.504	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.96	rodent gnaw
5891.505	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		7			7	0.98	
5891.506	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			vertebra		1			1	0.04	
5891.507	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.19	proximal epiphysis
5891.508	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.90	

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18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
5891.509	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		5			5	0.83	shaft fragments
5891.510	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			vertebra		1			1	0.10	
5891.511	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			femur		1			1	1.43	shaft, spiral fracture
5891.512	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.70	shaft, spiral fracutre
5891.513	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			2		2	0.17	midshaft
5891.514	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.48	
5892.500	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.77	
5892.501	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			caudal vertebra		1			1	0.30	
5892.502	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.63	unfused
5892.503	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	0.83	unfused
5892.504	Feature 04, Course 3	NUMBER NOT USED									0		
5892.505	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.59	
5892.506	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.14	
5892.507	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Phesant/Partridge	Aves			quadrate		1			1	0.06	
5892.508	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.57	
5892.509	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.14	
5892.509	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.81	
5892.510	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			canine			1		1	0.20	moderate wear
5892.511	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		2			2	0.20	
5892.512	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	0.00	
5892.513	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.32	
5892.514	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.20	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5892.515	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.14	
5892.516	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.09	
5892.517	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		2			2	0.16	
5892.518	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.04	
5893.500	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.57	

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5894.000	Feature 04, Course 2	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
5894.500	Feature 04, Course 2	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	incisor		2			2	0.80	
5894.501	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.28	rodent gnaw
5894.502	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		10			10	0.94	
5894.503	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna		1			1	0.14	shaft
5894.505	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	2			2	0.57	
5894.506	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.07	
5894.507	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.24	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
5894.508	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			radius	R	1			1	0.24	shaft
5894.509	Feature 04, Course 2	Common Flicker	Aves	*Colaptes*	*auratus*	carpometacarpus	R	1			1	0.04	shaft and proximal
5894.510	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.27	shaft and distal
5894.511	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	0.64	shaft
5894.512	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		2			2	0.12	
5894.513	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Frog/Toad	Amphibia			urostyle		1			1	0.03	
5894.514	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			canine		1			1	0.25	
5894.515	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.20	root
5894.516	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	1.29	PM3,4, and M1-3
5894.517	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.02	mandibular
5894.518	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment				1	1	0.29	
5894.519	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		4			4	0.43	
5894.520	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		15			15	4.88	shaft
5894.521	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.07	root
5894.522	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone			1		1	0.30	shaft
5894.523	Feature 04, Course 2	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	carpometacarpus	L	1			1	0.86	
5894.524	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		39			39	5.61	
5894.525	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.46	
5894.526	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		20			20	14.54	

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18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
5894.527	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.50	
5894.528	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.35	shaft
5894.529	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		2			2	0.59	
5894.530	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.34	distal, spiral fracture
5894.531	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	1.32	2 separate individuals based on size
5894.532	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	2.75	
5894.533	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	R	1			1	1.70	shaft, unfused distal
5894.534	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	1.69	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
5894.535	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	1.36	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture, possible small carnivore gnawing
5894.536	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna		1			1	1.00	shaft, spiral fracture
5894.537	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	femur	R	1			1	0.44	proximal
5894.538	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		2			2	0.61	
5894.539	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			femur	R	1			1	2.40	shaft
5894.540	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	1.26	
5894.541	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	scapula	R		1		1	0.42	
5894.542	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	0.55	shaft
5894.543	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			cervical vertebra		1			1	0.23	
5894.544	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			coracoid		1			1	0.10	
5894.545	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			caudal vertebra		1			1	0.24	unfused
5894.546	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.45	
5894.547	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.18	unfused
5894.548	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	pelvis	R	1			1	1.20	
5894.549	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis	R	1			1	0.45	
5894.550	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	0.19	
5894.551	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			cunieform		1			1	7.12	
5894.552	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.42	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture

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5894.553	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.16	distal, 2 individual rabbits based on size
5895.500	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		3			3	0.08	
5896.500	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	canine		1			1	1.53	
5896.501	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	tibia	L	1			1	1.81	proximal, spiral fracture, proximal
5896.502	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	coccygeal vertebra		1			1	0.87	coxcyx
5896.503	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			vertebra		1			1	0.22	
5896.504	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis	L	1			1	0.33	ischium
5896.505	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		6			6	0.98	
5896.506	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		2			2	0.90	
5896.507	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	1.03	unidentified modification, possibly natural
7101.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			5		5	0.19	
7101.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.05	sprial
7101.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.00	
7101.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		9			9	0.10	
7101.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		4			4	0.01	
7102.500	TU 028, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.08	
7102.501	TU 028, Strat II	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7102.502	TU 028, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		14			14	0.13	
7103.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				7	7	0.35	
7103.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			18		18	0.79	
7103.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	0.23	shaft
7103.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			sesimoid			1		1	0.05	
7103.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			2		2	0.22	
7103.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx				1	1	0.04	
7103.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.06	
7103.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.74	spiral fracture
7103.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.07	
7103.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		10			10	0.05	
7103.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		74			74	0.53	
7103.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			12		12	0.11	
7103.512	Feature 02, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7104.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.00	
7104.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		13			13	0.19	
7104.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra				1	1	0.00	
7104.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		35			35	0.21	
7104.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		5			5	0.03	
7105.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		4			4	0.00	
7105.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			calcaneum	R			1	1	0.06	
7105.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		3			3	0.00	
7105.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		8			8	0.05	
7106.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			52		52	0.55	
7106.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		9			9	0.11	

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7106.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			8		8	0.17	shaft
7106.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.60	shaft and distal, mend, spiral
7106.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			metapodial			1		1	0.03	
7106.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		2			2	0.36	
7106.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra			2		2	0.06	
7106.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				4	4	0.04	
7106.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		2			2	0.00	
7106.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor			1		1	0.00	
7106.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			shell		25			25	0.06	
7106.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			shell		71			71	0.20	
7106.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		68			68	0.54	
7106.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			45		45	0.35	
7107.500	Feature 08, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		8			8	0.25	
7107.501	Feature 08, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.01	
7108.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		29			29	0.95	
7108.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.01	
7108.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		2			2	0.37	
7108.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.00	
7108.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		2			2	0.00	
7108.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	radius		1			1	8.89	shaft, carnivore gnaw, highly eroded
7108.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		1			1	0.04	
7108.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1			1	0.00	
7109.500	Feature 05, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7109.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.05	
7109.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			6		6	0.16	
7109.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.03	
7109.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7109.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.01	
7109.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			caudal vertebra				1	1	0.00	
7109.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		40			40	0.33	
7109.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		11			11	0.08	
7110.000	Feature 05, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7110.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		15			15	0.00	
7110.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				3	3	0.02	
7110.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		4			4	0.00	
7110.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			rib		13			13	0.00	
7110.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		2			2	0.00	4th phalanx, ungual
7110.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		2			2	0.28	
7110.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.00	
7110.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7110.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar		1			1	0.19	deciduous
7110.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.33	
7110.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.00	
7110.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			rib		2			2	0.02	
7110.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			4		4	0.07	
7110.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		100			100	1.06	
7110.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			metapodial		1			1	0.01	
7110.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		41			41	0.09	
7110.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			5		5	0.01	
7110.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		14			14	0.07	
7110.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			4		4	0.00	

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7110.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.01	
7110.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1			1	0.00	
7111.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		16			16	0.22	
7111.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			cuboid				1	1	0.43	
7111.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				9	9	0.24	
7111.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1			1	0.00	
7111.504	Feature 05, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7112.000	Feature 05, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7112.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				3	3	0.16	
7112.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.12	shaft
7112.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7112.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			rib		28			28	0.01	
7112.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		6			6	0.00	
7112.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		20			20	0.14	
7112.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		4			4	0.13	
7112.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	molar		1			1	0.00	
7112.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.00	4th phalanx, ungual
7112.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			3		3	0.00	
7112.510	Feature 05, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7113.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.06	
7113.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		3			3	0.00	
7113.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		7			7	0.12	
7113.503	Feature 02, Layer A	BOTANICAL							2		2	0.00	
7113.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.63	
7113.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.03	
7113.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		17			17	0.09	
7114.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	0.30	shaft, spiral fracture
7114.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium			1		1	0.00	
7114.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone			1		1	2.71	
7114.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			11		11	0.56	
7114.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		6			6	0.11	
7114.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.01	
7114.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.04	4th phalanx, ungual
7114.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	premolar/molar			1		1	0.00	
7114.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			shell		6			6	0.00	
7114.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			shell		22			22	0.12	
7114.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		58			58	0.41	
7114.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		45			45	0.50	
7114.512	Feature 02, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7115.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		7			7	0.13	
7115.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.03	
7115.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	0.52	
7115.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			1		1	0.04	4th phalanx, ungual
7115.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		13			13	0.60	
7115.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		75			75	0.92	
7115.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			10		10	0.12	
7115.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	premolar/molar			1		1	0.06	
7116.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.09	
7116.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra			1		1	0.00	
7116.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.02	4th phalanx, ungual
7116.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia		1			1	0.49	shaft
7116.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			33		33	0.61	
7116.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		24			24	0.41	

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7116.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		70			70	0.81	
7116.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			1		1	0.00	
7116.508	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7117.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		6			6	0.03	
7117.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1			1	0.01	
7117.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.00	
7117.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.01	
7117.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				2	2	0.12	shaft
7117.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			2		2	0.05	shaft
7117.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.01	
7117.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				4	4	0.03	
7117.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		27			27	0.28	
7118.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		18			18	0.30	
7118.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			premolar/molar			1		1	0.12	deciduous
7118.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			3		3	0.11	
7118.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment				1	1	0.17	
7118.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra			1		1	0.00	
7118.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			shell		13			13	0.08	
7118.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			shell		62			62	0.33	
7118.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		62			62	0.50	
7118.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			4		4	0.02	
7118.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			shell		2			2	0.01	
7119.500	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7119.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		93			93	0.72	
7119.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			84		84	0.95	
7119.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell				6	6	0.03	
7119.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			3		3	0.00	
7119.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	0.06	
7119.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Hispid Cotton Rat	Mammalia	*Sigmodon*	*hispidus*	maxilla		1			1	0.02	
7119.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.03	
7119.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Shrew	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.00	anterior
7119.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	ulna		1			1	0.00	
7119.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone			1		1	0.01	
7119.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rodent	Mammalia			maxilla		1			1	0.00	anterior
7119.512	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	*Reithrodontomys*	sp.	radius		1			1	0.00	
7119.513	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rat/Mouse	Mammalia			radius		1			1	0.00	distal, unfused
7119.514	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius		1			1	0.26	proximal and shaft
7119.515	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia			premolar/molar		2			2	0.00	
7119.516	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia			premolar/molar		6			6	0.06	
7119.517	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	premolar/molar		2			2	0.04	
7119.518	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		5			5	0.09	
7119.519	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	0.04	frontal
7119.520	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.06	proximal
7119.521	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra			1		1	0.01	
7119.522	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.03	
7119.523	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	maxilla		2			2	0.09	
7119.524	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rat/Mouse	Mammalia			mandible	R	1			1	0.19	mend
7119.525	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	maxilla		2			2	0.07	
7119.526	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		53			53	0.35	
7119.727	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	0.00	
7119.728	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			65		65	1.56	
7120.500	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			10		10	0.19	
7120.501	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		4			4	0.10	

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7120.502	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.04	
7120.503	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.03	shaft
7120.504	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra				1	1	0.00	
7120.505	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				10	10	0.30	
7120.506	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7120.507	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		2			2	0.00	
7120.508	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell				2	2	0.00	
7120.509	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		102			102	0.96	
7120.510	Feature 10, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			18		18	0.20	
7121.500	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.77	shaft
7121.501	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone				1	1	1.94	
7121.502	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		3			3	0.53	
7121.503	Feature 02, Layer B	Chicken	Aves	*Gallus*	*gallus*	axis		1			1	0.07	
7121.504	Feature 02, Layer B	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	molar		1			1	4.43	deciduous
7121.505	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.10	
7121.506	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			dentary	R	1			1	0.17	
7121.507	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.70	
7121.508	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone			1		1	0.04	shaft
7121.509	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.05	
7121.510	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		3			3	0.10	
7121.511	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.05	shaft
7121.512	Feature 02, Layer B	Robin	Aves	*Turdus*	*migratorius*	tibiotarsus		1			1	0.03	distal and shaft
7121.513	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		2			2	0.01	
7121.514	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra			1		1	0.00	
7121.515	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			ulnar-carpal		1			1	0.07	
7121.516	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		3			3	0.20	
7121.517	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.00	
7121.518	Feature 02, Layer B	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	mandible	R	1			1	0.01	
7121.519	Feature 02, Layer B	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	mandible	L	1			1	0.00	
7121.520	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				5	5	0.13	
7121.521	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			14		14	0.34	
7121.521	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7121.522	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.04	
7121.523	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		3			3	0.00	
7121.524	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			1		1	0.00	
7121.525	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7121.526	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		83			83	1.19	
7121.528	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7121.529	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Shrew	Mammalia			maxilla	L	1			1	0.00	
7121.530	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		719			719	5.69	
7121.531	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		5			5	0.00	
7121.532	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			shell		1			1	0.01	
7121.533	Feature 02, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			33		33	0.20	
7121.534	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7121.535	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7121.536	Feature 02, Layer B	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7122.500	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		5			5	0.00	
7122.501	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		78			78	2.01	
7122.502	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			8		8	0.12	
7122.503	TU 058, Strat II	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	ulna	R	1			1	0.00	
7122.504	TU 058, Strat II	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	ulna	R	1			1	0.00	proximal
7122.505	TU 058, Strat II	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	scapula	L	1			1	0.01	
7122.506	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.12	

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7122.507	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.47	
7122.508	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx			1		1	0.03	4th
7122.509	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			3		3	0.00	
7122.509	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.10	
7122.510	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra			1		1	0.00	
7122.511	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7122.512	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.00	
7122.513	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		60			60	0.39	
7122.514	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.03	
7122.515	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Frog/Toad	Amphibia			longbone		1			1	0.01	
7122.516	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				4	4	0.02	
7123.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx			1		1	0.11	
7123.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			19		19	0.70	
7123.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.06	cut and spiral fracture
7123.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		19			19	0.22	
7123.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				6	6	0.43	
7123.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	0.13	
7123.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna		1			1	0.03	proximal
7123.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.00	
7123.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	R		1		1	0.00	proximal
7123.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		4			4	0.09	
7123.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		7			7	0.06	
7123.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		19			19	0.14	
7123.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			5		5	0.05	
7123.513	Feature 02, Layer A	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7124.500	TU 060, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1			1	0.03	
7125.500	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7125.501	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.01	
7125.502	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.03	
7125.503	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7125.504	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	0.00	
7125.505	TU 058, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		14			14	0.08	
7126.500	TU 056, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		21			21	0.23	
7126.501	TU 056, Strat II	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			1		1	0.00	
7126.502	TU 056, Strat II	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.01	
7126.503	TU 056, Strat II	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7127.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.10	
7127.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			4		4	0.00	
7127.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.00	
7127.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		21			21	0.19	
7127.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Turtle	Reptilia			carapace		1			1	0.21	
7127.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.01	unfused proximal
7127.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		77			77	0.53	
7127.527	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.02	
7128.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		83			83	0.84	
7128.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				6	6	0.15	
7128.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		5			5	0.89	shaft, spiral fracture
7128.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.31	spiral fracture
7128.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus		1			1	1.59	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
7128.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.00	
7128.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.01	
7128.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.01	
7128.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.33	shaft and proximal

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7128.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		9			9	0.00	
7128.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		73			73	0.07	
7128.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		2			2	0.00	
7128.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		21			21	0.13	
7129.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.94	
7129.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar		1			1	1.13	
7129.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	1.54	shaft, spiral fracture
7129.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		5			5	0.03	
7129.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		39			39	0.04	
7129.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		65			65	1.48	
7129.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		3			3	0.27	shaft, spiral fracture
7129.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		5			5	0.42	
7129.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.02	
7129.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.02	
7129.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			1		1	1.35	
7129.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.05	
7129.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			vertebra		1			1	0.18	
7129.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			atlas		1			1	0.00	
7129.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.01	copper stain
7129.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.00	
7129.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.07	
7129.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			5		5	0.03	
7129.517	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.05	copepr stain
7129.518	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.05	
7129.519	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.02	copper stain
7129.520	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.00	4th phalanx, ungual
7129.521	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.90	
7129.522	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		8			8	0.13	
7129.523	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				14	14	0.19	
7129.524	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tooth				1	1	0.00	
7129.525	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		297			297	1.37	
7129.526	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			1		1	0.00	
7129.527	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		96			96	0.11	
7129.528	Feature 05, Layer A	CERAMIC									0		
7130.000	Feature 05, Layer A	BOTANICAL									0		
7130.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			flatbone		2			2	7.09	
7130.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Artiodactyl	Mammalia			cubonavicular		1			1	2.03	
7130.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		6			6	1.24	
7130.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	1.69	copper stain
7130.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		65			65	0.49	
7130.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				2	2	0.00	
7130.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			5		5	0.04	
7130.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7130.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		15			15	0.05	
7130.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.04	
7130.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		342			342	0.32	
7130.511	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			rib		553			553	0.63	
7130.512	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			dorsal spine		2			2	0.00	
7130.513	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7130.514	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			60		60	0.50	

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7130.515	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1405			1405	15.87	
7130.516	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.02	
7130.517	Feature 05, Layer A	BOTANICAL									0		
7131.500	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		48			48	0.72	
7131.501	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.52	shaft, spiral fracture
7131.502	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		3			3	0.03	
7131.503	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.05	
7131.504	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.01	
7131.505	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra				1	1	0.00	
7131.506	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			rib		309			309	0.39	
7131.507	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		174			174	0.20	
7131.508	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7131.509	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		140			140	1.14	
7131.510	Feature 05, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			1		1	0.00	
7132.500	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		3			3	0.01	
7132.501	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			rib		5			5	0.00	
7132.502	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.03	
7132.503	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.01	
7132.504	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		11			11	0.19	
7132.505	Feature 05, Layer B	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		15			15	0.10	
7133.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		12			12	0.10	
7133.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tooth				4	4	0.11	
7133.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.17	
7133.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			9		9	0.25	
7133.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				38	38	1.24	
7133.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment				1	1	0.07	
7133.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone				1	1	0.02	
7133.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		9			9	0.09	
7133.508	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Reptile/Amphibian	Reptilia/Amphibia			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7133.509	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra				1	1	0.16	
7133.510	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.09	
7133.511	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7133.512	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7133.513	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.03	
7133.514	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			podial				1	1	0.04	
7134.500	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		152			152	0.00	
7134.501	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		2			2	0.00	terminal
7134.502	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.52	
7134.503	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.12	shaft
7134.504	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar		1			1	1.60	mend
7134.505	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			caudal vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7134.506	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		3			3	0.04	
7134.507	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra		1			1	0.02	
7134.508	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	0.01	unfused distal

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7134.509	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	radius	R	1			1	0.00	
7134.510	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		61			61	0.72	
7134.511	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		87			87	0.11	
7134.512	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7134.513	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.02	
7134.514	Feature 02, Layer A (axe location)	Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.00	
7135.500	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation, artifacts under rock)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		10			10	0.30	
7135.501	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation, artifacts under rock)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.02	shaft
7135.502	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation, artifacts under rock)	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			2		2	0.03	
7135.503	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation, artifacts under rock)	Unid Rat	Mammalia	*Rattus*	sp.	premolar/molar		1			1	0.00	
7135.504	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation, artifacts under rock)	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		4			4	0.00	
7135.505	TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation, artifacts under rock)	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		2			2	0.03	
7136.500	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	3.68	
7136.501	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.36	
7136.502	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		22			22	0.12	
7136.503	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	molar		1			1	0.02	
7136.504	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7136.505	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		3			3	2.64	
7136.506	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.10	
7136.507	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		5			5	0.21	
7136.508	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia			atlas		1			1	0.00	
7136.509	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7136.510	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.00	

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7136.511	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7136.512	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		1			1	0.00	
7136.513	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		30			30	0.47	
7136.514	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		3			3	0.00	
7136.515	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.06	
7137.500	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		35			35	0.90	
7137.501	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	pelvis	L	1			1	0.54	
7137.502	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Med Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		2			2	0.64	
7137.503	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	3.08	shaft
7137.504	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		5			5	0.31	
7137.505	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		6			6	1.12	
7137.506	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.02	
7137.507	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra		2			2	0.00	epiphysis
7137.508	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	femur	R	1			1	0.02	
7137.509	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	0.01	unfused distal
7137.510	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	tibia-fibula	R	1			1	0.01	unfused proximal and distal
7137.511	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			premolar		1			1	0.00	
7137.512	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.00	
7137.513	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	premolar/molar		1			1	0.08	
7137.514	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.04	
7137.515	Feature 04, Course 1	Cardinal	Aves			carpometacarpus	R	1			1	0.00	
7137.516	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	mandible	L	1			1	0.00	
7137.517	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Rodent	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.01	
7137.518	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		1			1	0.00	
7137.519	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Catfish	Actinopterygii	*Ictalurus*	*sp.*	operculum		1			1	0.02	
7137.520	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7137.521	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	pelvis	L	1			1	0.00	

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7137.522	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	pelvis		1			1	0.00	
7137.523	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	scapula	L	1			1	0.00	proximal
7137.524	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Shell	Bivalvia/ Gastropoda			fragment		3			3	0.00	
7137.525	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7137.526	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	scapula	R	1			1	0.00	proximal
7137.527	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			cranium		3			3	0.00	
7137.528	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	ulna	R	1			1	0.00	
7137.529	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	radius	R	1			1	0.00	
7137.530	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	radius	R	1			1	0.00	
7137.531	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			podial		2			2	0.00	
7137.532	Feature 04, Course 1	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	radius	R	1			1	0.00	
7137.533	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		2			2	0.00	
7137.534	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		22			22	0.11	
7137.535	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.00	
7137.536	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7137.537	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			mandible	L	1			1	0.00	
7137.538	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	atlas		2			2	0.00	
7137.539	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		4			4	0.01	
7137.540	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Bivalve	Bivalvia			fragment		4			4	0.04	possible oyster
7137.541	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		78			78	0.00	
7137.542	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.00	
7137.543	Feature 04, Course 1	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7137.544	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		14			14	0.17	
7137.545	Feature 04, Course 1	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				3	3	0.07	
7138.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		36			36	0.48	
7138.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		3			3	0.27	shaft, spiral fracture
7138.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			vertebra		1			1	0.28	
7138.503	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.00	
7138.504	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			rib		1			1	0.00	
7138.505	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna		1			1	0.03	shaft and distal

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7138.506	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bat	Mammalia			femur		1			1	0.01	
7138.507	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		1			1	0.00	
7139.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.02	
7140.500	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		1			1	0.01	
7140.501	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1			1	0.00	
7140.502	Feature 02, Layer A	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		3			3	0.03	
7141.500	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		11			11	0.63	
7141.501	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		5			5	0.29	
7141.502	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		3			3	0.22	
7141.503	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7141.504	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			lumbar vertebra		1			1	0.04	
7141.505	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Bird	Aves			tarsometatarsus	R	1			1	0.60	shaft and distal
7141.506	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.14	shaft and proximal, spiral fractura
7141.507	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	molar		1			1	0.00	
7141.508	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		2			2	0.00	
7141.509	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		148			148	1.32	
7141.510	Feature 04, Course 4	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		11			11	0.13	
7142.500	Feature 04, Course 3	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	mandible	R	1			1	3.42	tooth wear
7142.501	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		8			8	0.47	
7142.502	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		6			6	5.43	
7142.503	Feature 04, Course 3	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	pelvis	R	1			1	0.64	illium
7142.504	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.74	
7142.505	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			ulna		1			1	0.46	shaft
7142.506	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna		1			1	0.16	shaft
7142.507	Feature 04, Course 3	Bobwhite Quail	Aves	*Colinus*	*virginianus*	humerus	L	1			1	0.17	
7142.508	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	femur	L	1			1	1.21	shaft and distal, spiral fracture
7142.509	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.24	
7142.510	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	1.45	
7142.511	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	incisor		1			1	0.18	
7142.512	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	premolar/molar		3			3	0.18	

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7142.513	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		3			3	0.47	
7142.514	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.08	rodent gnaw
7142.515	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		3			3	0.33	
7142.516	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.26	
7142.517	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.06	shaft and proximal
7142.518	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	radius	R	1			1	0.35	shaft and distal
7142.519	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	radius	L	1			1	0.15	shaft and proximal
7142.520	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	L	1			1	0.50	shaft and proximal
7142.521	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			femur	R	1			1	0.90	shaft and proximal
7142.522	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.09	
7142.523	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	mandible	R	1			1	0.42	
7142.524	Feature 04, Course 3	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	maxilla	R	1			1	1.05	
7142.524	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.41	
7142.525	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			ulna		1			1	0.07	shaft
7142.526	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula	R	1			1	0.36	
7142.527	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula	L	1			1	0.33	
7142.528	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula	R	1			1	0.14	
7142.529	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.27	
7142.530	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.33	
7142.531	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			humerus	R	1			1	1.56	
7142.532	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	maxilla		1			1	0.39	
7142.533	Feature 04, Course 3	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	premolar/molar		1			1	0.50	
7142.534	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.07	
7142.535	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			quadrate		1			1	0.04	
7142.536	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	scapula		1			1	0.04	
7142.537	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		23			23	4.85	
7142.538	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		41			41	4.25	

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7142.539	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		4			4	0.09	
7142.540	Feature 04, Course 3	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	premolar		2			2	0.06	
7142.541	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			sesimoid		1			1	0.03	
7142.542	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			incisor		2			2	0.00	
7142.543	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.03	
7142.544	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		8			8	0.37	
7142.545	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.00	
7142.546	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.02	
7142.547	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		6			6	0.08	
7142.548	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7142.549	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		1			1	0.00	
7142.550	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			caudal vertebra		1			1	0.01	
7142.551	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		2			2	0.00	
7142.552	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		371			371	2.62	
7142.553	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			humerus	L	1			1	0.00	shaft and distal, specimen dropped and lost
7142.554	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		1			1	0.00	
7142.555	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7142.556	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		6			6	0.03	
7142.557	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		5			5	0.00	
7142.558	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		27			27	0.24	
7142.559	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		5			5	0.00	
7142.560	Feature 04, Course 3	NONBONE/OTHER									0		
7142.561	Feature 04, Course 3	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.41	
7143.500	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		3			3	0.00	
7143.501	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		2			2	0.00	

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7143.502	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			thoracic vertebra		1			1	0.35	
7143.503	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			mandible	R	1			1	0.35	
7143.504	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			flatbone		1			1	0.27	
7143.505	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		3			3	0.28	shaft
7143.506	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	premolar/molar		2			2	0.15	
7143.507	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	molar		1			1	0.01	
7143.508	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Opossum	Mammalia	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*	molar		1			1	0.04	
7143.509	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula	R	1			1	0.05	head
7143.510	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.01	
7143.511	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula		1			1	0.00	head
7143.512	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	humerus	R	1			1	0.02	
7143.513	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Snake	Reptilia			vertebra		3			3	0.02	
7143.514	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	mandible	R	1			1	0.01	
7143.515	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	tibia	R	1			1	0.00	
7143.516	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	ulna	R	1			1	0.00	
7143.517	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		55			55	1.57	
7143.518	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.00	

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7143.519	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	sp.	molar		1			1	0.00	
7143.520	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		42			42	0.45	
7143.521	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		66			66	0.33	
7143.522	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			1		1	0.01	
7143.523	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		107			107	0.78	
7143.524	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment				3	3	0.00	
7143.525	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			6		6	0.03	
7143.526	Feature 04b, Northeast Course 3 Cache	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.16	
7144.500	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.10	
7144.501	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	sacrum		1			1	0.03	
7144.502	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		5			5	0.61	shaft
7144.503	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	premolar/molar		7			7	0.45	
7144.504	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		3			3	0.07	
7144.505	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		2			2	0.32	
7144.506	Feature 04, Course 2	Hog/Pig	Mammalia	*Sus*	*scrofa*	astragalus		1			1	3.55	
7144.507	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	*Sylvilalgus*	sp.	maxilla		1			1	0.34	
7144.508	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Frog/Toad	Amphibia			vertebra		1			1	0.05	
7144.509	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vole	Mammalia	*Microtus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.10	
7144.510	Feature 04, Course 2	E. Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	*Reithrodontomys*	*humulis*	mandible	R	1			1	0.02	
7144.511	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vole	Mammalia	*Microtus*	sp.	mandible	L	1			1	0.09	
7144.512	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	mandible	R	1			1	0.01	
7144.513	Feature 04, Course 2	Hispid Cotton Rat	Mammalia	*Sigmodon*	*hispidus*	mandible	R	1			1	0.00	

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7144.514	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	mandible	L	1			1	0.02	
7144.515	Feature 04, Course 2	E. Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	*Reithrodontomys*	*humulis*	maxilla	R	1			1	0.00	
7144.516	Feature 04, Course 2	E. Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	*Reithrodontomys*	*humulis*	mandible	L	1			1	0.01	
7144.517	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rodent	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.02	
7144.518	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.07	shaft and proximal, spiral fracture
7144.519	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	scapula		1			1	0.00	
7144.520	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	scapula		1			1	0.00	
7144.521	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.30	shaft
7144.522	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	metapodial		1			1	0.03	
7144.523	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.02	shaft and distal
7144.524	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	tibia	R	1			1	0.00	shaft and distal
7144.525	Feature 04, Course 2	E. Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	*Reithrodontomys*	*humulis*	femur	R	1			1	0.03	
7144.526	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	0.00	
7144.527	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.00	shaft
7144.528	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	humerus	L	1			1	0.01	shaft and distal
7144.529	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	ulna	L	1			1	0.00	
7144.530	Feature 04, Course 2	E. Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	*Reithrodontomys*	*humulis*	ulna	R	1			1	0.00	
7144.531	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.00	4th phalanx, ungual
7144.532	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra		1			1	0.04	
7144.533	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			maxilla	R	1			1	0.00	
7144.534	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	molar		1			1	0.02	
7144.535	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	molar		1			1	0.00	
7144.536	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rat	Mammalia	*Rattus*	sp.	molar		3			3	0.00	
7144.537	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		2			2	0.00	
7144.538	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			radius		1			1	0.03	shaft and distal
7144.539	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Snake	Reptilia			vertebra		5			5	0.04	
7144.540	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		2			2	0.00	

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7144.541	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Frog/Toad	Amphibia			vertebra		1			1	0.03	
7144.542	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		1			1	0.12	
7144.543	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			longbone		1			1	0.25	
7144.544	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	0.02	
7144.545	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Med-Large Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		13			13	3.56	
7144.546	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		290			290	5.46	
7144.547	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		4			4	0.79	shaft
7144.548	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia			pelvis	R	1			1	0.00	
7144.549	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			scapula		1			1	0.22	
7144.550	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			rib		3			3	0.09	
7144.551	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			rib		1			1	0.03	
7144.552	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.06	
7144.553	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor			1		1	0.01	
7144.554	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		5			5	0.03	
7144.555	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Snake	Reptilia			vertebra		25			25	0.18	
7144.556	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			caudal vertebra		4			4	0.00	
7144.557	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			phalanx		6			6	0.04	
7144.558	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			cervical vertebra		5			5	0.00	
7144.559	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rat	Mammalia	*Rattus*	sp.	molar		1			1	0.00	
7144.560	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.01	4th phalanx, ungual
7144.561	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	0.00	
7144.562	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	humerus	L	1			1	0.01	unfused proximal
7144.563	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	humerus	R	1			1	0.00	shaft and distal
7144.564	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	radius	L	1			1	0.00	
7144.565	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	tibia-fibula	L	1			1	0.00	
7144.566	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	ulna	R	1			1	0.00	
7144.567	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	tibia	R	1			1	0.00	

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18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
7144.568	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		3			3	0.00	
7144.569	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.00	
7144.570	Feature 04, Course 2	E. Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	*Reithrodontomys*	*humulis*	ulna	R	1			1	0.00	
7144.571	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	ulna	L	1			1	0.00	
7144.572	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		11			11	0.04	
7144.573	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	maxilla	R	1			1	0.00	
7144.574	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia			mandible	L	1			1	0.01	
7144.575	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	mandible	L	1			1	0.00	
7144.576	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	molar		2			2	0.01	
7144.577	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	molar		2			2	0.00	
7144.578	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		784			784	2.07	
7144.579	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		2			2	0.00	
7144.580	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		14			14	0.01	
7144.581	Feature 04, Course 2	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	ulna	R	1			1	0.00	
7144.582	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7144.583	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7144.584	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra		3			3	0.00	
7144.585	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Snake	Reptilia			vertebra		5			5	0.00	
7144.586	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			phalanx		1			1	0.01	
7144.587	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			caudal vertebra		3			3	0.00	
7144.588	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			calcaneum		1			1	0.01	
7144.589	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		1			1	0.00	
7144.590	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia			maxilla		1			1	0.00	
7144.591	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			46		46	0.08	
7144.592	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		1			1	0.00	
7144.593	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			rib		1			1	0.00	
7144.594	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		28			28	2.50	

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18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
7144.595	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		76			76	0.68	
7144.596	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		5			5	0.00	
7144.597	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Shell	Bivalvia/ Gastropoda			shell		11			11	0.00	
7144.598	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		390			390	4.12	
7144.599	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		16			16	0.15	
7144.600	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		2			2	0.05	
7144.601	Feature 04, Course 2	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				1	1	0.00	
7145.500	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment				3	3	0.07	
7145.501	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			longbone		9			9	0.59	
7145.502	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	E. Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	*Reithrodontomys*	*humulis*	humerus	R	1			1	0.00	
7145.503	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis		1			1	0.00	illium
7145.504	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			caudal vertebra		1			1	0.04	atlas
7145.505	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment			4		4	0.26	
7145.506	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			vertebra		1			1	0.00	
7145.507	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			cranium		3			3	0.12	
7145.508	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Perch-like Fish	Actinopterygii			vertebra		3			3	0.02	
7145.509	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			vertebra		1			1	0.03	atlas
7145.510	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Venomous Snake	Reptilia			vertebra		5			5	0.04	
7145.511	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	*Scurius*	sp.	calcaneum				1	1	0.08	
7145.512	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Rodent/Rabbit	Mammalia			incisor		10			10	0.16	
7145.513	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia			premolar/molar		5			5	0.00	
7145.514	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			phalanx		1			1	0.00	4th phalanx, ungual
7145.515	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	humerus	R	1			1	0.00	
7145.516	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			longbone		1			1	0.00	
7145.517	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia		1			1	0.01	shaft
7145.518	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			metapodial		1			1	0.00	
7145.519	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Rodent	Mammalia			mandible		1			1	0.02	

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18MO609 Bag/Lot Number	Provenience information	Common Name	Class/Phylum	Genus	Species Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Unmod NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)	Notes (type of modification, split sample, other)
7145.520	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			pelvis	L	1			1	0.00	
7145.521	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Mammal	Mammalia			tooth		2			2	0.03	
7145.522	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	E. Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	*Reithrodontomys*	*humulis*	mandible	R	1			1	0.00	
7145.523	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	mandible	L	1			1	0.02	
7145.524	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	mandible	L	1			1	0.02	
7145.525	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		174			174	2.58	
7145.526	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	*Peromyscus*	sp.	calcaneum		1			1	0.00	
7145.527	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			tibia		1			1	0.00	
7145.528	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			fragment		6			6	0.00	
7145.529	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		2			2	0.00	
7145.530	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Fish	Actinopterygii			fragment		1			1	0.00	
7145.531	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia			premolar/molar		2			2	0.00	
7145.532	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	humerus	L	1			1	0.00	
7145.533	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	ulna	L	1			1	0.00	
7145.534	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Small Mammal	Mammalia			vertebra		2			2	0.00	
7145.535	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	House Mouse	Mammalia	*Mus*	*musculus*	radius	L	1			1	0.00	
7145.536	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Vertebrate	Unidentifiable			fragment		110			110	0.18	
7145.537	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell		293			293	2.94	
7145.538	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Bird	Aves			eggshell			12		12	0.16	
7145.539	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		13			13	0.09	
7145.540	Feature 04a, Center Course 2 Cache	Unid Univalve	Gastropoda			fragment		12			12	0.06	

APPENDIX B. DETAILED RESULTS TABLES

APPENDIX B. DETAILED RESULTS TABLES

Table 1. Taxonomy of All Faunal Remains Analyzed

Common Name	Class/Phylum	Order	Family	Genus	Species Name
Black Rat	Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	*Rattus*	*rattus*
Bobwhite Quail	Aves	Galliformes	Phasianidae	*Colinus*	*virginianus*
Cardinal	Aves	Passeriformes	Cardinalidae		
Cat	Mammalia	Carnivora	Felidae	*Felis*	*catus*
Chicken	Aves	Galliformes	Phasianidae	*Gallus*	*gallus*
Common Flicker	Aves	Piciformes	Picidae	*Colaptes*	*auratus*
Domestic Cow	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	*Bos*	*primigenius taurus*
E. Box Turtle	Reptilia	Testudines	Emydidae	*Terrapene*	*carolina*
E. Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	*Reithrodontomys*	*humulis*
Fox Squirrel	Mammalia	Rodentia	Scuridae	*Scurius*	*niger*
Great Horned Owl	Aves	Stringiformes	Stringidae	*Bubo*	*virginianus*
Hispid Cotton Rat	Mammalia	Rodentia	Cricetidae	*Sigmodon*	*hispidus*
Hog/Pig	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Suidae	*Sus*	*scrofa*
Horse	Mammalia	Perissiodactyla	Equidae	*Equus*	*ferus caballus*
House Mouse	Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	*Mus*	*musculus*
Mallard Duck	Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	*Anas*	*platyrhynchos*
Opossum	Mammalia	Dildephiamorphia	Didelphidae	*Didelphis*	*virginiana*
Raccoon	Mammalia	Carnivora	Procyonidae	*Procyon*	*lotor*
Red-tailed Hawk	Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	*Bueto*	*jamancensis*
Robin	Aves	Passeriformes	Turididae	*Turdus*	*migratorius*
Rock Dove	Aves	Colubiformes	Colubidae	*Columba*	*livia*
Turkey	Aves	Galliformes	Meleagrididae	*Meleagris*	*gallapavo*
Turkey Vulture	Aves	Disputed	Cathartidae	*Cathartes*	*aura*
Unid Catfish	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Ictaluridae	*Ictalurus*	*sp.*
Unid Crow/Raven	Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	*Corvus*	*sp.*
Unid Deer Mouse	Mammalia	Rodentia	Cricetidae	*Peromyscus*	*sp.*
Unid Duck	Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	*Anas*	*sp.*
Unid Gar	Actinopterygii	Lepisosteiformes	Lepisosteidae	*Lepisosteus*	*sp.*

Table 1. Taxonomy of All Faunal Remains Analyzed

Common Name	Class/Phylum	Order	Family	Genus	Species Name
Unid Harvest Mouse	Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	*Reithrodontomys*	*sp.*
Unid Hawk	Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	*Accipiter*	*sp.*
Unid Mouse	Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	*Mus*	*sp.*
Unid Mouse/Rat	Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae/Cricetidae		
Unid Mud/Musk turtle	Reptilia	Testudines	Kinosternidae		
Unid Phesant/Partridge	Aves	Galliformes	Phasianidae		
Unid Pond Turtle	Reptilia	Testudines	Emydidae		
Unid Rabbit	Mammalia	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	*Sylvilalgus*	*sp.*
Unid Rat	Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	*Rattus*	*sp.*
Unid Rat/Mouse	Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae/Cricetidae		
Unid Shrew	Mammalia	Scorcomorpha	Scoricidae		
		Soricomorpha	Soricidae		
Unid Squirrel	Mammalia	Rodentia	Scuridae	*Scurius*	*sp.*
Unid Venomous Snake	Reptilia	Squamata	Viperidae		
Unid Vole	Mammalia	Rodentia	Cricetidae	*Microtus*	*sp.*
Unid Waterfowl	Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae		
		Gruiformes	Rallidae		
Unid Woodpecker	Aves	Piciformes	Picadae		
White-tailed Deer	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	*Odocoileus*	*virginianus*
Yellow-belly Slider	Reptilia	Testudines	Emydidae	*Trachemys*	*scripta*

Table 2. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Cat	atlas						1			1	1.24
	radius	L							1	1	0.67
Cat Total							1		1	2	1.91
Domestic Cow	astragalus	R					1			1	62.48
	calcaneum	R					1			1	68.03
	hyoid			cut				1		1	3.21
	mandible							1		1	22.45
	molar/premolar						1			1	4.01
	premolar/molar						1			1	8.04
Domestic Cow Total							4	2		6	168.2
Hog/Pig	canine						5			5	6.18
	femur			cut			1			1	2.43
			shaft	spiral	rodent		1			1	4.42
	humerus		shaft		carnivore		1			1	9.71
	incisor						3			3	4.42
	mandible	R					1			1	41.66
	metapodial		proximal and shaft				1			1	2.62
					rodent		1			1	8.57
	molar							1		1	3.7
	premolar						3			3	3.33
	premolar/molar						1	1		2	1.84
	radius		proximal and shaft	spiral				1		1	6.63
	rib			spiral				1		1	5.23

Table 2. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	scapula			unid saw			1			1	2.37
						severe erosion	1			1	3.12
Hog/Pig Total							20	4		24	106.2
Horse	incisor						1			1	1.88
Horse Total							1			1	1.88
Opossum	femur	L	proximal and shaft	spiral			1			1	1.79
	mandible	L					1			1	5.7
		R					2			2	8.39
	pelvis	L								0	0.7
	scapula	L					1			1	1.19
	thoracic vertebra						1			1	0.96
Opossum Total							6			6	18.73
Raccoon	mandible	L					1			1	3
	scapula	L						1		1	1.12
Raccoon Total							1	1		2	4.12
Unid Artiodactyl	metapodial		shaft	spiral			1			1	1.06
Unid Artiodactyl Total							1			1	1.06
Unid Bat	femur						1			1	0.01
Unid Bat Total							1			1	0.01
Unid Deer Mouse	humerus	R					1			1	0.01
Unid Deer Mouse Total							1			1	0.01

Table 2. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Large Mammal	flatbone			cut			1			1	2.55
				saw and chop					1	1	3.88
								1		1	2.71
	fragment			spiral and saw			1			1	4.77
						severe erosion	1			1	19.03
							8	9	1	18	39.95
	longbone						7	1	1	9	23.61
	mandible						1			1	3.57
	pelvis			spiral and unid saw			1			1	7.99
	phalanx		proximal				1			1	2.47
				unid saw				1		1	1.95
					carnivore		1			1	1.62
	rib			cut			1			1	1.66
				unid saw				1		1	4.74
					rodent			1		1	13.44
							2		3	5	17.3
	tooth				rodent		1			1	0.58
							2	1		3	2.16
	tooth root						1			1	0.3
	vertebra			unid saw			1			1	1.91
							2			2	2.7

Table 2. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Large Mammal Total							32	15	6	53	158.9
Unid Mammal	sesimoid							1		1	0.05
Unid Mammal Total								1		1	0.05
Unid Med Mammal	caudal vertebra						1			1	0.33
	lumbar vertebra						1			1	0.62
	tooth							1		1	0.38
	vertebra						2			2	0.45
Unid Med Mammal Total							4	1		5	1.78
Unid Med-Large Mammal	cranium						1			1	2.62
	flatbone			spiral				1		1	2.62
								2		2	1.58
	fragment			cut		root eth and erosion	1			1	2.33
								1		1	1.14
				saw and cut			1			1	0.66
				spiral			3			3	4.99
					rodent		1			1	2.07
						severe erosion	1			1	0.95
							17	27	12	56	43.45
			shaft	spiral				2		2	1.75

Table 2. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	longbone						3	4	2	9	11.46
	mandible						1			1	0.46
	premolar/molar							1		1	0.12
	rib						2			2	4.4
	tooth						5	4		9	2.05
	tooth root							2		2	0.3
Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							36	44	14	94	82.95
Unid Rabbit	atlas						1			1	0.37
	femur	L	proximal and shaft	spiral			2			2	2.54
								1		1	0.94
		R					5			5	4.8
			distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	2.52
	humerus	L	distal and shaft	spiral			2			2	1.1
							1			1	0.76
		R					4			4	2.81
			distal and shaft					1		1	0.41
	mandible	L					1			1	1.07
		R					2			2	1.57
	metapodial						1			1	0.21
	pelvis	L					3			3	3.79
		R					2			2	2.85

Table 2. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	premolar/molar						1	1		2	0.18
	radius	L	proximal and shaft		carnivore		1			1	0.39
							1			1	0.14
		R					3			3	0.86
	scapula	L	proximal				1	1		2	0.61
							1			1	0.8
		R					3			3	1.93
			proximal			eroded	1			1	0.35
	ulna	L	proximal and shaft	spiral			2			2	0.86
							1	1		2	0.93
							1			1	0.66
		R					1	1		2	0.95
Unid Rabbit Total							42	6		48	34.4
Unid Rat	tibia	L					1			1	0.28
Unid Rat Total							1			1	0.28
Unid Rodent/Rabbit	incisor						2	1		3	0.19
Unid Rodent/Rabbit Total							2	1		3	0.19
Unid Small Mammal	calcaneum	R							1	1	0.06
	cranium						1			1	0.74
	femur	R					1	1		2	1.23

Table 2. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
			distal						1	1	0.39
								1		1	0.23
	longbone						2			2	0.86
	lumbar vertebra						1			1	0.2
	mandible						1	1		2	0.63
	metapodial							1		1	0.03
	pelvis						2			2	0.56
	podial								1	1	0.04
	rib						2		1	3	0.49
	scapula						2			2	0.24
	tibia	L	shaft	spiral	rodent					0	1.28
		R					1			1	0.18
	tooth								4	4	0.11
	ulna		distal and shaft				1			1	0.07
			shaft					1		1	0.2
	vertebra							2		2	0.06
Unid Small Mammal Total							14	7	8	29	7.6
Unid Squirrel	cervical vertebra						1			1	0.05
	femur	L	distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	1.27
			proximal and shaft				1	1		2	1.3
		R					1			1	0.22
							1			1	0.36

Table 2. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	humerus	L	distal and shaft				2			2	0.79
			proximal				1			1	0.13
		R					3			3	1.32
	mandible	L					1			1	0.43
	pelvis	L					2	1		3	2.29
		R					2			2	0.54
	premolar/molar							1		1	0
	radius	L	proximal and shaft				2			2	0.26
		R					1			1	0.33
	sacrum						1			1	0.23
	tibia	L	distal and shaft	spiral			2			2	1.11
	ulna	L	proximal and shaft					1		1	0.21
							1			1	0.3
		R						2		2	0.37
Unid Squirrel Total							23	6		29	11.51
Grand Total							190	88	29	307	599.8

Table 3. Aves Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Bobwhite Quail	coracoid	R					1			1	0.15
Bobwhite Quail Total							1			1	0.15
Chicken	coracoid	R					1			1	0.96
	femur		proximal and shaft	spiral			1			1	2.16
	furculum						1			1	0.32
	radius	L					1			1	0.24
	scapula	L					1			1	0.29
	tarsometatarsus	L	distal and shaft	spiral				1		1	0.56
							1	1		2	5.02
			proximal and shaft				1	1		2	2.32
		R					3	2		5	6.2
	ulna	L					1			1	1.83
Chicken Total							11	5		16	19.9
Mallard Duck	scapula						1			1	0.88
Mallard Duck Total							1			1	0.88
Turkey	coracoid	R					1			1	3.5
	tarsometatarsus	R					1			1	5.55
Turkey Total							2			2	9.05
Unid Bird	cervical vertebra						1			1	0.28
	coracoid	L	distal					1		1	0.45
			proximal				1		1	2	0.84

Table 3. Aves Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	cranium						2			2	0.34
	dentary						1			1	0.26
	eggshell						484	76		560	5.11
	fragment						16	1	2	19	5.08
	longbone						15	10	1	26	8.44
	lumbar vertebra						1			1	0.44
	pelvis						1			1	1.33
	phalanx						14	5		19	7.19
	rib		proximal				1			1	0.14
							4			4	0.49
	sternum						2			2	2.4
	tarsometatarsus	L	distal and shaft	spiral				1		1	0.37
		R						1		1	0.3
			distal and shaft	spiral				1		1	0.44
								1		1	0.64
			shaft	spiral			1			1	1.58
								1		1	0.83
	thoracic vertebra						1	1		2	1.21
	tibiotarsus		distal and shaft				1			1	1.1
	ulna		distal and shaft				1			1	0.03
			proximal				1			1	0.03
	vertebra						1	1		2	0.78

Table 3. Aves Remains from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Bird Total							549	100	4	653	40.1
Unid Crow/Raven	ulna	R						1		1	0.45
Unid Crow/Raven Total								1		1	0.45
Unid Phesant/Partridge	quadrate						1			1	0.02
Unid Phesant/Partridge Total							1			1	0.02
Unid Waterfowl	carpometacarpus	L					1			1	0.32
Unid Waterfowl Total							1			1	0.32
Grand Total							566	106	4	676	70.87

Table 4. Other Taxa from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Coral	fragment						2			2	14.43
Coral Total							2			2	14.43
E. Box Turtle	carapace						4			4	1.78
	humerus	R					1			1	0.26
	pelvis						4			4	0.49
	plastron			cut			1			1	0.98
E. Box Turtle Total							10			10	3.51
Unid Bivalve	fragment						2		5	7	3
Unid Bivalve Total							2		5	7	3
Unid Fish	fragment						4			4	0.03
	rib						1			1	0
	vertebra						1			1	0
Unid Fish Total							6			6	0.03
Unid Frog/Toad	longbone						1			1	0.09
Unid Frog/Toad Total							1			1	0.09
Unid Gar	cranium						1			1	0.58
Unid Gar Total							1			1	0.58
Unid Perch-like Fish	vertebra						2	1		3	0
Unid Perch-like Fish Total							2	1		3	0
Unid Pond Turtle	femur	R					1			1	0.21
	humerus	L					1			1	0.26
										0	
Unid Pond Turtle Total							2			2	0.47

Table 4. Other Taxa from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Reptile/Amphibian	vertebra						1			1	0
Unid Reptile/Amphibian Total							1			1	0
Unid Shell	fragment						2			2	0.77
Unid Shell Total							2			2	0.77
Unid Turtle	carapace						27			27	14.23
	carapace/plastron						9			9	2.36
	coracoid						2			2	0.42
	dentary						4			4	0.24
	fragment						2			2	0.13
	plastron						16			16	16.38
	scapula						2			2	0.17
	vertebra						7			7	0.36
Unid Turtle Total							69			69	34.29
Unid Univalve	fragment						184			184	1.39
	shell						202			202	0.84
Unid Univalve Total							386			386	2.23
Unid Vertebrate	cranium						9	2		11	3.54
	flatbone			unid saw			1			1	0.36
							3	1	1	5	4.06
	fragment			spiral	rodent		1			1	0.44
							1	3		4	1.29
					rodent		1			1	0.66
						severe	1			1	0.49

Table 4. Other Taxa from Feature 2, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
						erosion					
							230	170	83	483	40.72
			shaft	spiral					1	1	0.45
	longbone						25	49	7	81	25.48
	phalanx		proximal				1			1	0.08
					rodent		1			1	0.99
							8	9	2	19	4.6
	rib						4			4	0.46
	vertebra						2		2	4	0.29
Unid Vertebrate Total							288	234	96	618	83.91
Yellow-belly Slider	femur	L					1			1	0.21
Yellow-belly Slider Total							1			1	0.21
Grand Total							773	235	101	1109	143.5

Table 5. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Black Rat	humerus	L	distal and shaft	spiral				1		1	0.08
Black Rat Total								1		1	0.08
Cat	mandible	L						1		1	0.67
	metapodial						1			1	0.59
	metatarsal	R					2			2	1.78
Cat Total							3	1		4	3.04
Domestic Cow	rib			meat saw	rodent		1			1	3.85
	thoracic vertebra			meat saw			1			1	22.86
							1			1	22.83
Domestic Cow Total							3			3	49.54
Hispid Cotton Rat	maxilla						1			1	0.02
Hispid Cotton Rat Total							1			1	0.02
Hog/Pig	canine						3			3	2.92
	incisor						3			3	5.23
	intercarpal	L					1			1	1.77
	mandible	L						1		1	3.04
	maxilla	R						1		1	5.17
	metacarpal	R							1	1	1.8
	metatarsal	L						1		1	1.82
	molar						1			1	4.43
	premolar						1			1	0.68

Table 5. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	premolar/molar						2			2	3.02
	radius		distal and shaft	unid saw			1			1	18.21
	thoracic vertebra							1		1	2.4
Hog/Pig Total							12	4	1	17	50.49
Horse	incisor						1			1	0.95
Horse Total							1			1	0.95
House Mouse	mandible	L					1			1	0
		R					1			1	0.01
House Mouse Total							2			2	0.01
Unid Artiodactyl	incisor						1			1	0.6
Unid Artiodactyl Total							1			1	0.6
Unid Deer Mouse	mandible	R					1			1	0.06
	ulna						1			1	0
Unid Deer Mouse Total							2			2	0.06
Unid Harvest Mouse	radius						1			1	0
Unid Harvest Mouse Total							1			1	0
Unid Large Mammal	cervical vertebra						1			1	4.2
	fragment			meat saw				1		1	7.42
				spiral			2			2	13.46

Table 5. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
							1	1		2	6.96
	longbone						6	2	1	9	42.69
	mandible						5			5	28
	rib			unid saw			1			1	4.61
	scapula						1			1	5.02
	tooth							2		2	1.32
	vertebra						1			1	1.38
Unid Large Mammal Total							18	6	1	25	115.1
Unid Mammal	flatbone							2		2	4.29
	longbone						1			1	1.94
Unid Mammal Total							1	2		3	6.23
Unid Med Mammal	atlas							1		1	0.17
	caudal vertebra						4			4	1.29
	longbone						1	1		2	1.94
	thoracic vertebra						1			1	0.76
Unid Med Mammal Total							6	2		8	4.16
Unid Med-Large Mammal	flatbone						1	1		2	1.82
	fragment			cut					1	1	0.38
				spiral	rodent		1			1	2.07
							4		1	5	5.08
				unid saw				1		1	1.12

Table 5. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
					rodent		1			1	1
							16	3	7	26	28.02
	longbone						8	3	2	13	21.56
	phalanx		proximal				1			1	0.9
				unid saw	rodent		1			1	1.31
	tooth						1			1	0.3
	vertebra						3			3	0.57
Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							37	8	11	56	64.13
Unid Mouse/Rat	premolar/molar						8			8	0.06
Unid Mouse/Rat Total							8			8	0.06
Unid Rabbit	femur	L					1			1	2.88
		R					1	1		2	2.22
	humerus	L	distal and shaft	spiral			2	1	1	4	2.13
							1			1	0.84
			distal and shaft	spiral			2			2	1.48
	mandible	L					3			3	3.31
		R					3			3	2.72
	maxilla						4			4	0.16
	pelvis	L					1			1	1.17
	premolar/molar						3			3	0.11
	radius	L	distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.26

Table 5. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
			proximal and shaft				1			1	0.46
		R					2			2	0.63
	scapula	L					1			1	0.56
	tibia	L		spiral			1			1	1.49
								1		1	0.68
	ulna	L	proximal and shaft	spiral			2			2	0.8
		R					1	2		3	1.03
Unid Rabbit Total							30	5	1	36	22.93
Unid Rat	humerus	L					1			1	0.16
	mandible	L					1			1	0.24
Unid Rat Total							2			2	0.4
Unid Rat/Mouse	mandible	R					1			1	0.19
	radius		distal				1			1	0
Unid Rat/Mouse Total							2			2	0.19
Unid Rodent	maxilla						1			1	0
Unid Rodent Total							1			1	0
Unid Rodent/Rabbit	incisor						10			10	0.47
Unid Rodent/Rabbit Total							10			10	0.47
Unid Shrew	mandible						1			1	0

Table 5. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	maxilla	L					1			1	0
Unid Shrew Total							2			2	0
Unid Small Mammal	cranium						3			3	1.61
	femur	L	proximal and shaft				1			1	0.3
	longbone							1		1	0.01
	mandible						1			1	0.78
	pelvis						1	1		2	0.6
	sacrum						1			1	0.15
	scapula						2			2	0.66
	thoracic vertebra						3	2		5	0.65
	tibia		shaft	spiral			1			1	1.36
							1			1	0.49
Unid Small Mammal Total							14	4		18	6.61
Unid Squirrel	femur	L	distal and shaft					1		1	0.7
			proximal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.69
		R						1		1	0.61
							1			1	1.23
	humerus	L					1			1	0.7
	mandible	L					2			2	1.35
	pelvis	R					1			1	0.86
								1		1	0.4

Table 5. Mammalian Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	radius	R					1			1	0.31
			proximal and shaft				1			1	0.26
	tibia	L					1			1	1.22
		R					2			2	1.59
	ulna	L					1			1	0.18
		R					3			3	1.03
Unid Squirrel Total							15	3		18	11.13
Grand Total							172	36	14	222	336.2

Table 6. Aves Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Chicken	axis						1	1		2	0.15
	carpometacarpus	R					1			1	1
	dentary						1			1	0.09
	femur	L	distal and shaft	spiral				1		1	2.18
			proximal and shaft	spiral				1		1	1.96
	humerus	R					1			1	2.22
	scapula	R					2			2	1.54
	synsacrum	L					1			1	0.3
	tarsometatarsus	L	distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	1.96
		R					1			1	3.22
Chicken Total							9	3		12	14.62
Robin	tibiotarsus		distal and shaft				1			1	0.03
Robin Total							1			1	0.03
Rock Dove	coracoid	R					1			1	0.37
Rock Dove Total							1			1	0.37
Turkey Vulture	tarsometatarsus	R						1		1	1.11
Turkey Vulture Total								1		1	1.11

Table 6. Aves Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Bird	coracoid	L	distal					1		1	0.34
	dentary	R					1			1	0.17
	dentery							1		1	0.32
	eggshell						897	121	6	1024	8.56
	fragment			spiral			2			2	0.53
							1			1	0.07
	longbone						6	4	1	11	8.18
	phalanx						7	6		13	2.03
	radius						1			1	0.85
	rib						3			3	0.78
	tarsometatarsus	L	distal and shaft					1		1	0.42
		R						1		1	0.39
			distal and shaft	spiral				1		1	0.76
			proximal				1			1	0.06
				spiral				1		1	0.56
			shaft	spiral			1	1		2	1.81
	ulna		shaft		carnivore		2			2	4.73
	ulnar-carpal						1			1	0.07

Table 6. Aves Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Bird Total							923	138	7	1068	30.63
Unid Crow/Raven	ulna		proximal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.68
Unid Crow/Raven Total							1			1	0.68
Unid Hawk	tarsometatarsus	R					1			1	0.13
Unid Hawk Total							1			1	0.13
Unid Waterfowl	tarsometatarsus	L	distal					1		1	0.59
Unid Waterfowl Total								1		1	0.59
Grand Total							936	143	7	1086	48.16

Table 7. Other Taxa Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Bivalve	fragment						1	5		6	18.89
Unid Bivalve Total							1	5		6	18.89
Unid Fish	vertebra							1		1	0.01
Unid Fish Total								1		1	0.01
Unid Mud/Musk turtle	carapace						1			1	0.39
Unid Mud/Musk turtle Total							1			1	0.39
Unid Perch-like Fish	vertebra						1	2		3	0
Unid Perch-like Fish Total							1	2		3	0
Unid Turtle	carapace						7			7	3.19
	carapace/plastron							1		1	0.28
Unid Turtle Total							7	1		8	3.47
Unid Univalve	fragment						7			7	0.24
	shell						1			1	0.01
Unid Univalve Total							8			8	0.25
Unid Vertebrate	cranium						9	1		10	1.56
	flatbone						1			1	0.96
	fragment			cut			1			1	0.09
							239	141	60	440	30.43
	longbone						26	19	7	52	19.68

Table 7. Other Taxa Remains from Feature 2, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	phalanx		distal	spiral				1		1	0.09
							1			1	0.25
			proximal				1			1	0.06
					rodent		1	1		2	0.83
							16	4		20	5.25
	rib		proximal					1		1	0.03
							8			8	0.61
							1			1	0.49
Unid Vertebrate Total							304	168	67	539	60.33
Grand Total							322	177	67	566	83.34

Table 8. All Remains from Feature 4, Course 1

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Cardinal	carpometacarpus	R					1			1	0
Cardinal Total							1			1	0
House Mouse	femur	R					1			1	0.02
	mandible	L					1			1	0
	pelvis	L					1			1	0
							1			1	0
	radius	R					3			3	0
	scapula	L	proximal				1			1	0
		R					1			1	0
	tibia-fibula	R					1			1	0.01
	ulna	R					1			1	0
House Mouse Total							11			11	0.03
Unid Bird	eggshell						20			20	0.25
	fragment						7			7	0.32
	humerus		shaft				1			1	1.93
	longbone						1			1	3.08
Unid Bird Total							29			29	5.58
Unid Bivalve	fragment						4			4	0.04
Unid Bivalve Total							4			4	0.04
Unid Catfish	operculum						1			1	0.02
Unid Catfish Total							1			1	0.02
Unid Deer Mouse	atlas						2			2	0
	femur	L					1			1	0.01
Unid Deer Mouse Total							3			3	0.01

Table 8. All Remains from Feature 4, Course 1

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Fish	vertebra						1			1	0
Unid Fish Total							1			1	0
Unid Large Mammal	fragment						1			1	1.02
Unid Large Mammal Total							1			1	1.02
Unid Mammal	fragment						11			11	1.33
Unid Mammal Total							11			11	1.33
Unid Med Mammal	thoracic vertebra						3			3	0.88
Unid Med Mammal Total							3			3	0.88
Unid Med-Large Mammal	fragment						3			3	2.64
	metapodial		shaft	spiral			1			1	0.5
	phalanx						1			1	0.45
Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							5			5	3.59
Unid Mouse/Rat	atlas						1			1	0
Unid Mouse/Rat Total							1			1	0
Unid Phesant/Partridge	carpometacarpus	L					1			1	0.63
Unid Phesant/Partridge Total							1			1	0.63
Unid Rabbit	premolar/molar						1			1	0.08

Table 8. All Remains from Feature 4, Course 1

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Rabbit Total							1			1	0.08
Unid Rodent	mandible						1			1	0.01
Unid Rodent Total							1			1	0.01
Unid Rodent/Rabbit	incisor						1			1	0
Unid Rodent/Rabbit Total							1			1	0
Unid Shell	fragment						3			3	0
Unid Shell Total							3			3	0
Unid Small Mammal	cranium						4			4	0
	fragment						1			1	0.04
	incisor						1			1	0
	lumbar vertebra						1			1	0
	mandible	L					1			1	0
	podial						2			2	0
	premolar						1			1	0
	thoracic vertebra						1			1	0
	vertebra						5			5	0.01
Unid Small Mammal Total							17			17	0.05
Unid Squirrel	molar						1			1	0.02
	pelvis	L					1			1	0.54
	tibia	R					1			1	0.5
Unid Squirrel Total							3			3	1.06

Table 8. All Remains from Feature 4, Course 1

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Univalve	fragment						103			103	4.16
Unid Univalve Total							103			103	4.16
Unid Vertebrate	cranium						2			2	0.12
	fragment						95		4	99	2.68
	rib						3			3	0
	vertebra						2			2	0
Unid Vertebrate Total							102		4	106	2.8
Grand Total							303		4	307	21.29

Table 9. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4, Course 2

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
E. Harvest Mouse	femur	R					1			1	0.03
	mandible	L					1			1	0.01
		R					1			1	0.02
	maxilla	R					1			1	0
	ulna	R					2			2	0
E. Harvest Mouse Total							6			6	0.06
Hispid Cotton Rat	mandible	R					1			1	0
Hispid Cotton Rat Total							1			1	0
Hog/Pig	astragalus						1			1	3.55
	incisor						2			2	0.8
Hog/Pig Total							3			3	4.35
House Mouse	humerus	L	proximal				1			1	0.01
		R					1			1	0
	mandible	L					2			2	0.02
		R					1			1	0.01
	maxilla	R					1			1	0
	molar						2			2	0
	radius	L					1			1	0
	sacrum						1			1	0.03
	scapula						2			2	0
	tibia	R					1			1	0
	ulna	L					1			1	0

Table 9. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4, Course 2

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
		R					1			1	0
House Mouse Total							15			15	0.07
Unid Deer Mouse	humerus	L	distal and shaft				1			1	0.01
	tibia	R					2			2	0.02
	tibia-fibula	L					1			1	0
	ulna	L					1			1	0
		R					1			1	0
Unid Deer Mouse Total							6			6	0.03
Unid Large Mammal	cunieform						1			1	7.12
	rib						1			1	0.46
Unid Large Mammal Total							2			2	7.58
Unid Med Mammal	canine						1			1	0.25
	caudal vertebra						1			1	0.24
	cervical vertebra						1			1	0.23
	thoracic vertebra						1			1	0.18
	tooth						1			1	0.2
Unid Med Mammal Total							5			5	1.1
Unid Med-Large Mammal	fragment						33		1	34	18.39
	rib						1			1	1.26

Table 9. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4, Course 2

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	tooth						1			1	0.07
Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							35		1	36	19.72
Unid Mouse/Rat	mandible	L					1			1	0.01
	maxilla						1			1	0
	pelvis	R					1			1	0
Unid Mouse/Rat Total							3			3	0.01
Unid Rabbit	femur	L					1			1	2.75
		R					1			1	0.44
	humerus	L	distal	spiral			1			1	0.34
							1			1	0.16
	mandible	L					1			1	0.5
		R					1			1	1.29
	maxilla						1			1	0.34
	pelvis	R					1			1	1.2
	premolar/molar						7			7	0.45
	radius	L	distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.24
							1			1	0.27
	scapula	R						1		1	0.42
	tibia	L	proximal and shaft	spiral	carnivore		1			1	1.36
							1			1	1.69
	ulna	L	proximal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.42

Table 9. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4, Course 2

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Rabbit Total							20	1		21	11.87
Unid Rat	molar						4			4	0
Unid Rat Total							4			4	0
Unid Rodent	mandible						1			1	0.02
Unid Rodent Total							1			1	0.02
Unid Rodent/Rabbit	incisor						15	1		16	0.07
Unid Rodent/Rabbit Total							15	1		16	0.07
Unid Small Mammal	calcaneum						1			1	0.01
	caudal vertebra						7			7	0
	cervical vertebra						5			5	0
	femur	R					1			1	1.7
	fragment						1			1	0
	longbone						3			3	0.3
	maxilla	R					1			1	0
	pelvis	R					1			1	0.45
	phalanx						21			21	0.04
	radius	R					1			1	0.24
	rib						2			2	0.06
	scapula						1			1	0.22
	tooth						1			1	0
Unid Small							46			46	3.02

Table 9. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4, Course 2

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Mammal Total											
Unid Squirrel	femur	R					1			1	1.32
	metapodial						1			1	0.03
	molar						4			4	0.03
	pelvis	L					1			1	0.19
	radius	R					2			2	0.57
	tibia	R					1			1	0.07
Unid Squirrel Total							10			10	2.21
Unid Vole	mandible	L					2			2	0.19
Unid Vole Total							2			2	0.19
Grand Total							174	2	1	177	50.3

Table 10. Aves Remains from Feature 4, Course 2

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Chicken	carpometacarpus	L					1			1	0.86
Chicken Total							1			1	0.86
Common Flicker	carpometacarpus	R					1			1	0.04
Common Flicker Total							1			1	0.04
Unid Bird	coracoid						1			1	0.1
	eggshell						406			406	4.27
	femur	R					1			1	2.4
	longbone						17	1		18	5.53
	phalanx						7			7	0.69
	radius		distal and shaft				1			1	0.03
	rib				rodent		1			1	0.28
							2			2	0.1
	tarsometatarsus	R					1			1	0.55
	ulna		shaft	spiral			1			1	1
							1			1	0.14
Unid Bird Total							439	1		440	15.09
Grand Total							441	1		442	15.99

Table 11. Other Taxa Remains from Feature 4, Course 2

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Fish	fragment						2			2	0
Unid Fish Total							2			2	0
Unid Frog/Toad	urostyle						1			1	0.03
	vertebra						2			2	0.08
Unid Frog/Toad Total							3			3	0.11
Unid Perch-like Fish	vertebra						7			7	0.03
Unid Perch-like Fish Total							7			7	0.03
Unid Shell	shell						11			11	0
Unid Shell Total							11			11	0
Unid Snake	vertebra						35			35	0.22
Unid Snake Total							35			35	0.22
Unid Univalve	fragment						109			109	3.18
Unid Univalve Total							109			109	3.18
Unid Vertebrate	cranium						7			7	1.14
	fragment						1129	46	1	1176	14.66
	longbone						12			12	2.39
	phalanx						8			8	0.36
	rib						5			5	0.21
	vertebra						4			4	0.04
Unid Vertebrate Total							1165	46	1	1212	18.8
Grand Total							1332	46	1	1379	22.34

Table 12. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4, Course 3

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Hog/Pig	premolar/molar						1			1	0.5
Hog/Pig Total							1			1	0.5
Opossum	mandible	R					1			1	3.42
	maxilla	R					1			1	1.05
	pelvis	R					1			1	0.64
	premolar						2			2	0.06
Opossum Total							5			5	5.17
Unid Deer Mouse	pelvis	R					1			1	0
Unid Deer Mouse Total							1			1	0
Unid Mammal	fragment						8			8	0.37
	sesimoid						1			1	0.03
	tooth						1			1	0.02
Unid Mammal Total							10			10	0.42
Unid Med Mammal	canine							1		1	0.2
	phalanx						1			1	0.83
	rib				rodent		1			1	0.96
	thoracic vertebra						1			1	0.63
Unid Med Mammal Total							3	1		4	2.62
Unid Med-Large Mammal	caudal vertebra						1			1	0.3
	fragment						7		1	8	6.81
	rib						1			1	0.59

Table 12. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4, Course 3

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	tooth						3			3	0.89
Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							12		1	13	8.59
Unid Rabbit	humerus	L	proximal				1			1	0.19
		R					1			1	1.45
	incisor						1			1	0.18
	mandible	R					1	1		2	0.71
	maxilla						1			1	0.39
	pelvis	L					1			1	1.84
	premolar/molar						3			3	0.18
	radius	R					2			2	0.55
Unid Rabbit Total							11	1		12	5.49
Unid Rodent/Rabbit	incisor						3			3	0.29
Unid Rodent/Rabbit Total							3			3	0.29
Unid Small Mammal	caudal vertebra						1			1	0.01
	femur	L	proximal and shaft				1			1	0.5
		R					1			1	0.9
	humerus	L	distal and shaft				1			1	0
	incisor						2			2	0
	rib						1			1	0.24

Table 12. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4, Course 3

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	scapula	L					1			1	0.33
		R					2			2	0.5
	ulna		shaft				1			1	0.46
Unid Small Mammal Total							11			11	2.94
Unid Squirrel	femur	L	distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	1.21
	humerus	L					1			1	0.77
	incisor						1			1	0.13
	radius	L	proximal and shaft				1			1	0.15
		R					3			3	0.64
	scapula						1			1	0.04
	tibia	R					1			1	0.14
	ulna	R					2			2	0.6
Unid Squirrel Total							11			11	3.68
Grand Total							68	2	1	71	29.7

Table 13. Avian Remains from Feature 4, Course 3

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Bobwhite Quail	humerus	L					1			1	0.17
Bobwhite Quail Total							1			1	0.17
Turkey	tarsometatarsus	R					1			1	2.13
Turkey Total							1			1	2.13
Unid Bird	eggshell						33			33	0.24
	femur		shaft	spiral			1			1	1.43
	fragment						8			8	0.53
	humerus	R					1			1	1.56
	longbone						6	2		8	1.7
	phalanx						1			1	0.74
	quadrate						1			1	0.04
	rib				rodent		1			1	0.08
							3			3	0.47
	thoracic vertebra						2			2	0.93
	ulna		shaft				2			2	0.23
	vertebra						2			2	0.14
Unid Bird Total							61	2		63	8.09
Unid Phesant/Partridge	quadrate						1			1	0.06
Unid Phesant/Partridge Total							1			1	0.06
Grand Total							64	2		66	10.45

Table 14. Other Taxa Remains from Feature 4, Course 3.

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Fish	fragment						2			2	0
	vertebra						6			6	0.08
Unid Fish Total							8			8	0.08
Unid Univalve	fragment						13			13	0.03
Unid Univalve Total							13			13	0.03
Unid Vertebrate	cranium						8			8	0.47
	fragment						424			424	8.94
	longbone						23			23	4.85
	phalanx						5			5	0.33
	rib						1			1	0.09
Unid Vertebrate Total							461			461	14.68
Grand Total							482			482	14.79

Table 15. All Remains from Feature 4, Course 4

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Bird	coracoid	R	shaft		rodent	eroded	1			1	0.3
	eggshell						11			11	0.13
	furculum		shaft		rodent		1			1	0.25
	longbone		shaft				1			1	0.25
	phalanx						2			2	0.46
	radius		shaft				1			1	0.18
	tarsometatarsus	R	distal and shaft				1			1	0.6
Unid Bird Total							18			18	2.17
Unid Fish	vertebra						1			1	0
Unid Fish Total							1			1	0
Unid Mammal	fragment						1			1	0.05
Unid Mammal Total							1			1	0.05
Unid Med-Large Mammal	epiphysis						1			1	0.21
	fragment						11			11	0.63
Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							12			12	0.84
Unid Rabbit	femur	L	distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.24
	ulna	L	proximal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.14
					rodent		1			1	0.21
Unid Rabbit Total							3			3	0.59
Unid Small Mammal	femur		distal	spiral			1			1	0.35
	lumbar						1			1	0.04

Table 15. All Remains from Feature 4, Course 4

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	vertebra										
Unid Small Mammal Total							2			2	0.39
Unid Squirrel	molar						1			1	0
Unid Squirrel Total							1			1	0
Unid Turtle	scapula	R					1			1	0.21
Unid Turtle Total							1			1	0.21
Unid Vertebrate	cranium						6			6	0.42
	fragment						180	1		181	3.68
	longbone						5			5	0.29
	pelvis						1			1	0.1
	phalanx						2			2	0
Unid Vertebrate Total							194	1		195	4.49
Grand Total							233	1		234	8.74

Table 16. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4a, Center Course 2, Ritual Cache 1

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
E. Harvest Mouse	humerus	R					1			1	0
	mandible	R					1			1	0
E. Harvest Mouse Total							2			2	0
Hog/Pig	canine						1			1	1.53
Hog/Pig Total							1			1	1.53
House Mouse	humerus	L					1			1	0
	mandible	L					2			2	0.04
	radius	L					1			1	0
	ulna	L					1			1	0
House Mouse Total							5			5	0.04
Unid Deer Mouse	calcaneum						1			1	0
	humerus	R					1			1	0
Unid Deer Mouse Total							2			2	0
Unid Large Mammal	fragment						2			2	0.9
	rib						1			1	1.03
Unid Large Mammal Total							3			3	1.93
Unid Mammal	tooth						2			2	0.03
Unid Mammal Total							2			2	0.03
Unid Mouse/Rat	premolar/molar						7			7	0

Table 16. Mammalian Remains from Feature 4a, Center Course 2, Ritual Cache 1

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Mouse/Rat Total							7			7	0
Unid Rabbit	tibia	L	proximal	spiral			1			1	1.81
Unid Rabbit Total							1			1	1.81
Unid Rodent	mandible						1			1	0.02
Unid Rodent Total							1			1	0.02
Unid Rodent/Rabbit	incisor						10			10	0.16
Unid Rodent/Rabbit Total							10			10	0.16
Unid Small Mammal	longbone						1			1	0
	metapodial						1			1	0
	pelvis	L					2			2	0.33
							1			1	0
	tibia						1			1	0
			shaft				1			1	0.01
	vertebra						2			2	0
Unid Small Mammal Total							9			9	0.34
Unid Squirrel	calcaneum								1	1	0.08
	coccygeal vertebra						1			1	0.87
Unid Squirrel Total							1		1	2	0.95
Grand Total							44		1	45	6.81

Table 17. Avian Remains from Feature 4a, Center Course 2, Ritual Cache 1

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Bird	caudal vertebra						1			1	0.04
	eggshell						293	12		305	3.1
	fragment						12			12	0.98
	phalanx						1			1	0
	vertebra						2			2	0.25
Unid Bird Total							309	12		321	4.37
Grand Total							309	12		321	4.37

Table 18. Other Taxa from Feature 4a, Center Course 2, Ritual Cache 1

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Fish	fragment						1			1	0
Unid Fish Total							1			1	0
Unid Perch-like Fish	vertebra						3			3	0.02
Unid Perch-like Fish Total							3			3	0.02
Unid Univalve	fragment						27			27	0.15
Unid Univalve Total							27			27	0.15
Unid Venomous Snake	vertebra						5			5	0.04
Unid Venomous Snake Total							5			5	0.04
Unid Vertebrate	cranium						3			3	0.12
	fragment						284	4	3	291	3.09
	longbone						9			9	0.59
	vertebra						1			1	0
Unid Vertebrate Total							297	4	3	304	3.8
Grand Total							333	4	3	340	4.01

Table 19. All Remains from Feature 4b, Northwest Course 3, Ritual Cache 2

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
House Mouse	humerus	R					1			1	0.02
	mandible	R					1			1	0.01
	tibia	R					1			1	0
	ulna	R					1			1	0
House Mouse Total							4			4	0.03
Opossum	molar						1			1	0.04
Opossum Total							1			1	0.04
Unid Bird	eggshell						107	6		113	0.81
	flatbone						1			1	0.27
	fragment								3	3	0
Unid Bird Total							108	6	3	117	1.08
Unid Mammal	thoracic vertebra						1			1	0.35
Unid Mammal Total							1			1	0.35
Unid Mouse	molar						1			1	0
Unid Mouse Total							1			1	0
Unid Rabbit	premolar/molar						2			2	0.15
Unid Rabbit Total							2			2	0.15
Unid Rodent/Rabbit	incisor						3			3	0.16
Unid Rodent/Rabbit Total							3			3	0.16
Unid Small	mandible	R					1			1	0.35

Table 19. All Remains from Feature 4b, Northwest Course 3, Ritual Cache 2

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Mammal											
	rib						1			1	0
	scapula	R					1			1	0.05
							1			1	0
Unid Small Mammal Total							4			4	0.4
Unid Snake	vertebra						3			3	0.02
Unid Snake Total							3			3	0.02
Unid Squirrel	molar						1			1	0.01
Unid Squirrel Total							1			1	0.01
Unid Univalve	fragment						108			108	0.78
Unid Univalve Total							108			108	0.78
Unid Vertebrate	fragment						55	2		57	1.59
	longbone						3			3	0.28
	phalanx						3			3	0
Unid Vertebrate Total							61	2		63	1.87
Grand Total							297	8	3	308	4.89

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Cat	scapula	R					1			1	2.13
Cat Total							1			1	2.13
Domestic Cow	astragalus	L					1			1	20.52
	cervical vertebra			unid saw			1			1	33.9
	cranium			saw and cut			1			1	58.93
							1			1	8.86
	hyoid			spiral			2			2	9.87
							1			1	7.08
	incisor						2			2	5.85
	longbone								1	1	25
	lunar						1			1	10.57
	mandible	L					5			5	385.83
		R					2			2	191.88
				spiral and chop			1			1	83.01
	molar						1			1	9.13
	pelvis			spiral			1			1	17.17
							1			1	5.57
	premolar						1			1	10.75
	radius		distal				1			1	32.66
	rib		proximal				1			1	21.91
				hand saw			1			1	14.81
							1			1	35.92

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	ulna		proximal				1			1	6.29
Domestic Cow Total							27		1	28	995.51
Fox Squirrel	mandible	L					3			3	1.34
		R					3			3	1.7
Fox Squirrel Total							6			6	3.04
Hog/Pig	calcaneum						1			1	5.42
	canine						6			6	20.06
	femur	R					1			1	17.34
			distal and shaft	spiral and cut			1			1	
	humerus	L	distal	spiral			1			1	28.97
			distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	16.11
				spiral and chop			1			1	15.36
			shaft	spiral			3			3	74.64
			distal	saw and cut			1			1	3.14
			proximal and shaft	spiral and chop			1			1	8.71
				unid saw			1			1	4.83
			shaft				1			1	4.94
	incisor						29			29	41.69
	longbone						1			1	8.13

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	lumbar vertebra			unid saw			1			1	5.39
	mandible	L		chop			1			1	68.12
							3			3	65.23
							3		1	4	76.96
	maxilla	L					1			1	5.34
		R					3			3	80.81
							2			2	15.24
	metapodial						1			1	0.93
	molar						5			5	25.7
	pelvis						1			1	6.38
	premolar						7			7	8.26
	premolar/molar						5			5	3.95
	radius		shaft		carnivore	severe erosion	1			1	8.89
	rib						1			1	4.34
	scapula	L	proximal		rodent		1			1	20.48
		R					2			2	19.42
							1			1	9.4
	thoracic vertebra						1			1	4.39
	ulna	L	proximal	spiral	rodent		1			1	13.37
			proximal and shaft				1			1	23.01
Hog/Pig Total							91		1	92	714.95
Horse	molar						1			1	24.78
	os pedis						1			1	48.26
Horse Total							2			2	73.04

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Opossum	cranium						3			3	4.289
	femur	L			carnivore		1			1	1.13
	fibula	R					1			1	0.52
	mandible	L					2			2	6.01
		R					2			2	3.8
	rib						1			1	0.15
	scapula	R					1			1	1.49
Opossum Total							11			11	17.389
Raccoon	mandible	L					2			2	9.54
		R					1			1	8.96
	molar						1			1	0.52
Raccoon Total							4			4	19.02
Unid Artiodactyl	cubonavicular						1			1	2.03
	metapodial		shaft	spiral			1			1	1.28
							1			1	4.04
Unid Artiodactyl Total							3			3	7.35
Unid Deer Mouse	mandible	L					1			1	0
Unid Deer Mouse Total							1			1	0
Unid Large Mammal	cranium						6			6	37.3
	flatbone						4			4	8.77
	fragment			saw (band?)			1			1	1.74

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
				spiral			6			6	29.26
							29	1		30	67.5
	longbone						39	2		41	165.19
	lumbar vertebra						1			1	6.07
	mandible			unid saw			2			2	19.19
									1	1	2.11
	phalanx						1			1	3.12
	radius		proximal and shaft	spiral			1			1	6.71
	rib			chop			1			1	7.21
				hand saw			1			1	6.4
				spiral and chop			1			1	7.58
				unid saw			1			1	2.62
					carnivore	eroded	1			1	2.09
							2			2	1.1
	tooth						5			5	3.23
	vertebra						1			1	0.49
Unid Large Mammal Total							103	3	1	107	377.68
Unid Mammal	cranium						1			1	1.05
	fragment						3			3	3.54
	longbone						1			1	1.26
	rib						1			1	0.01

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Mammal Total							6			6	5.86
Unid Med Mammal	fragment						2			2	1.06
	incisor						3			3	0.09
	longbone						1			1	2.17
	lumbar vertebra						1			1	0.75
	pelvis						2			2	4.45
	premolar						1			1	0.15
	premolar/molar						1			1	1.14
	radius	L	proximal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.69
	scapula						1			1	1.75
	tibia						1			1	1.17
Unid Med Mammal Total							14			14	13.42
Unid Med-Large Mammal	cranium						1		2	3	2.26
	cuboid								1	1	0.43
	flatbone			unid saw and cut			1			1	3.72
							3			3	7.71
	fragment			cut		severe erosion	1			1	3.92
							1			1	1.39
				spiral			8			8	11.19
				unid saw			1			1	1.06

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
						severe erosion	4			4	10.33
							76	1	18	95	69.15
			shaft	spiral			4			4	4.43
	incisor						1			1	0.32
	longbone						51		3	54	135.34
	mandible						1			1	0.79
	phalanx						1			1	0.94
	rib			unid saw			1			1	0.4
	tooth						5			5	1.16
	tooth root								1	1	0.32
	ulna		shaft	unid saw			1			1	2.02
	vertebra						1			1	0.57
Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							162	1	25	188	257.45
Unid Rabbit	humerus	L	distal and shaft	spiral			2			2	1.53
		R					4			4	2.98
	mandible	R					3			3	2.81
	maxilla	R					1			1	0.76
	pelvis	L					1			1	1.24
							1			1	0.36
			ishium				1			1	0.38
	premaxilla	L					1			1	0.55
	radius	L	distal and shaft	spiral			2			2	0.9

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
			proximal and shaft				1			1	0.39
		R					7			7	2.34
	sacrum						1			1	0.71
	scapula	L	proximal				1			1	0.41
							4			4	2.06
		R					3			3	1.11
	tibia	R					1			1	0.95
			shaft	spiral			1			1	0.51
	ulna	L	proximal and shaft				5			5	1.79
							3			3	1.18
		R					5			5	1.56
Unid Rabbit Total							48			48	24.52
Unid Rodent/Rabbit	incisor						9			9	1.72
Unid Rodent/Rabbit Total							9			9	1.72
Unid Small Mammal	caudal vertebra								1	1	0
	cranium						10			10	3.31
	femur	L					2			2	0.54
			shaft		carnivore		1			1	0.3
		R					2			2	0.58
							1			1	0.17

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
			shaft		carnivore		2			2	3.27
	fibula						1			1	0.57
	fragment						1			1	0.01
	humerus		distal and shaft			severe erosion	1			1	0.48
	incisor						1			1	0.11
	longbone						6			6	1.1
	lumbar vertebra						2			2	0.41
	mandible						2			2	0.22
	metapodial						3			3	0.12
	pelvis	L					2			2	1.14
							3			3	1.33
	radius		shaft				2			2	0.46
	rib						3			3	0.04
	scapula						1			1	0.24
	tibia	L	proximal and shaft				1			1	0.46
							1			1	0.44
			shaft	spiral			1			1	0.49
							1			1	0.39
	tooth						1		1	2	0.05
	ulna		distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.22
							1			1	0.1
			shaft				1			1	0.57
Unid Small							54		2	56	17.12

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Mammal Total											
Unid Small-Medium Mammal	phalanx						1			1	0.19
Unid Small-Medium Mammal Total							1			1	0.19
Unid Squirrel	cranium						1			1	0.46
	femur	L	distal and shaft				1			1	0.91
			proximal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.52
		R					3			3	1.62
	humerus	L	proximal				1			1	0.49
			proximal and shaft				1			1	0.47
							3			3	1.72
		R					8			8	3.93
	mandible	L					9			9	3.99
		R					2			2	0.82
							2			2	1.53
	maxilla						1			1	0.13
	metapodial						2			2	0.57
	molar						3			3	0.05
	pelvis	L					2			2	0.6
		R					4			4	1.83
							1			1	0.31

Table 20. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	radius	L	proximal and shaft				1			1	0.16
							5			5	1.2
		R					5			5	1.17
	scapula	L					2			2	0.43
		R					1			1	0.33
	tibia	L	distal and shaft				3			3	1.21
			proximal and shaft				1			1	0.64
			shaft				1			1	0.56
		R					6	1		7	4.33
	ulna	L	proximal and shaft				1			1	0.29
							2			2	0.68
		R					3			3	0.75
Unid Squirrel Total							76	1		77	31.7
Grand Total							619	5	30	654	2562.09

Table 21. Avian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Chicken	carpometacarpus	R					1			1	0.51
	coracoid	L			unknown		1			1	3.4
		R					2			2	2.59
	dentary	R					1			1	0.23
	femur	R					1			1	2.61
	furculum						1			1	0.2
	humerus	L					1			1	1.9
		R					1			1	1.11
	tarsometatarsus	R					1			1	2.07
	ulna	R					1			1	2.46
Chicken Total							11			11	17.08
Great Horned Owl	tarsometatarsus	R					1			1	2.4
Great Horned Owl Total							1			1	2.4
Red-tailed Hawk	tarsometatarsus	R					1			1	0.29
Red-tailed Hawk Total							1			1	0.29
Turkey	tarsometatarsus	L	distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	1.88
Turkey Total							1			1	1.88
Unid Bird	articular						1			1	0.11
	carpometacarpus	R					1			1	0.47
	caudal vertebra						1			1	1.48
	coracoid	L	proximal				1			1	0.22
			proximal				1			1	0.33

Table 21. Avian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	eggshell						1932	72		2004	21.11
	femur	L					1			1	0.09
	first phalanx						3			3	1.02
	fragment						693			693	4.23
	furculum						2			2	0.41
	humerus						1			1	0.47
	longbone						16			16	8.08
	phalanx						19			19	4.07
	radius						1			1	0.12
	rib						8			8	1.37
	scapula	L					1			1	0.52
	sternum						6			6	3.4
	synsacrum	L					1			1	0.63
	tarsometatarsus	L	distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	0.41
							1			1	0.69
		R					1			1	1
			distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	1.59
						eroded	1			1	0.29
							1			1	0.32
						eroded	1			1	0.66
	thoracic vertebra						1			1	1.12
	tibiotarsus		distal and shaft				1			1	0.31
	ulna	R					1			1	0.76

Table 21. Avian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
			shaft	spiral			1			1	0.06
	vertebra						1			1	0.18
Unid Bird Total							2701	72		2773	55.52
Unid Crow/Raven	carpometacarpus	R					1			1	0.45
	phalanx						1			1	0.17
	tarsometatarsus	R					1			1	0.44
	ulna	R					1			1	0.6
Unid Crow/Raven Total							4			4	1.66
Unid Duck	radius	L					1			1	1.08
Unid Duck Total							1			1	1.08
Unid Hawk	tarsometatarsus	L	proximal and shaft				1			1	0.16
		R					1			1	0.17
Unid Hawk Total							2			2	0.33
Unid Waterfowl	radius	R					1			1	0.76
	scapula	R					1			1	0.44
	tibiotarsus	R					1			1	0.41
Unid Waterfowl Total							3			3	1.61
Unid Woodpecker	radius	R					1			1	0.06
	ulna	R					1			1	0.16
Unid							2			2	0.22

Table 21. Avian Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Woodpecker Total											
Grand Total							2727	72		2799	82.07

Table 22. Other Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Bivalve	fragment						56	4		60	356.36
	shell						17	2		19	609.64
Unid Bivalve Total							73	6		79	966
Unid Fish	dorsal spine						2			2	0
	fragment						108			108	0.63
	operculum						1			1	0.03
	rib						903			903	1.03
	vertebra						6		1	7	0.06
Unid Fish Total							1020		1	1021	1.75
Unid Frog/Toad	humerus		shaft				1			1	0.1
	pelvis	R					1			1	0.1
Unid Frog/Toad Total							2			2	0.2
Unid Perch-like Fish	vertebra						8			8	0.04
Unid Perch-like Fish Total							8			8	0.04
Unid Turtle	carapace						1			1	0.79
	vertebra						1			1	0.41
Unid Turtle Total							2			2	1.2
Unid Univalve	fragment						20			20	0.08
Unid Univalve Total							20			20	0.08
Unid Vertebrate	atlas						1			1	0
	cranium						18			18	4.94

Table 22. Other Remains from Feature 5, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	flatbone							1		1	2.74
	fragment			spiral			5			5	3.21
						severe erosion	5			5	2
							667	25	47	739	70.71
	longbone						67	2	1	70	26.77
	phalanx						24		1	25	6.33
	rib						3			3	0.17
	vertebra						3			3	0.17
Unid Vertebrate Total							793	28	49	870	117.04
Grand Total							1918	34	50	2002	1086.31

Table 23. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Hog/Pig	canine						1			1	5.89
	incisor						1			1	0.97
	premolar						1			1	2.3
	rib			unid saw			1			1	21.42
	scapula	L	proximal	spiral, unid saw, cut			1			1	9.97
Hog/Pig Total							5			5	40.55
Unid Large Mammal	fragment			spiral			2			2	5.45
							4			4	2.87
	longbone						1			1	10.22
	rib						1			1	0.64
	tooth						1			1	0.79
Unid Large Mammal Total							9			9	19.97
Unid Med-Large Mammal	flatbone						1			1	0.65
	fragment			hand saw			1			1	1.01
				spiral			5			5	6.92
							1		3	4	2.44
	longbone						2			2	2.4
	rib						1			1	0.54
Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							11		3	14	13.96
Unid Rabbit	scapula	L	proximal				1			1	0.09

Table 23. Mammalian Remains from Feature 5, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	ulna	R					1			1	0.43
Unid Rabbit Total							2			2	0.52
Unid Squirrel	radius	L	proximal and shaft				1			1	0.14
Unid Squirrel Total							1			1	0.14
White-tailed Deer	incisor	R					1			1	0.48
White-tailed Deer Total							1			1	0.48
Grand Total							29		3	32	75.62

Table 24. Avian Remains from Feature 5, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Bird	eggshell						15			15	0.1
	fragment						3			3	0.01
	humerus	R					1			1	0.3
Unid Bird Total							19			19	0.41
Unid Crow/Raven	carpometacarpus	R					1			1	0.37
Unid Crow/Raven Total							1			1	0.37
Grand Total							20			20	0.78

Table 25. Other Remains from Feature 5, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Bivalve	fragment						37	1		38	81.7
Unid Bivalve Total							37	1		38	81.7
Unid Fish	fragment						1			1	0.01
	rib						5			5	0
Unid Fish Total							6			6	0.01
Unid Frog/Toad	longbone						1			1	0.09
Unid Frog/Toad Total							1			1	0.09
Unid Vertebrate	cranium						2			2	0.16
	fragment			spiral			2			2	1.11
							17	5	3	25	2.41
	longbone						1			1	0.62
	phalanx						3	1		4	0.71
Unid Vertebrate Total							25	6	3	34	5.01
Grand Total							69	7	3	79	86.81

Table 26. All Remains from Feature 8, Layer A

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Domestic Cow	cranium							1		1	26.33
Domestic Cow Total								1		1	26.33
Unid Bird	eggshell						2	9		11	0.28
Unid Bird Total							2	9		11	0.28
Unid Large Mammal	cranium							3		3	2.96
Unid Large Mammal Total								3		3	2.96
Unid Vertebrate	fragment						8			8	0.25
	rib						1			1	0.01
Unid Vertebrate Total							9			9	0.26
Grand Total							11	13		24	29.83

Table 27. All Remains from Feature 10, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Domestic Cow	metapodial		proximal	meat saw			1			1	12.67
Domestic Cow Total							1			1	12.67
Unid Bird	eggshell						102	18	2	122	1.16
	sternum							1		1	0.36
	ulna		proximal					1		1	0.41
Unid Bird Total							102	20	2	124	1.93
Unid Fish	vertebra						1		1	2	0
Unid Fish Total							1		1	2	0
Unid Large Mammal	longbone						1			1	2.79
	vertebra			saw (meat?)			1			1	8.33
Unid Large Mammal Total							2			2	11.12
Unid Med-Large Mammal	canine								1	1	0.6
	fragment							1		1	3.32
	tooth						1			1	0.04
Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							1	1	1	3	3.96
Unid Rabbit	humerus	R					1			1	0.88
	scapula	R					1			1	0.19
Unid Rabbit Total							2			2	1.07
Unid Small Mammal	pelvis	R					1			1	0.48

Table 27. All Remains from Feature 10, Layer B

Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Unid Small Mammal Total							1			1	0.48
Unid Squirrel	ulna	L	proximal and shaft				1			1	0.16
Unid Squirrel Total							1			1	0.16
Unid Univalve	fragment						2			2	0
Unid Univalve Total							2			2	0
Unid Vertebrate	fragment						9	10	10	29	2.93
	longbone						3	1	1	5	2.06
	phalanx						1	1		2	0.4
Unid Vertebrate Total							13	12	11	36	5.39
Grand Total							126	33	15	174	36.78

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
STP 1120/1000, Strat II	Bivalvia	Unid Bivalve	fragment						1			1	0.88
		Unid Bivalve Total							1			1	0.88
	Bivalvia Total								1			1	0.88
STP 1120/1000, Strat II Total									1			1	0.88
STP 183/590, Strat II	Mammalia	Hog/Pig	canine						1			1	1.45
		Hog/Pig Total							1			1	1.45
		Unid Large Mammal	carpal/tarsal						1			1	4.48
		Unid Large Mammal Total							1			1	4.48
	Mammalia Total								2			2	5.93
STP 183/590, Strat II Total									2			2	5.93
TU 005/008, Strat II (under	Mammalia	Unid Rat	premolar/molar						1			1	0

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
foundation, artifacts under rock)													
		Unid Rat Total							1			1	0
	Mammalia Total								1			1	0
	Gastropoda	Unid Univalve	fragment						2			2	0.03
		Unid Univalve Total							2			2	0.03
	Gastropoda Total								2			2	0.03
	Aves	Unid Bird	eggshell						4			4	0
		Unid Bird Total							4			4	0
	Aves Total								4			4	0
	Unidentifiable	Unid Vertebrate	fragment						10	2		12	0.33
			longbone						1			1	0.02
		Unid Vertebrate Total							11	2		13	0.35
	Unidentifiable Total								11	2		13	0.35
TU 005/008, Strat II (under									18	2		20	0.38

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
foundation, artifacts under rock) Total													
TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation)	Mammalia	Unid Squirrel	humerus		distal and shaft					1		1	0.49
		Unid Squirrel Total								1		1	0.49
	Mammalia Total									1		1	0.49
	Aves	Unid Bird	flatbone							1		1	0.33
			fragment								2	2	0.13
			longbone						4			4	0.54
		Unid Bird Total							4	1	2	7	1
	Aves Total								4	1	2	7	1
	Unidentifiable	Unid Vertebrate	fragment						1			1	0
		Unid Vertebrate Total							1			1	0
	Unidentifiable Total								1			1	0
TU 005/008, Strat II (under foundation)									5	2	2	9	1.49

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Total													
TU 008, Strat II	Mammalia	Hog/Pig	humerus	L	distal and shaft		rodent		1			1	7.18
		Hog/Pig Total							1			1	7.18
	Mammalia Total								1			1	7.18
TU 008, Strat II Total									1			1	7.18
TU 020, Strat II	Mammalia	Cat	metapodial	R					1			1	0.47
		Cat Total							1			1	0.47
		Raccoon	calcaneum	R					1			1	1.32
			talus						1			1	0.68
		Raccoon Total							2			2	2
		Unid Med Mammal	lumbar vertebra						1			1	0.83
		Unid Med Mammal Total							1			1	0.83
		Unid Med-Large Mammal	fragment				rodent		1			1	1.46
		Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							1			1	1.46

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
		Unid Rabbit	cranium	R					1			1	0.26
			radius	L			rodent		1			1	0.35
		Unid Rabbit Total							2			2	0.61
		Unid Small Mammal	femur	L	proximal				1			1	0.19
			ulna		shaft				1			1	0.14
		Unid Small Mammal Total							2			2	0.33
		Unid Squirrel	pelvis	R					1			1	0.56
		Unid Squirrel Total							1			1	0.56
	Mammalia Total								10			10	6.26
	Aves	Unid Bird	eggshell						1			1	0.13
			fragment						1			1	0.25
			rib						1			1	0.08
			tarsometatarsus	R					1			1	0.07
		Unid Bird Total							4			4	0.53
	Aves Total								4			4	0.53
	Unidentifiable	Unid	cranium						2			2	0.06

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
		Vertebrate											
			fragment						6			6	0.73
			longbone						1			1	0.33
			phalanx						1			1	0.14
			rib						1			1	0.07
		Unid Vertebrate Total							11			11	1.33
	Unidentifiable Total								11			11	1.33
TU 020, Strat II Total									25			25	8.12
TU 021, Strat II (under foundation)	Mammalia	Hog/Pig	canine						1			1	0.84
		Hog/Pig Total							1			1	0.84
		Unid Med Mammal	cervical vertebra						1			1	0.23
		Unid Med Mammal Total							1			1	0.23
		Unid Small Mammal	longbone						1			1	0.14
		Unid Small Mammal Total							1			1	0.14

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	Mammalia Total								3			3	1.21
TU 021, Strat II (under foundation) Total									3			3	1.21
TU 022/108, Strat II (under foundation)	Mammalia	Unid Squirrel	femur						1			1	1.33
		Unid Squirrel Total							1			1	1.33
	Mammalia Total								1			1	1.33
TU 022/108, Strat II (under foundation) Total									1			1	1.33
TU 028, Strat II	Aves	Unid Bird	eggshell						14			14	0.13
		Unid Bird Total							14			14	0.13
	Aves Total								14			14	0.13
	Unidentifiable	Unid Vertebrate	fragment						1			1	0.08
		Unid Vertebrate Total							1			1	0.08

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	Unidentifiable Total								1			1	0.08
TU 028, Strat II Total									15			15	0.21
TU 043, Strat II	Mammalia	Unid Squirrel	humerus	L	shaft		carnivore		1			1	0.3
		Unid Squirrel Total							1			1	0.3
	Mammalia Total								1			1	0.3
	Aves	Turkey	tarsometatarsus	L	distal and shaft	spiral			1			1	2.37
		Turkey Total							1			1	2.37
	Aves Total								1			1	2.37
TU 043, Strat II Total									2			2	2.67
TU 045, Strat II	Mammalia	Unid Large Mammal	fragment							1		1	1.1
		Unid Large Mammal Total								1		1	1.1
	Mammalia Total									1		1	1.1
TU 045, Strat II Total										1		1	1.1

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
TU 048, Strat II	Mammalia	Domestic Cow	mandible	R					1			1	43.91
		Domestic Cow Total							1			1	43.91
	Mammalia Total								1			1	43.91
TU 048, Strat II Total									1			1	43.91
TU 049, Strat II	Mammalia	Hog/Pig	premolar						1			1	2.52
		Hog/Pig Total							1			1	2.52
		Unid Rabbit	mandible	R					1			1	1.14
		Unid Rabbit Total							1			1	1.14
	Mammalia Total								2			2	3.66
	Aves	Chicken	cranium						1			1	1.31
		Chicken Total							1			1	1.31
	Aves Total								1			1	1.31
	Unidentifiable	Unid Vertebrate	fragment						1			1	0.17
		Unid Vertebrate Total							1			1	0.17
	Unidentifiable								1			1	0.17

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	Total												
TU 049, Strat II Total									4			4	5.14
TU 049/052, Strat II (under foundation)	Mammalia	Unid Rabbit	humerus	R					1			1	0.46
		Unid Rabbit Total							1			1	0.46
	Mammalia Total								1			1	0.46
	Unidentifiable	Unid Vertebrate	fragment					severe erosion	1			1	0.18
			phalanx						1			1	0.21
		Unid Vertebrate Total							2			2	0.39
	Unidentifiable Total								2			2	0.39
TU 049/052, Strat II (under foundation) Total									3			3	0.85
TU 051, Strat III	Mammalia	Unid Rabbit	tibia		shaft				1			1	0.73
		Unid Rabbit Total							1			1	0.73

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
	Mammalia Total								1			1	0.73
	Actinopterygii	Unid Fish							1			1	0.2
		Unid Fish Total							1			1	0.2
	Actinopterygii Total								1			1	0.2
TU 051, Strat III Total									2			2	0.93
TU 056, Strat II	Actinopterygii	Unid Fish	fragment						1			1	0
			vertebra						1			1	0.01
		Unid Fish Total							2			2	0.01
	Actinopterygii Total								2			2	0.01
	Aves	Unid Bird	eggshell						21	1		22	0.23
		Unid Bird Total							21	1		22	0.23
	Aves Total								21	1		22	0.23
TU 056, Strat II Total									23	1		24	0.24
TU 058, Strat II	Mammalia	House Mouse	scapula	L					1			1	0.01
			ulna	R					2			2	0
		House Mouse Total							3			3	0.01

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
		Unid Rabbit	mandible	L					1			1	0.47
		Unid Rabbit Total							1			1	0.47
		Unid Small Mammal	lumbar vertebra						1			1	0.01
		Unid Small Mammal Total							1			1	0.01
	Mammalia Total								5			5	0.49
	Gastropoda	Unid Univalve	fragment						6			6	0
		Unid Univalve Total							6			6	0
	Gastropoda Total								6			6	0
	Actinopterygii	Unid Fish	fragment						1			1	0
			vertebra						1	1		2	0
		Unid Fish Total							2	1		3	0
	Actinopterygii Total								2	1		3	0
	Amphibia	Unid Frog/Toad	longbone						1			1	0.01

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
		Unid Frog/Toad Total							1			1	0.01
	Amphibia Total								1			1	0.01
	Aves	Unid Bird	eggshell						92	8		100	2.21
			fragment						1			1	0.12
			phalanx							1		1	0.03
		Unid Bird Total							93	9		102	2.36
	Aves Total								93	9		102	2.36
	Unidentifiable	Unid Vertebrate	cranium						1			1	0.1
			fragment						63	4	6	73	0.44
			rib						1			1	0.03
		Unid Vertebrate Total							65	4	6	75	0.57
	Unidentifiable Total								65	4	6	75	0.57
TU 058, Strat II Total									172	14	6	192	3.43
TU 060, Strat II	Aves	Unid Bird	eggshell						1			1	0.03
		Unid Bird Total							1			1	0.03
	Aves Total								1			1	0.03
TU 060,									1			1	0.03

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Strat II Total													
TU 061, Strat III	Anthozoa	Coral	fragment						1			1	0.58
		Coral Total							1			1	0.58
	Anthozoa Total								1			1	0.58
TU 061, Strat III Total									1			1	0.58
TU 076, Strat II	Mammalia	Unid Large Mammal	longbone						1			1	2.63
		Unid Large Mammal Total							1			1	2.63
	Mammalia Total								1			1	2.63
TU 076, Strat II Total									1			1	2.63
TU 088, Strat I	Mammalia	Hog/Pig	tooth						1			1	0.49
		Hog/Pig Total							1			1	0.49
	Mammalia Total								1			1	0.49
TU 088, Strat I Total									1			1	0.49
TU 090, Strat II	Mammalia	Unid Mammal	fragment						1			1	0

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
		Unid Mammal Total							1			1	0
	Mammalia Total								1			1	0
TU 090, Strat II Total									1			1	0
TU 099, Strat I	Bivalvia	Unid Bivalve	fragment						2			2	0.79
		Unid Bivalve Total							2			2	0.79
	Bivalvia Total								2			2	0.79
TU 099, Strat I Total									2			2	0.79
TU 108, Strat II	Mammalia	Unid Med-Large Mammal	fragment						1			1	0.96
		Unid Med-Large Mammal Total							1			1	0.96
	Mammalia Total								1			1	0.96
TU 108, Strat II Total									1			1	0.96
TU 116, Strat I	Mammalia	Unid Med-Large Mammal	fragment			spiral					1	1	1.24
		Unid Med-									1	1	1.24

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
		Large Mammal Total											
	Mammalia Total										1	1	1.24
TU 116, Strat I Total											1	1	1.24
TU 118, Fill	Mammalia	Horse	premolar/molar						1			1	5.68
		Horse Total							1			1	5.68
	Mammalia Total								1			1	5.68
	Unidentifiable	Unid Vertebrate	fragment						2			2	1.16
		Unid Vertebrate Total							2			2	1.16
	Unidentifiable Total								2			2	1.16
TU 118, Fill Total									3			3	6.84
TU 126, Strat II	Unidentifiable	Unid Vertebrate	fragment								1	1	0.29
		Unid Vertebrate Total									1	1	0.29
	Unidentifiable Total										1	1	0.29
TU 126, Strat II Total											1	1	0.29

Table 28. All Remains from Shovel Tests and Test Units

Provenience Information	Class/Phylum	Common Name	Element	Side (L/R)	Portion	Butchery	Gnaw	Erosion/Root Etching	Unmodified NISP	Burned NISP	Calcined NISP	Total NISP	Weight (g)
Grand Total									289	20	10	319	98.85

APPENDIX G:

ARCHAEBOTANICAL REPORT

Archaeobotany of the Jackson Homestead (18MO609) Montgomery County, Maryland

Prepared by
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URS Corporation

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeobotanical analysis was conducted on 151 samples from the Jackson Homestead – Locus C at site 18MO609. The analysis involved data recovered from flotation and excavated contexts. The majority of the samples collected from excavated contexts were charred wood, but nutshell and large seeds, such as peach pits, were also present. An additional 31 artifacts with wood components were examined to identify the taxa. The methods are detailed below, followed by a summary of the results of flotation, and a discussion of the archaeobotanical analysis.

2.0 METHODS

The primary goal of flotation is to recover floral and faunal remains, as well as small artifacts, that would otherwise be lost through traditional excavation methods (i.e., using 6.35-mm [¼-in] hardware cloth to screen excavated soils). The main goal of the site 18MO609 flotation was to recover subsistence data, primarily botanical food remains, which would help answer research questions. One of the challenges with the assemblage was handling the abundance of charred wood created when the house burned. The methods used for flotation, sorting, and identification are detailed below.

2.1 Flotation

Five-liter volumetric flotation samples were taken from feature and other contexts. In total, 45 flotation samples were collected from the house area. For the burn layers (Feature 2), 16 5-liter samples were collected from 13 TUs. Additional 5-liter samples were collected from within the house as appropriate, e.g., from select natural strata underlying the burn layer (n=5), and from other features located within the house, such as Feature 4 (n=7), Feature 8 (n=1), and Feature (n=10). Smaller grab samples (n=6) were taken from the Feature 3 foundation around artifacts that appeared to be in situ, such as a grooved axe that was built into the foundation wall.

Flotation was conducted using manual system similar to that described in Pearsall (1989:20-23). Flotation samples were measured in liters and processed 2 liters at a time. An 11.4-liter) plastic bucket was filled three-quarters full of water, and the 2-liter sample matrix added to the bucket of water. The matrix was gently agitated to encourage the macroplant and other small remains to float to the surface. This light fraction was slowly poured out of the bucket into a colander lined with a fine-weave synthetic cloth square (georgette or chiffon). The bucket was topped off with water, the matrix agitated again, and the light fraction poured off. This procedure was repeated (usually five or six times) until there was no remaining light fraction. The sediment left in the bottom of the bucket, i.e., the heavy fraction, was poured into a separate colander lined with cloth. The bucket was then refilled with water, and the remaining part of the flotation sample was processed as described above. Once the entire sample was floated, the light and heavy fractions were rinsed with clean water to remove accumulated sediments. The ends of the cloth squares were gathered and tied with a rubber band to form bundles. Tags were affixed to the rubber band and labeled with the site number, feature number, sample number, and light or heavy fraction. The bundles were placed on 6.35-mm (¼-in) mesh screen to facilitate drying.

2.2 Sorting and Identification

Once the bundles were dry, the samples were sorted. Heavy fractions were sorted by laboratory technicians, who removed all artifacts, faunal, and botanical material, package them separately, and set them aside for additional analysis and cataloguing. Heavy fractions were split into size

grades to facilitate sorting using 6.35- and 2.00-mm (0.25- and 0.079-in) geological sieves. Size grading allows for more efficient sorting because it is easier to sort and identify similar-sized materials (Pearsall 1989:110). Sorting was conducted with a magnifying lamp, with all cultural material removed from the 6.35- and 2.00-mm (0.25- and 0.079-in) splits; technicians scanned the less than 2.00-mm (0.079-in) split and removed faunal material and any botanical material that looked like seeds or nutshell. Due to the extremely high quantity of charred wood from the Feature 2 samples, no wood smaller than 2.00 mm (0.079 in) was removed from the heavy fractions.

The faunal material was sent to New South Associates, Inc., for analysis and the botanical material was set aside for analysis by the URS archaeobotanist. All other artifacts were removed for cataloguing and integrated with the rest of the assemblage.

Before being sorted by the archaeobotanist, light fractions were weighed and their weight was recorded on a standardized form. Light fractions were weighed to the nearest 0.01 g (0.0004 oz), then divided into four size grades to facilitate sorting, using 2- and 1-mm (0.08- and 0.04-in) and 500-micrometer (µm; 0.02-in) sieves and a catch pan for the less than 500-µm (0.02-in) split. Equipment used in the analysis included a trinocular, stereo-zoom microscope, fiber optic lamp, geological sieves, forceps, small paintbrushes, and dental picks. Light fractions were sorted under low (10-40x) magnification. Both charred and non-charred macroplant remains were removed, sorted by taxon, counted, and weighed. For many of the seeds, weights were less than the minimum (0.01 g) recorded by the electronic balance. In these instances, a weight of 0.01 g (0.0004 oz) was used since it was not expected to bias the analysis.

All taxa were identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible (i.e., family, genus, or species). Taxa that could not be identified to genus or species with 100 percent confidence were preceded with "cf." following Pearsall (1989:149). Macroplant remains categorized as "unidentified" include specimens that could not be identified with certainty, such as: seed fragments or those seeds lacking a seed coat (testa); distorted or degraded specimens; seeds with no correlates in reference sources or the comparative collection; and any wood, nut, or seed remains that did not retain diagnostic morphological traits. Modern reference comparative collections were used to identify macroplant remains; reference texts (Hoadley 1990; Martin and Barkley 1961; Montgomery 1977; Panshin and de Zeeuw 1970; Young and Young 1992) and online databases (e.g., USDA, NRCS 2010) were also consulted to aid in identification. All plant nomenclature follows USDA, NRCS (2010) conventions.

Macroplant remains were classified into five main groups – seed, nut, wood, miscellaneous, and unidentified. Seed includes the broad category of reproductive parts (e.g., achene or caryopsis), as well as the "true" seed (i.e., includes the fertilized ovule, endosperm or cotyledon, and testa; Harris and Harris 2001). Seeds were further classified into six subgroups: crop (e.g., wheat); fleshy fruit (e.g., blackberry); herbaceous–edible/medicinal (e.g., purslane); herbaceous–medicinal (e.g., jimsonweed); herbaceous–weed/grass/sedge (e.g., goosegrass); shrub/tree (e.g., tuliptree); and unidentified. Nut includes only those hard-shelled, one-seeded fruits, such as hickory and other tree nuts.

The wood category includes the xylem portion of a tree (i.e., sapwood and heartwood), as this contains the diagnostic traits for determining taxonomic affiliation. The bark, cambium, phloem, and pith do not possess distinctive characteristics that would allow them to be placed within a taxonomic group. Since there was an enormous quantity of charred wood recovered from the

18MO609 flotation samples, a sub-sampling strategy was employed to allow for characterization of the wood assemblage without having to analyze every wood fragment. For each flotation sample, a minimum of 20 fragments of wood were chosen for identification. With samples that contained less than 20 fragments, all fragments larger than 2.00 mm (0.08 in) were examined and an attempt made to identify them. A variety of shapes and sizes were selected for identification to allow for differential burning and fragmentation of different species of wood. If fragments were selected that were unidentifiable, additional pieces were selected until 20 fragments were identified.

Miscellaneous includes plant parts, such as stems, twigs, bark, or cone fragments. Unidentified is a broad group of charred remains that includes amorphous char and unidentifiable plant parts. Amorphous char includes extractives (organic components, e.g., gum, resin, oils, alkaloids) that typically form between 2 and 30 percent of wood volume (Core et al. 1979:30, 175; Panshin and de Zeeuw 1970:72). The unidentifiable plant parts could represent wood, bark, stems, leaves, or other plant parts; however, the objects were so extensively charred that their original character was obscured and they could not be reliably identified.

3.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM FLOTATION AND EXCAVATED CONTEXTS

Feature matrix samples were collected for processing through flotation. Macroplant samples also were collected from excavated contexts for identification; these consisted primarily of wood samples, but also included nutshell and seed fragments. This section summarizes the results from flotation and excavated contexts.

3.1 Flotation Contexts

Forty-five flotation samples were collected and processed from Structure A contexts; no samples were collected from contexts outside of the house (Table 1). In total, 201.5 liters of feature or soil matrix were floated. Contexts sampled for flotation within Structure A include Features 2, 3, 4, and 5, and Stratum II located below Feature 2 on the parlor side. Six grab samples taken from areas that were thought to be intact Feature 3 contexts; five of these were later determined to be either Feature 2 matrix mixed in with Feature 3 foundation collapse, or from Stratum II soils underneath Feature 3. Only one context, the prehistoric grooved axe built into the foundation wall, was determined to be in situ and part of Feature 3; one flotation sample was collected from this location.

Table 1. Flotation Contexts

Provenience	Number of Flotation Samples	Total Soil Volume (liters)
Feature 2	20	91.5
Feature 3	1	0.5
Feature 4	5	31.5
Feature 4a	1	4
Feature 4b	1	2.5
Feature 5	10	42.0
Feature 8	1	3.0
Feature 10	1	5.0
Stratum II (below Feature 2)	5	21.5
Total	**45**	**201.5**

Sorting of both light and heavy fractions was completed for all samples. The Feature 2 samples were very high in carbonized wood fragments ranging in size from over 2 mm to less than 500 µm. Over 295.75 g of carbonized wood fragments (> 2 mm) were recovered from the 201.5 liters of flotation matrix, with an average density of 1.47 g per liter. The Feature 2 samples also contained a high quantity of rootlets, land snails, insect fragments (including larvae and egg casings), and two types of fungus; all are presumed to be modern intrusive elements. Insects noted in the samples include ants, termites, woodlice ("pillbugs"), beetles (adults and larvae), earthworms, and a variety of arthropods. The other feature samples contained varying amounts of insect fragments.

Two types of fungus were noted in the flotation samples (primarily in the Feature 2 samples). The first was sclerotia, a common constituent of flotation samples. Sclerotia are dormant resting bodies of fungus, such as those of *Cenococcum graniforme*, and typically consist of a dense, compact mass of hyphae that serves as a food reserve (New Brunswick Museum 2011). Sclerotia are found associated with tree roots of many conifers and deciduous trees. They are small, black spherical bodies, ranging in size from 0.5–4 mm. The surface of the sclerotium is smooth or slightly textured and the interior can be solid or hollow. Sclerotia do not appear to have archaeological significance, as they have been recovered from samples worldwide spanning both prehistory and history. Their presence in the Jackson homestead flotation samples compares well with the wood species noted on the site during the data recovery investigations.

The second fungus that was noted was a type of mycelium that consisted of spores and a mass of hyphae (thread-like, branching structures). Mycelia are the reproductive parts of fungus. The mycelia were noted covering charred wood from every flotation sample from Feature 2. Mycelia are important constituents in terrestrial ecosystems and they play a pivotal role in the decomposition of plant material (Australian National Botanic Gardens 2011). The mycelia do not appear to be culturally relevant. Their presence in the Feature 2 samples is likely due to the nutrients provided by the carbonized wood; indeed, the mycelia were prolific in the samples and have had the undesired consequence of promoting decomposition of the charred wood into minute, unidentifiable fragments.

In total, 83,082 artifacts and ecofacts were recovered from flotation and include faunal and floral remains as well as a variety of historic artifacts (Table 2). All cultural material recovered from flotation was subject to analysis; the faunal remains were submitted to New South Associates, and the artifacts and floral remains were analyzed in-house. The historic artifacts and faunal analysis results are presented in the preceding sub-sections. The results of the archaeobotanical analysis are presented below.

The 68,963 floral group remains from flotation include a variety of macroplant remains (Table 3). The assemblage is dominated by wood and seed remains; the wood remains include the sample of fragments greater than 2 mm. The flotation remains are discussed in detail in the Results of Archaeobotanical Analysis section below.

Table 2. Artifacts from Flotation

Group	Count
Activities	349
Architectural	501
Arms	56
Clothing	255
Faunal	12,010
Floral	68,963
Furniture	23
Kitchen	161
Miscellaneous	750
Personal	11
Tobacco	3
Total	**83,082**

Table 3. Summary of Macroplant Remains from Flotation Contexts

Provenience		Count				Total
		Nutshell	Seed	Wood	Misc./ Unid.	
Structure A	Feature 2	313	13,818	9,810	321	24,262
	Feature 4	50	844	2,333	2,226	5,453
	Feature 4a	19	125	884	11	1,039
	Feature 4b	1	8,811	1,083	970	10,865
	Feature 5	24	4,699	18,361	1,540	24,624
	Feature 8		98	26	928	1,052
	Feature 10	83	382	426	24	915
	Stratum II	2	422	314	15	753
Total		**492**	**29,199**	**33,237**	**6,035**	**68,963**

3.2 Excavated Contexts

In total, 992 macroplant remains were recovered from 106 excavated contexts (Table 4). The remains include primarily wood and nutshell fragments; the counts for wood are for the total sample regardless of size. The seeds and nutshell included black walnut and peach pits. The wood samples included a variety of structural and possible furniture fragments. The excavated remains are discussed further with the flotation remains in the Results of Archaeobotanical Analysis section below.

Table 4. Summary of Macroplant Remains from Excavated Contexts

Provenience		Count				Total
		Nutshell	Seed	Wood	Misc./ Unid.	
Structure A	Feature 1			3		3
	Feature 2	128	18	587	1	734
	Feature 4	22		41		63
	Feature 4a	1				1
	Feature 5	6	1	104		111
	Feature 10	15	1	45	1	62
	Stratum II	7		2		9
	TU 132, Fill			1		1
Structure B	TU 69, Stratum I			5		5
Structure C	TU 130, Stratum I			3		3
Total		**179**	**20**	**791**	**2**	**992**

4.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ANALYSIS

For the purposes of analysis, the macroplant remains from flotation and excavated contexts have been combined; in addition, the light and heavy fraction data have been combined for convenience. Appendix A presents raw counts of seeds and nutshell, as well as raw counts and weights of wood recovered from the light and heavy fractions. This section presents a discussion of the macroplant remains recovered, a description of the plants and their uses, and ends with a summary of plants represented by artifacts (e.g., salve jars, medicine bottles).

The macroplant assemblage includes 69,995 remains (68,963 from flotation and 992 from excavated contexts) and represents 43.54 percent of the total artifact. Wood fragments comprise 48.42 percent of the assemblage, followed by seeds (41.77 percent), miscellaneous or unidentified remains (8.85 percent), and nutshells (0.96 percent; Table 5, Figure 1).

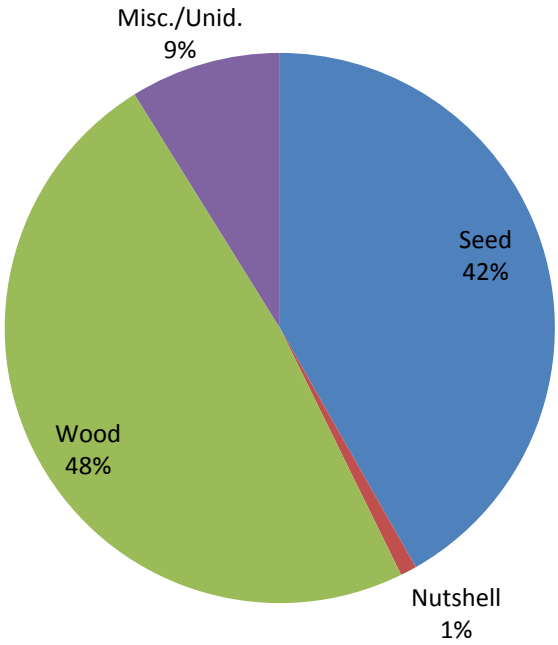
Table 5. Macroplant Assemblage Summary

Group	Count			Total	Percentage
	Charred	Uncharred	Partially Charred		
Seeds	830	28,380	9	29,219	41.77
Nutshells	599	40	32	671	0.96
Wood	33,777	25	75	33,877	48.42
Miscellaneous/unidentified	6,188			6,188	8.85
Total	**41,394**	**28,445**	**116**	**69,955**	**100.00**

The macroplant remains include charred, uncharred, and partially charred specimens, with more than 59 percent of the assemblage comprised of charred remains. Uncharred seeds from archaeological assemblages are generally considered to be modern and intrusive, and therefore are typically discounted from analysis (Keepax 1977; Lopinot and Brussell 1982; Miller 1989; Minnis 1981; Pearsall 1989). In the eastern United States, where soils tend to be acidic, fragile

seeds have little chance of surviving unless charred; charring alters the chemical composition of plant remains and renders them less susceptible to decay. On historic sites, however, uncharred seeds can survive, especially when recovered from sealed contexts (e.g., McKnight 2007; Raymer 2006). In the case of the Jackson homestead, the acidity of the soil deposits may have been ameliorated by the volume of charred plant material; wood ash can raise the pH of soil, making it more neutral or alkaline, thereby creating conditions more conducive to the preservation of uncharred remains.

Figure 1. Distribution of Macroplant Remains



The uncharred seeds from the assemblage most certainly represent both cultural and natural sources, and differentiating between the two was problematic for some of the species identified. A few species were recovered from almost every flotation context and represent modern intrusions into the feature matrix, while other species were recovered from fewer contexts but may still represent modern intrusions. The presence of charred, uncharred, and partially charred remains of some species suggests they are contemporaneous with the house occupation and do not represent incidental inclusion.

4.1 Macroplant Remains

Seventy-eight plant taxa were identified; 20 were identified to the species level, 45 to the genus level, and 13 to the family level. The archaeobotanical assemblage includes a variety of food, medicinal, non-food, and structural remains that grew in the region; these represent plants that were available locally. Table 6 presents a summary of the seed and nut taxa identified including their seasonality, habitat, and uses.

The total weight of the wood (greater than 2 mm) was 1,411.24 g: 1,270.25 g for charred wood, 113.55 g for partially charred wood, and 27.44 g for uncharred wood fragments. The overall wood weight density was high, averaging 7.0 g per liter of floated matrix. The seed count density was also high at 145 seeds per liter of floated soil, while the nutshell density was low at

Table 6. Plant Use, Seasonality, and Habitat

Common Name	Latin Name	Useable Parts	Use				Seasonality	Habitat
			F	M	O	R		
Nut								
Beech family	Fagaceae	Nut meat	X	X	X		Summer–autumn	Woodlands, yards
Black walnut	*Juglans nigra*	Nut meat, oil	X	X			Late summer–autumn	Woodlands, yards
Hickory	*Carya* spp.	Nut meat	X	X			Late summer–autumn	Woodlands, yards
Crop								
Gourd family	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit, seeds	X	X			Summer–autumn	Fields, disturbed areas, gardens
Maize	*Zea mays*	Kernel	X	X	X		Early summer–early autumn	Agricultural fields, gardens
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	Kernel	X				Summer	Agricultural fields
Fleshy Fruit								
Blackberry	*Rubus* spp.	Fruit, leaves, shoots	X	X	X		Summer	Forest edge, disturbed areas, gardens
Blueberry	*Vaccinium* spp.	Fruit	X	X			Summer	Woodlands, stream banks, bogs, thickets, gardens
Cherry	*Prunus* spp.	Fruit	X	X	X		Summer	Woodlands, orchards, yards
Chokeberry	*Photinia* spp.	Fruit	X				Late summer–autumn	Thickets
Chokecherry	*Prunus virginiana*	Fruit	X	X	X		Summer	Woodlands, open places, yards
Elderberry	*Sambucus* spp.	Fruit, flowers	X	X	X		Late summer–autumn	Alluvial woods, stream banks, thickets, yards
Grape	*Vitis* spp.	Fruit, young leaves, sap	X	X			Summer–autumn	Woodlands, disturbed areas, gardens
Groundcherry	*Physalis* spp.	Fruit	X	X			Late summer–autumn	Fields, woodlands, clearings, disturbed areas
Hackberry	*Celtis* spp.	Fruit	X	X			Summer–autumn	Woodlands, open places
Mulberry	*Morus* spp.	Fruit	X	X	X		Summer	Rich and fertile soils, yards
Peach	*Prunus persica*	Fruit	X	X	X		Summer–autumn	Orchards, yards
Pear	*Pyrus* spp.	Fruit	X				Autumn	Woodlands, thickets, yards
Plum	*Prunus* spp.	Fruit	X	X	X		Early summer–autumn	Woodlands, thickets, sandy coastal areas, yards
Strawberry	*Fragaria* spp.	Fruit	X	X			Late spring–summer	Moist woodlands, fields, gardens
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.	Fruit	X	X			Summer–autumn	Woodlands, disturbed areas

Common Name	Latin Name	Useable Parts	Use				Seasonality	Habitat
			F	M	O	R		
Herbaceous – edible/ medicinal								
American Pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*	Early shoots, leaves, fruit	X	X		X	Early spring–autumn	Disturbed areas, fields, gardens
Bean family*	Fabaceae	Seeds, leaves	X	X			Spring–autumn	Woodlands, fields, disturbed areas
Chenopodium/ Amaranth	*Chenopodium* spp./ *Amaranthus* spp.	Seeds, leaves	X	X			Summer–early winter	Disturbed areas, gardens
Dock/Sorrel	*Rumex* spp.	Leaves	X	X			Spring–autumn	Disturbed areas, gardens
Early Yellowrocket	*Barbarea verna*	Leaves	X	X			Spring-early winter	Disturbed areas, gardens
Garden Orache	*Atriplex hortensis*	Leaves	X	X			Spring–autumn	Disturbed areas, gardens
Knotweed/ Smartweed	*Polygonum* spp.	Leaves, shoots, seeds	X	X			Late spring–early winter	Disturbed areas, fields, gardens
Lettuce	*Lactuca* spp.	Leaves	X	X			Spring–autumn	Disturbed areas, gardens
Mustard family*	Brassicaceae	Seeds, leaves, oil	X	X	X		Spring–autumn	Woodlands, fields, gardens, disturbed areas
Pepperweed	*Lepidium* spp.	Leaves, seeds	X	X	X		Spring–summer	Disturbed areas, fields, gardens
Purslane	*Portulaca* spp.	Seeds, leaves, stems	X	X			Summer	Disturbed areas, gardens
Sunflower	*Helianthus* spp.	Seeds, flower buds, tubers	X	X	X		Early summer–autumn	Disturbed areas, fields, gardens
Woodsorrel	*Oxalis* spp.	Leaves, flowers	X	X	X		Spring–autumn	Woodlands, disturbed areas
Herbaceous – medicinal								
Buttercup	*Ranunculus* spp.	Leaves, stems, roots		X	X		Spring–summer	Fields, meadows
Catchfly	*Silene* spp.	Young shoots and leaves	X	X	X		Early spring	Disturbed areas, fields
Clammyweed	*Polanisia dodecandra*	Whole plant		X			Spring–autumn	Sandy areas near water, disturbed areas
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera* spp.	Berries, nectar, leaves, flowers	X	X	X		Spring–autumn	Woodlands, thickets, disturbed areas, yards
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	Seeds, leaves		X	X	X	Spring–autumn	Disturbed areas, gardens
Nightshade family*	Solanaceae	Seeds, leaves, fruit	X	X	X		Spring–autumn	Fields, disturbed areas, gardens
Ragweed	*Ambrosia* spp.	Leaves		X			Spring–autumn	Fields, disturbed areas
St. Johnswort	*Hypericum* spp.	Flowers, leaves, seeds		X			Spring–autumn	Fields, disturbed areas
Threeseed mercury	*Acalypha* spp.	Whole plant		X	X		Summer–autumn	Woodlands, thickets

Common Name	Latin Name	Useable Parts	Use				Seasonality	Habitat
			F	M	O	R		
Her baceous – weeds/ grasses/ sedges								
Bristlegrass	*Setaria* spp.	stem			X		Spring–autumn	Cultivated fields, disturbed areas
Bulrush	*Scirpus* spp.	stem/leaves			X		Spring–autumn	Wetlands, marshes, swamps, bogs, streams, ponds, woodlands, thickets
Canadian milkvetch	*Astragalus canadensis*	none					Spring–autumn	Woodlands, thickets, stream banks, disturbed areas
Crowngrass	*Paspalum* spp.	none					Spring–autumn	Woodlands, fields, wetlands, sandy and rocky soils, coastal areas, stream banks, disturbed areas
Goosegrass	*Eleusine* spp.	none					Spring–autumn	Fields, disturbed areas, yards
Grass family*	Poaceae	stem/seeds			X		Spring–autumn	Wetlands, fields, woodlands, disturbed areas, yards
Green carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	possibly the leaves		X			Spring–autumn	Cultivated fields, disturbed areas, yards
Hogwort	*Croton capitatus*	none					Spring–autumn	Dry, rocky soils
Lovegrass	*Eragrostis* spp.	none/possible ornamental			X		Spring–autumn	Woodlands, cultivated fields, wetlands, sandy and rocky shores, disturbed areas, yards
Panicgrass	*Panicum* spp.	stem/seeds	X	X	X		Spring–autumn	Woodlands, thickets, open fields, wetlands, coastal areas, disturbed areas, yards
Sedge family*	Cyperaceae	stem/leaves/seeds			X		Spring–autumn	Wetlands, fields, woodlands, disturbed areas, yards
Spikerush	*Eleocharis* spp.	stem/leaves		X	X		Spring–autumn	Wetlands, marshes, swamps, bogs, streams, ponds
Shrubs/Trees								
Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Root bark, seeds		X	X	X	Summer–autumn	Woodlands, yards
Pine family	Pinaceae				X		Year-round	Woodlands, yards
Silktree	*Albizia julibrissin*				X		Spring–autumn	Yards, disturbed areas
Spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*	Leaves, berries, bark	X	X	X		Summer–early autumn	Moist areas, yards
Tuliptree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Leaves, bark		X	X		Year-round	Woodlands, yards

*Note: too many species within the family to enumerate uses; different species used for food, medicine, ornament, or utilitarian objects;
F=food, M=medicine, O=ornamental plant or utilitarian use, R=ritual

3.3 nutshell fragments per liter of floated soil. The high density of wood is not surprising given the majority represent charred wood structural fragments. The high seed density is due in part to intrusive modern specimens such as tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) seeds. If the modern intrusive species (n=12,820) are eliminated, the count density stands at 81 seeds per liter of floated soil matrix, which is high. Overall, preservation was excellent.

The total weight of the wood (greater than 2 mm) was 1,411.24 g: 1,270.25 g for charred wood, 113.55 g for partially charred wood, and 27.44 g for uncharred wood fragments. The overall wood weight density was high, averaging 7.0 g per liter of floated matrix. The seed count density was also high at 145 seeds per liter of floated soil, while the nutshell density was low at 3.3 nutshell fragments per liter of floated soil. The high density of wood is not surprising given the majority represent charred wood structural fragments. The high seed density is due in part to intrusive modern specimens such as tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) seeds. If the modern intrusive species (n=12,820) are eliminated, the count density stands at 81 seeds per liter of floated soil matrix, which is high. Overall, preservation was excellent.

4.1.1 Seed

In total 29,219 seeds and were recovered; 59 plant taxa are represented in the seed assemblage (Table 7). The seed assemblage includes 830 charred, 9 partially charred, and 28,380 uncharred seeds. For convenience, the taxa were grouped according to the following categories: crops; fleshy fruit; herbaceous–edible/medicinal; herbaceous–medicinal; herbaceous–weed/grass/sedge; nuts; shrub/tree; and unidentified. The highest percentages of seeds fall within the fleshy fruit (51.59 percent) and shrub/tree (44.04 percent) sub-groups (Figure 2); the shrub/tree category includes 12,862 tuliptree seeds and samara, most of which are modern intrusive into the assemblage.

The crops include maize (corn), wheat, and one charred seed from the gourd family. The gourd family fragment could represent the seed of a squash, melon, or cucumber, all of which could be found in late nineteenth and early twentieth century gardens. The charred wheat kernels were recovered from the area of a pie safe located on the south wall of the parlor. Several charred granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius*) fragments were also recovered from this same context, suggesting the pie safe was used to store whole grains.

The fleshy fruits include domesticated varieties (e.g., peach and pear) and numerous plants that were either cultivated or grew in the wild (e.g., blueberry, grape, and strawberry). These plants could have been grown in a garden, collected from the fields and woods, or purchased from local markets, or any combination thereof. The herbaceous sub-groups include a variety of plants that were obtained in a similar fashion as the fruits. Many of the herbaceous remains represent species that were used as potherbs (e.g., American pokeweed, garden orache, and sorrel). It is likely that many of the food remains from the Jackson homestead represent garden-grown or gathered wild plants, with some foods purchased from the market. A number of plants were identified in the herbaceous group that were not used for food but appear to have medicinal, and possibly ritual, uses (e.g., jimsonweed and St. Johnswort).

Seasonality spans the early spring through the early winter, with different species producing useable parts (e.g., fruit, leaves, or seeds) at different times of the year. Some of the seed remains represent canned, dried, or otherwise preserved foods and medicines. Some of the foods, such as wheat, could be stored into the winter, while others needed to be consumed right

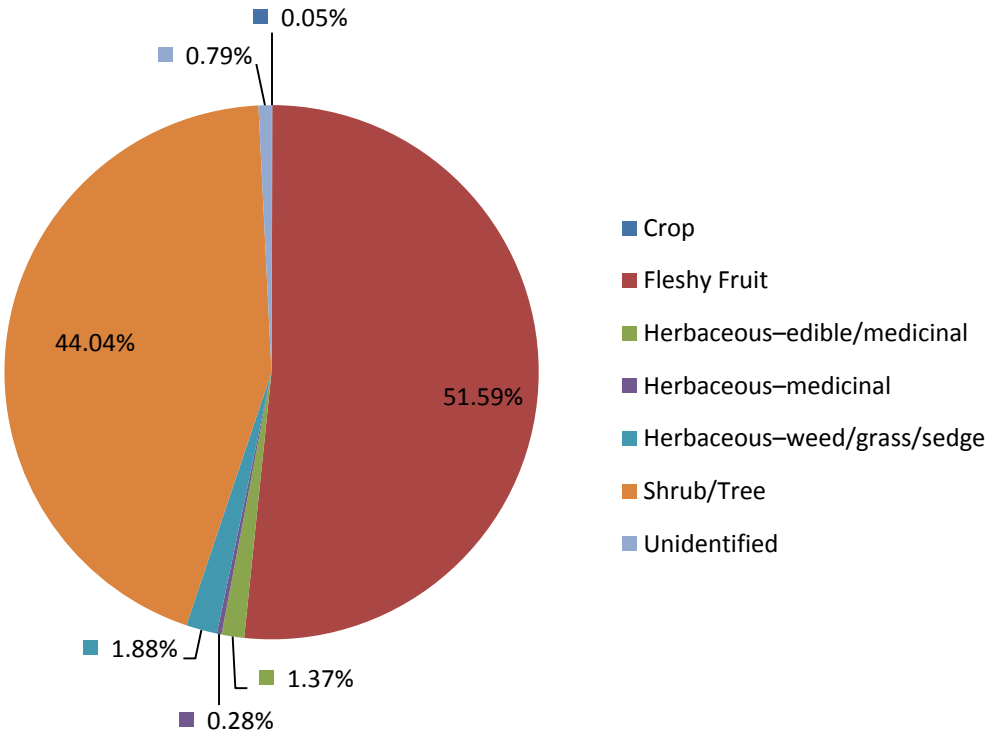
away or preserved in some manner. For example, the berries represent both freshly consumed plants as well as those made into preserves or baked into pies.

Table 7. Seed Summary

Sub-Group	Taxon	Count	Subtotal Percentage
Crop	Maize cob	2	
	Maize cupule	3	
	Maize kernel	2	
	Wheat	5	
	cf. Gourd family	1	
	cf. Maize	2	
Crop Subtotal		**15**	**0.05**
Fleshy Fruit	Blackberry	4,076	
	Blueberry	1	
	Cherry	35	
	Chokeberry	1	
	Chokecherry	1	
	Elderberry	47	
	Grape	240	
	Groundcherry	3	
	Hackberry	1	
	Mulberry	1	
	Peach	12	
	Pear	1	
	Plum	7	
	Strawberry	348	
	Sumac	6	
	cf. Blackberry	2	
	cf. Grape	1	
Fleshy Fruit Subtotal		**15,074**	**51.59**
Herbaceous – edible/medicinal	American pokeweed	10,291	
	Bean family	10	
	Chenopodium/amaranth	296	
	Dock/sorrel	3	
	Early yellowrocket	1	
	Garden orache	2	
	Knotweed family	14	
	Knotweed/smartweed	21	
	Lettuce	1	
	Mustard family	1	
	Purslane	29	
	Sunflower	2	
	Woodsorrel	18	
	cf. Pepperweed	1	
	cf. Sheep sorrel	1	

Sub-Group	Taxon	Count	Subtotal Percentage
Herbaceous – Edible/Medicinal Subtotal		**400**	**1.37**
Herbaceous – medicinal	Buttercup	2	
	Catchfly	1	
	Clammyweed	1	
	Honeysuckle	14	
Herbaceous – medicinal	Jimsonweed	33	
	Nightshade family	25	
	St. Johnswort	2	
	Threeseed mercury	24	
	cf. Honeysuckle	1	
	cf. Ragweed	2	
Herbaceous — Medicinal Subtotal		**83**	**0.28**
Herbaceous – weed/grass/sedge	Bristlegrass	8	
	Bulrush	2	
	Canadian milkvetch	2	
	Crowngrass	1	
	Goosegrass	5	
	Grass family	58	
	Green carpetweed	439	
	Hogwort	1	
	Lovegrass	1	
	Panicgrass	2	
	Sedge family	1	
	Spikerush	2	
	cf. Crowngrass	1	
	cf. Grass family	3	
Herbaceous – Weed/Grass/Sedge Subtotal		**548**	**1.88**
Shrub/Tree	Dogwood	1	
	Silk tree	2	
	Spicebush	1	
	Tuliptree cone fragment	3	
	Tuliptree samara	2,435	
	Tuliptree seed	10,424	
	cf. Pine Family	2	
Shrub/Tree Subtotal		**12,868**	**44.04**
Unidentified Seeds		**231**	**0.79**
Seed Total		**29,219**	**100.00**

Figure 2. Seed Assemblage



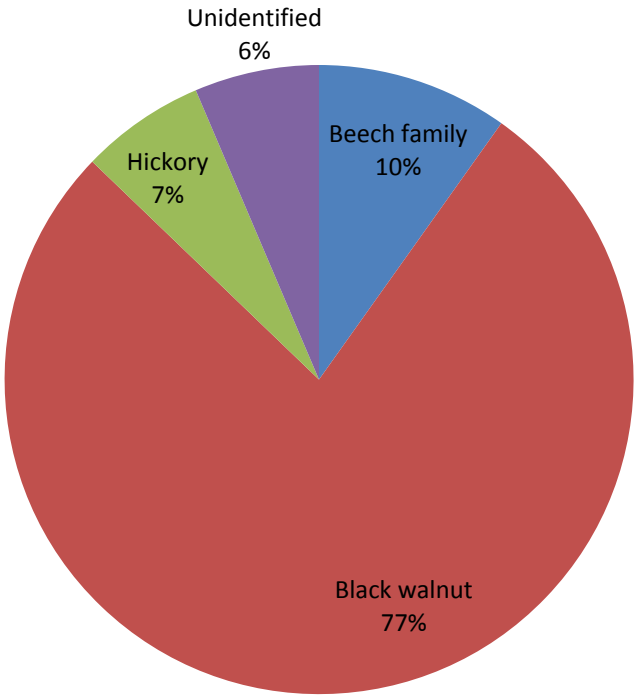
4.1.2 Nut

In total, 671 nutshell fragments were recovered and include three taxa (Table 8). Roughly 77 percent of the assemblage is black walnut (Figure 3). The assemblage includes 599 charred, 32 partially charred, and 40 uncharred nutshell fragments. All of the nuts were edible and were probably gathered by the family from trees in the garden and yard or from wooded areas on the property. The species represented by the nut assemblage also had medicinal and utilitarian uses. For example, black walnut shell was used as dye, and the bark of the tree was used in medicinal preparations. The nuts would have been gathered in the late summer into autumn; some would have been processed right away (e.g., black walnut), while others (e.g., hickory) could have been stored in the cellar for later consumption during the winter.

Table 8. Nut Summary

Taxon	Count	Percentage
Beech family	66	9.84
Black walnut	519	77.34
Hickory	43	6.41
Unidentified	43	6.41
Total	**671**	**100.00**

Figure 3. Nut Assemblage



4.1.3 Wood

In total, 33,877 wood fragments were recovered and include 21 taxa (Table 9). The wood assemblage includes 33,777 charred, 75 partially charred, and 25 uncharred fragments. The wood counts in Table 136 primarily represent sample counts. Of the 33,877 total fragments, 33,121 were from flotation contexts and 756 were from excavated contexts. Due to the high volume of wood fragments from the flotation samples, identifications were made on a subsample of 20 fragments for each flotation context (n=1,125 analyzed). For the wood from excavated contexts, identifications were made on the 756 fragments.

There were some differences noted between the two datasets. For example, taxa identified from the excavated, but not flotation, contexts include beech, cedar, cherry, and larch. Beech and cherry were widely used for furniture and other household items. Cedar was used for many purposes, including storage boxes and fence posts, while larch was often used in building structures because of its strong, decay-resistant properties. Taxa identified from flotation, but not excavated, contexts include black walnut, blackgum, hickory, magnolia family (magnolia or tuliptree), sycamore, and walnut family (hickory or walnut). Hickory and walnut were used in building, as well as furniture and household items; the remaining taxa were primarily used for furniture and household items.

Table 9. Wood Summary

Taxon	Count		Total Count	Total Percentage
	Excavated Contexts	Flotation		
American chestnut	342	528	870	2.57
Basswood	4	2	6	0.02
Beech	1		1	0.00
Black walnut		1	1	0.00
Blackgum		4	4	0.01
Cedar	38		38	0.11
Cherry	3		3	0.01
Common persimmon	1	1	2	0.01
Hickory		1	1	0.01
Larch	1		1	0.01
Magnolia family		1	1	0.01
Maple	15	15	30	0.09
Oak – red oak group	1	8	9	0.03
Oak – white oak group	1	6	7	0.02
Pine	27	11	38	0.11
Pine – southern yellow pine group	90	84	174	0.51
Pine – cf. southern yellow pine group	1		1	0.00
Pine family	116	113	229	0.68
Sycamore		2	2	0.01
Tuliptree	1	1	2	0.01
Walnut family		1	1	0.00
Willow family	48	16	64	0.19
cf. American chestnut		3	3	0.01
cf. Basswood	1		1	0.01
cf. Cherry	2		2	0.01
Conifer	13	39	52	0.15
Deciduous	3		3	0.01
Deciduous – diffuse porous	38	7	45	0.13
Deciduous – ring porous	5	13	18	0.05
Unidentified	4	268	272	0.80
Unanalyzed		31,996	31,996	94.45
Total	**756**	**33,121**	**33,877**	**100.03***

*Note: Due to rounding, the total percentage does not add up to 100

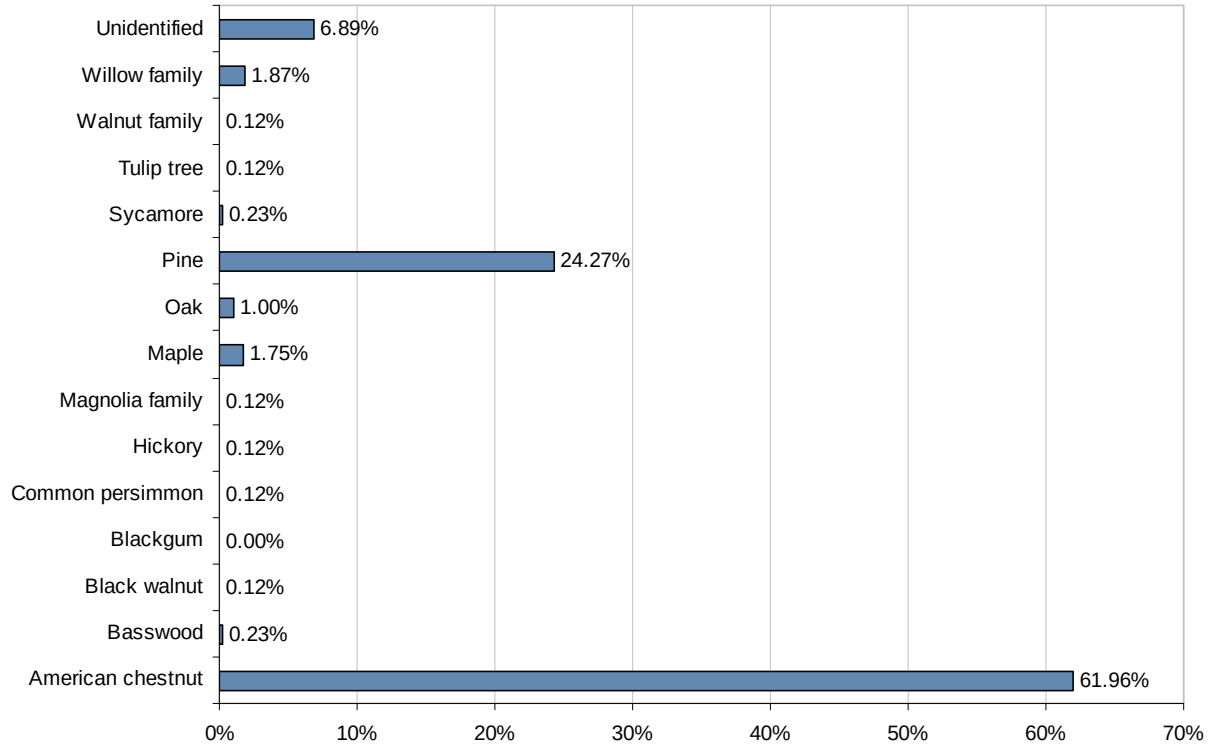
Since the wood from excavated contexts produced an uneven bias in the relative proportions of taxa identified, only percentages of identified wood taxa from flotation contexts were calculated (Table 10, Figure 4). American chestnut and pine, including pine family, pine, and southern yellow pine, dominate the assemblage at 61.96 and 24.27 percent, respectively. The American chestnut represents structural wood that was used to build the parlor addition. This wood was popular for building during the late nineteenth and into the very early twentieth century. The pine represents a mix of structural elements, such as floorboards, and wood used for furniture, interior finishes, or household objects.

Table 10. Identified Wood Taxa from Flotation

Taxon	Count	Percentage
American chestnut	531	61.96
Basswood	2	0.23
Black walnut	1	0.12
Blackgum	4	0.47
Common persimmon	1	0.12
Hickory	1	0.12
Magnolia family	1	0.12
Maple	15	1.75
Oak – red oak group	8	0.93
Oak – white oak group	6	0.70
Pine	208	24.27
Sycamore	2	0.23
Tuliptree	1	0.12
Walnut family	1	0.12
Willow family	16	1.87
Conifer	39	4.55
Deciduous – diffuse porous	7	0.82
Deciduous – ring porous	13	1.52
Total	**857**	**100.02***

*Note: Due to rounding, the total percentage does not add up to 100

Figure 4. Wood Assemblage



4.1.4 Miscellaneous and Unidentified

A number of miscellaneous and unidentifiable remains were recovered (Table 11). These include a large quantity of amorphous char (n=5,740) associated with the burned structure. The unidentified floral category (n=290) includes plant material that was burned and fused to the extent that the constituent parts were no longer identifiable. This category also includes a small number of remains that were not identifiable due to the lack of modern correlates in the comparative collection and reference texts.

Table 11. Miscellaneous and Unidentified Remains from Flotation

Material	Count
Amorphous char	5,740
Bark	130
Monocot stem	3
Plant stalk or stem	1
Possible bud scale	2
Possible gymnosperm cone scale	1
Twig	21
Unidentified floral	290
Total	**6,188**

4.2 Plant Taxa and Their Uses

This section includes a discussion of the plant taxa recovered from the site and focuses on the documented historic uses of the plants, with the implicit understanding that the plants may have additional uses with African Americans that are not documented here. In addition, many of the plant taxa recovered from the site may have associations with West African-derived spiritual practices. These are noted in the discussion below where possible; however, it is worth noting that spiritual practices can be conducted in an ad-hoc fashion and that normal, everyday objects can take on meanings that may not be apparent in the archaeological record. Every attempt is made here to address potential or documented spiritual uses of plants, but the discussion should not be considered exhaustive.

The seeds and nut remains have been grouped according to type and/or economic importance: nuts; crops; fleshy fruit; herbaceous–edible/medicinal; herbaceous–medicinal; herbaceous–weeds/grasses/sedges; and shrub/tree. Since various parts of a plant were used for different purposes, the groupings should not be considered mutually exclusive. A discussion of the wood taxa follows the discussion of the nut and seed taxa. This section ends with a discussion of plant taxa that were used on-site but are represented archaeologically by ointment jars, glass bottles, and other containers. While no archaeobotanical evidence was recovered for these plants (e.g., arnica from arnica salve or sarsaparilla from soda bottles), they are part of the ethnobotanical record and therefore are included as part of the discussion.

4.2.1 Nut and Seed Taxa

Forty-eight taxa were identified as edible and/or medicinal and 12 taxa appear to have no food or medicinal value. A discussion of the species represented by nutshell fragments is followed by a discussion of the taxa represented by the seed remains recovered from the site. The discussions include a description of the food uses a medicinal uses where applicable. It is clear from

perusing the literature that early colonists learned of the medicinal value of plants from Native American groups and that this knowledge persisted throughout the historic period.

4.2.1.1 Nuts

Nuts from the beech (Fagaceae) and walnut (Juglandaceae) families were recovered from the site. These families represent a variety of native and non-native shade-bearing trees. Ubiquitous in the wild, most of the species in this family were also popular ornamental and shade trees.

4.2.1.1.1 Beech Family (Fagaceae)

Nutshell from the beech family was recovered from the site. Due to their condition, fragmentary nature, and time constraints, the nutshell fragments could not be reliably separated by genus. The fragments could represent acorn (*Quercus* spp.), beech (*Fagus* spp.), or hazelnut (*Corylus* spp.), all of which are edible. The beech family includes approximately five genera and 375 species of wide geographic distribution (Britton and Brown 1970). These taxa grow in the wild, although some species, such as the pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*) have been cultivated since the 18th century. Other species, such as the American beech (*F. grandifolia*), were used in yards for ornament, shade, or for their nuts.

Acorns

Acorns are the fruit of the oak tree (*Quercus* spp.); there are approximately 220 species of oak native to the northern hemisphere with over 30 species native to North America (Britton and Brown 1970). Twenty-three species of oak grow in Maryland, and include 22 native species and one species introduced from Europe (USDA, NRCS 2010). Oak thrives in a variety of geographical settings; the acorns produced by the trees ripen accordingly, between September and November. All oaks yield acorns, ovoid fruit encased in a thin, hard shell seated in a cap (Britton and Brown 1970).

Acorns contain tannin which must be removed before the nuts can be consumed; acorns from red oaks have higher tannin content than those from white oaks. A typical method for removing tannin involves soaking the nut meats in several batches of water over a period of days. The acorn can be eaten raw or cooked; dried acorns can be ground into meal, combined with flour, and used to make muffins, bread, cupcakes, and flapjacks (Angier 1980a; Crellin and Philpott 1990; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). Angier (1980a) note that ground acorn was mixed with cornmeal and formed into cakes that were baked. Acorns could be roasted and ground and used as a coffee substitute (Angier 1980a; Crellin and Philpott 1990).

Stearns (1801) notes acorns from the live oak (*Q. virginiana*) were sweet tasting. Although Stearns (1801) does not specifically mention the use of acorns as a food source in American culture, he does note that Native Americans expressed oil from the acorns and used it to cook hominy and rice. Rafinesque (1828) mentions that the nuts were suitable for eating and that they tasted like chestnuts. He also notes that the acorn could be eaten raw or roasted, and that some species were used to produce oil. Porcher (1869) only mentions acorns of the live oak as being edible, while Carter (1888:101) notes “fruit in most cases edible” for all oak species. Ward (1911:13) discusses acorns’ importance as an occasional food source for cattle and that they were not commonly consumed by humans except as an emergency food source. Hedrick (1919) notes acorn nut meats were edible and that oil was expressed from nut meats.

Medicinal uses of acorns are not common in the historical literature; instead, the bark and leaves appear to have been preferred (see Wood sub-section). Rafinesque (1828:255) noted that the

nuts and the cups were used in "spasmodic cough, asthma, chronic hysteria, amenorrhea, rheumatism." Felter and Lloyd (1905:1619) noted that roasted acorns "were formerly used to check *hemorrhage*, and to cure *scrofula* [a skin disease cause by a bacterial infection] and *indigestion*." Crellin and Philpott (1990) also note the use of acorns to treat scrofula. Powdered acorns were mixed with water and used to treat diarrhea (Angier 1980b).

Beechnuts

Ten species of beech grow in the northern hemisphere; two species of beech are found in Maryland, one native (*F. grandifolia*) and one introduced from Europe (*F. sylvatica*; eFloras.org 2010; USDA, NRCS 2010). Both species yield edible beech nuts which ripen in September to October (Angier 2008a; Britton and Brown 1970). Beech nuts are enclosed in a small, spiny husk that contains 2–3 nuts (Peterson 1977). The nuts can be eaten raw or cooked, although the raw nuts contain saponin which can be toxic to humans (Duke 2001). Beech nuts have a variety of uses: the roasted nuts can be ground and used as flour or as a coffee substitute, and oil can be pressed from the raw nuts (Hedrick 1919; Pancher 1869; Peterson 1977). The nuts were a popular food supply for hogs in the nineteenth century (Erichsen-Brown 1979; Pancher 1869). Henderson (1890:150) notes "in early ages the nuts of the Beech-tree were used as food," but does not acknowledge them as an important food item in the late nineteenth century. Ward (1911:54) notes several varieties were grown in the U.S. and that the "kernels are very tender and sweet flavored."

Beech nuts were used in few medicinal preparations; as with oak, the bark and leaves appear to have been more widely used as medicine. The expressed oil from the nuts reportedly had anthelmintic (i.e., expels parasitic worms) properties (Foster and Duke 1990; Stearns 1801). Angier (1980b:22) notes the nuts were believed "to ease kidney pain."

Hazelnuts

Seven species of hazelnut grow in the northern hemisphere; two species (*C. americana* and *C. cornuta*) are native to North America and grow in Maryland (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Both species yield edible nuts; the nut of the American hazelnut (*C. americana*) ripens in July–September while the nuts from the beaked hazelnut (*C. cornuta*) ripen in August–September (Britton and Brown 1970; Petrides 1986). The nuts are encased in leafy husks (Peterson 1977). Bailey (1909:382) mentions that several species were imported to the U.S. and were "maintained in gardens throughout the New England and the Middle Atlantic states," but that hazelnut trees were not widely cultivated due to a fungus that could infect the trees and kill them.

Hazelnuts can be stored into the winter if placed in sealed containers and stored in a cool, dry place (Bailey 1909; Pancher 1869). Ward (1911:236) notes the common hazelnut is sweeter than the beaked hazelnut, but indicates "it is too small to be of much commercial value" and that the imported European varieties are preferable for consumption. Hedrick (1919:7) mentions the "species bears well-flavored nuts but they are smaller and thicker shelled than the European hazel."

Hazelnuts can be eaten raw or roasted and are typically eaten whole, roasted and ground into flour, or used in baked goods and candy (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977). In addition, oil was expressed from the nuts (Pancher 1869). In one early account of hazelnuts, it was noted "the kernels of these nuts, though commonly eaten, are hard to digest, and consequently bad for the

stomach. Sometimes they produce the head-ach [sic] in some constitutions" (Stearns 1801:177). Hazelnuts appear to have few medicinal uses; the nuts, or oil from the nuts, were noted to have diuretic, anthelmintic, and pain-relieving properties, and were used to treat nephritis, toothaches, and coughs (Carter 1888; Erichsen-Brown 1979; Pancher 1869; Rafinesque 1828).

4.2.1.1.2 Walnut Family (Juglandaceae)

Nutshell from black walnuts and hickory were recovered from the site. Britton and Brown (1970) indicate there are six genera and about 35 species in this family; more recent revisions indicate there are four genera and 45 species worldwide (USDA, NRCS 2010).

Black walnut (J. nigra)

Britton and Brown (1970) note eight species of walnut in the northern hemisphere with five species native to North America. Two of these native species (*J. nigra* and *J. cinerea*) grow in Maryland; only the black walnut was identified on the site. The black walnut was highly prized for its nuts and its wood. The nut is large and spherical and encased in a "thick, green, fleshy husk" (Peterson 1977:188). The shell of the nut is hard and corrugated; removing the edible part from the shell can be difficult. The nuts ripen October–November (Britton and Brown 1970; Peterson 1977).

The nutmeat is sweet and can be eaten raw or cooked; the nuts are used in candy, flour, baked goods, salads, and also are expressed for oil (Britton and Brown 1970; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). The oils in the nut can turn rancid quickly, so the gathered nuts must be de-husked and either processed or stored in a cool, dry place. Oil was extracted by placing the nuts in boiling water and skimming the oil from the top (Angier 1980b). Rafinesque (1828:233) notes that the young nuts were pickled in vinegar and eaten, although he refers to this as "styptic, unwholesome."

Black walnuts had a variety of utilitarian and medicinal uses; the husks were used to make brown or black dye and the oil from the nuts was used by painters and in lamps (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Crellin and Philpott (1990:447) note the black walnut was the least popular of the walnut species for medicinal use; butternut (*J. cinerea*) and the English walnut (*J. regia*) were preferred over the black walnut.

The nut meat, oil, and husk appear to have been used to treat a variety of ailments including: convulsive cough; cramp; bilious colic; ringworm; tetter, a generic term for various skin diseases characterized by itching and eruptions, such as eczema or psoriasis; and other skin afflictions such as carbuncles, ulcers, and boils (Angier 1980b; Crellin and Philpott 1990; Erichsen-Brown 1979; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). In addition, the green nuts, husks, and oil were considered to have anthelmintic, antisyphilitic, sudorific, and laxative properties (Angier 1980b; Crellin and Philpott 1990; Erichsen-Brown 1979; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). The treatments were delivered in tonic, tincture, or salve form; Angier (1980b), Crellin and Philpott (1990), and Erichsen-Brown (1979) discuss various ways to prepare the medicines. Porcher (1869:359) notes that a piece of lint dipped in the nut oil was a treatment for toothaches. Felter and Lloyd (1905:1207) discuss a walnut lotion made from the extract of green walnut shells and distilled water used to treat "enlargement of the tonsils."

Hickory (Carya spp.)

Britton and Brown (1970) state there are 15 species of hickory in North America; more recent accountings indicate there are over 20 species, some of them hybridized from native species

(USDA, NRCS 2010). Nine species of hickory grow in Maryland, including the much-prized pecan (*C. illinoinensis*). Hickory trees grow in a variety of habitats, and the nuts therefore ripen at different times between September and November. Many hickory species have edible nuts; however, some species produce bitter nuts that are not edible (e.g., *C. glabra* and *C. cordiformis*). The nuts are small, with some species having thick-walled husks and shells, and others having thin-walled husks and shells; in all species, the nutshell is hard and smooth.

Nuts can be eaten raw or cooked, and are good in baked goods, candy, and snacks (Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). Oil can be processed from the nut meats in the same way as black walnut. Unlike the black walnut, unshelled hickory nuts can be stored for consumption in the winter. Medicinal uses of hickory nuts are not widely documented in the historic literature; it appears that the bark and leaves of the tree were valued for their medicinal properties. Carter (1888) notes that hickory nutshell has astringent properties.

4.2.1.2 Crops

Several seeds were identified belonging to foods grown as crops; two of these, maize and wheat, are in the grass family. The third is a seed fragment that belongs in the gourd family.

4.2.1.2.1 Maize (Zea mays)

Maize (corn) is in the grass family (Poaceae) and is an annual grows up to 10 feet in height. Also known as Indian corn, maize is native to Central America; it has been cultivated in the Americas since prehistoric times. There is one species (*Z. mays*) although several varieties have been developed, including food and forage corn, popcorn, and ornamental corn (Hitchcock 1971). The variety edible by humans is known as "sweet corn." Fragments in the Jackson homestead assemblage include charred kernels and cobs. These represent food remains from crops that may have been grown in the garden, or obtained fresh from local markets.

Rafinesque (1828:241-242) says that maize was ground and used in cakes, bread, puddings, and mush, but notes "green corn [is a] delicate food, but heavy and breeding worms in children." Griffith (1847:661) indicates maize was "wholesome and nutritious" but cautions that it "should be eaten with caution by those predisposed to, or suffering from disease of the bowels." An early twentieth century description of corn details its various uses:

> coarse ground into hominy, cornmeal, etc., and boiled as "hominy," "mush" or "hasty pudding," or baked in hoe-cakes, johnny-cakes, corn bread and muffins, converted into syrup, ground fine as "corn-starch" for puddings, etc., eaten green – boiled with beans to make "succotash" or "on the cob," and canned for use when "green corn" is unobtainable – and very often preferably when it is. (Ward 1911:191)

Ward (1911:192) further notes maize was used as a component for making other products, including the starch, whisky, and glucose industries, and was used as fodder for cattle. Porcher (1869:632) states that maize is "prepared in a great variety of ways, and the whole plant adapted to many useful purposes in the arts, in medicine, and in domestic economy" and outlines the numerous uses of corn and corn products.

Few medicinal properties of corn kernels appear in the literature; the corn silk and corn smut (*Ustilago maydis*) appear to have wider use as medicinal agents. Stearns (1801:187) indicates the kernels were boiled in milk and then used as a poultice to cure "burns, inflammations, and hard swellings." Rafinesque (1828:241-242) notes that a "black oil is distilled by descenstion

from the cobs" and used as a treatment for ringworms. Felter and Lloyd (1905:2093) counsel that:

> corn-meal forms a very palatable and nutritious gruel for the sick, and, in the form of mush, is an excellent diet for convalescents, as well as a good emollient poultice for *ulcers, swellings, rheumatic pains*, etc. An infusion of parched corn is useful in allaying *nausea* and *vomiting* attendant upon many diseases. It may be drank freely.

Corn silk was noted to be a diuretic and have pain-relieving qualities. It was used to treat kidney ailments and bladder infections, and was thought to be a cardiac stimulant (Crellin and Philpott 1990; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Parke-Davis 1890). Corn smut (*U. maydis*) is a fungus that grows on corn; it was eaten as a food source but was also thought to have medicinal properties. Parke-Davis (1890:64) note that the smut was used to induce labor, treat "passive hemorrhages…spermatorrhoea, psoriasis, eczema, fibroid tumors, and allied affections." They include a list of preparations using corn silk and corn smut, including "fluid extract corn ergot, fluid extract corn-silk, corn-silk syrup, corn-silk wine" (Parke-Davis 1890:64).

4.2.1.2.2 Wheat (Triticum aestivum)

Wheat is a domesticated annual grass that likely originated in the Near East; it is cultivated worldwide for human consumption. There are several species of wheat that are used by humans, with common wheat (*T. aestivum*) the most widely cultivated and used. The wheat kernel is the edible portion, and is processed in a variety of ways to make flour, malt, bulgur, and semolina. The most common use of wheat is to make bread, but it is also used, for example, in baked goods, porridge, gravy, roux, and cereals. Rafinesque (1828:269–270) notes the variety of uses of wheat (all parts of the plant), both for food and utilitarian items, "straw, paper, hats, flour, bran, shorts, *semola*, *vermicelli*, *macaroni*, nudles, gruel, porridge, pastry, cakes, bread, crackers, biscuit, starch, toasts, soups, &c." Wheat could be purchased as whole grain and taken to a miller for processing, or could be bought as flour at the market.

Common wheat appears to have had few uses as a medicinal agent, however, Rafinesque (1828:270) notes "dry toast is good for weak stomach, the infusion of it in fevers and debility" and also indicates that the charcoal from burnt bread was useful for teeth cleaning. Griffith (1847:663) states wheat "is employed in medicine in the form of starch for a variety of purposes, in the form of bread in cataplasms, &c."

4.2.1.2.3 Gourd Family (Cucurbitaceae)

The gourd family includes 37 genera worldwide and consists of herbaceous vines that climb or trail and produce fleshy fruits. What we classify today as gourds, squash, and pumpkins are from the genus *Cucurbita* and are native to the Americas. Other commonly known members of the gourd family include cucumbers and melons from the genus *Cucumis*; these are native to Asia. Squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, and melons are widely eaten and ripen at various times during the summer and fall. Squashes and pumpkins tend to be cooked before eating, while cucumbers and melons are most often eaten raw. Gourds are used to make utilitarian items and are used for decoration.

A single charred seed fragment was recovered that appears to be from the gourd family. Since it could not be identified to genus, no further discussion of this taxon is included here.

4.2.1.3 Fleshy Fruit

Fourteen taxa producing fleshy fruits were recovered from the site; these include 12 taxa identified to the genus level and two identified to the species level. Three of these species (peach, plum, and cherry) represent cultivated taxa, while the remaining 10 species represent either wild or cultivated taxa.

4.2.1.3.1 Blackberry (Rubus spp.)

Plants in the genus *Rubus* (family Rosaceae) are prickly shrubs or trailing vines that grow in a variety of geographical settings. There are hundreds of species worldwide, and approximately 47 species growing in Maryland; five of these species are non-native. The blackberry grows in the wild and is cultivated. Species in the genus include blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, salmonberry, thimbleberry, and loganberry (all referred to collectively here as blackberries). The fruit produced by the plants are aggregate drupelets; many of the fruits are sweet and edible, however some are inedible (Britton and Brown 1970). The berries ripen late June–September can be used fresh, dried, canned, or frozen for later use (Britton and Brown 1970; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). Blackberries are eaten raw or cooked; whole berries can be added to salads and baked goods or used in jams and preserves, while the juice from the fruit is used in teas, drinks, cordials, wines, jellies, syrup, vinegars, and candies (Angier 1980a; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Peterson 1977; Stearns 1801; Ward 1911). Blackberry shoots are edible and used in salads and the dried leaves can be used to make tea (Peterson 1977). Berry (1907) gives numerous recipes for blackberries, including jams, preserves, jellies, pickles, catsup, vinegar, wine, cordials, brandy, pies, muffins, farina, and a variety of other drinks, desserts, and baked goods.

The berries, leaves, spring roots, and bark of roots are widely reported in the historic literature as having medicinal qualities. A variety of teas, tonics, syrups, brandies, and jams were made to treat such ailments as diarrhea, dysentery, gonorrhea, stomach pain, back pain, whooping cough, colitis, internal bleeding, cholera infantum (also known as "summer complaints"), hematemesis, leucorrhoea, and uterine or anal prolapse (Angier 1980b; Berry 1907; Crellin and Philpott 1990; Erichsen-Brown 1979; Foster and Duke 1990; Johnson 1884; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Ward 1911). Berry (1907) notes that jams and syrups made from the fruit were used to treat sore throats. Stearns (1801), in discussing European varieties of blackberry, states they were formerly used in medicine but not as of the writing of his document. Griffith (1847:276) notes that while blackberry tea was a popular and heavily relied upon medicine, "it has been much overrated, and virtues attributed to it which it does not possess."

4.2.1.3.2 Blueberry (Vaccinium spp.)

The genus *Vaccinium* includes over 500 species worldwide (eFloras.org 2010). Thirty-nine species grow in North America, all of them native; these species include blueberry, cranberry, huckleberry, bilberry, deerberry, lingonberry, and farkleberrry (USDA, NRCS 2010). Eight species of *Vaccinium* grow in Maryland and include lowbush blueberry, highbush blueberry, black highbush blueberry, deerberry, cranberry, small cranberry, Blue Ridge blueberry, and velvet leaf huckleberry (USDA, NRCS 2010). The single seed from the archaeobotanical assemblage appears to be blueberry. Blueberries grow in the wild and are cultivated. North American species are characterized as branching shrubs that grow in a variety of habitats and produce many-seeded berries (Britton and Brown 1970). Vaccinium fruits ripen between June–August (Britton and Brown 1970).

The fruit is the edible portion of the plant; it can be eaten raw or cooked and is easily dried or frozen for later use. Blueberries are made into preserves, jam, jelly, wine, cordials, syrup, muffins, pancakes, pie, and puddings (Angier 1980a; Berry 1907; Peterson 1977; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Richardson 1981). The historic literature indicates blueberries were eaten raw or with milk and sugar (Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801).

Stearns (1801) states that blueberries are not used in medicine and Crellin and Philpott (1990) note that blueberries gained popularity as a medicine during the nineteenth century. Rafinesque (1828) touts the blueberry's astringent, diuretic, and refrigerant properties; this is echoed by Griffith (1847), Porcher (1869), Carter (1888), and Felter and Lloyd (1905). Blueberries were used to treat a variety of diseases and conditions, including scurvy, sore mouth, fevers, diarrhea, dropsy, dysentery, bowel complaints, chronic cystitis, gravel, gleet, and leucorrhea (Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Parke-Davis (1890:185) also note blueberries use to treat "catarrhal inflammation of the genitor-urinary tract."

4.2.1.3.3 Cherry (Prunus spp.) and Chokecherry (P. virginiana)

The genus *Prunus* encompasses over 95 species, including cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, and almonds (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Of the cherries, approximately 16 species grow in the U.S. in the wild or in cultivated form; nine species (five native and four non-native) grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). The chokecherry (*P. virginiana*) is native to the U.S. and grows in Maryland. Cherry trees grow in orchards, pastures, and forests. Cherries have a short growing season; most cultivated varieties today ripen in June and July while wild species ripen June–September (Peterson 1977). The fruit of the cherry is a drupe, which is a fleshy fruit enclosing a pit or stone (seed). The leaves of the cherry tree and the stone of the fruit contain a form of cyanide (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). Because of this, the stones generally are removed before processing the fruit for consumption.

Cherries are eaten raw or cooked and are canned, frozen, dried or preserved. The fruit is used to make preserves, jams, jellies, liqueurs, and wine, and is used in pies, muffins, cakes, and a variety of other baked goods and dishes (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981; Ward 1911). Berry (1907) provides many recipes for cherries that include soups, salads, sandwiches, jellies, jams, preserves, puddings, sauces, beverages (both alcoholic and non-alcoholic), syrups, vinegars, icing, and ice cream, as well as methods for making dried, pickled, and candied cherries.

The cherry has a wide variety of medicinal uses; the historic literature places emphasis on the medicinal qualities of the chokecherry (*P. virginiana*) and the wild cherry (*P. serotina*, native to North America); the non-native varieties appear to have been valued more as food than for use in medicine. The fruits and the inner bark of roots and branches were used for medicinal purposes. A variety of preparations were made, including syrups and brandies; the bark was dried and powdered and used in powder form or added to other preparations. Several authors stress the tonic, astringent, and sedative qualities of the cherry, noting its use to treat fevers, dyspepsia, bladder and kidney ailments, diarrhea, whooping cough, chronic asthma, tuberculosis, pulmonary diseases, scurvy, hepatitis, nervous disorders and hysteria (Berry 1907; Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Peterson 1977; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Rafinesque (1828) mentions that in large doses the cherry has narcotic and anthelmintic properties. Felter and Lloyd (1905:1585) state that chokecherries were "often employed, in

combination with cider, in domestic medication" but it is unclear if they are referring to folk cures.

4.2.1.3.4 Chokeberry (Photinia sp.)

The chokeberry is in the same family (Rosaceae) as the cherry, but is a different species; chokeberry and chokecherry often are confused, but they are two separate genera. USDA, NRCS (2010) has the chokeberry in the genus *Photinia*, but there is some controversy over whether it belongs in the older *Aronia* genus. Due to this controversy, this discussion does not include other members of the genus *Photinia* or *Aronia*. The chokeberry includes three species (*P. floribunda*, *P. melanocarpa*, and *P. pyrifolia*) native to North America; all three species are shrubs that grow in shady and wet or swampy conditions (Britton and Brown 1970). Chokeberries grow in Maryland. Edible berries are produced by all three species which ripen between August and November (Peterson 1977). The berries can be eaten raw or the juice used to make jelly (Peterson 1977).

Few historical references were found for chokeberry and it does not appear to have been an important economic plant. The lack of information about the chokeberry may be partially due to the confusion of the plant with chokecherry, the various synonyms for chokeberry (e.g., dogberry), or that the plant's taxonomy has changed a few times in the past 200 years. Carter (1888) calls the chokeberry *Pyrus arbutifolia*, and notes its fruit is acid and has astringent and anti-scorbutic properties. He does not, however, elaborate on any food or medicinal uses of the plant.

4.2.1.3.5 Elderberry (Sambucus spp.)

There are around 25 species of elder worldwide; two species are native to North America and both grow in Maryland (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Elders are shrubs or trees that grow in wet or damp settings and produce edible berries; the flowers are also edible. The fruit ripens August–October (Peterson 1977).

Elderberries used in jellies, syrups, vinegars, and sauces, and are added to baked goods such as pies, tarts, and muffins; the flowers can be breaded and fried as fritters or used in pancakes (Angier 1980a; Berry 1907; Hedrick 1919; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). Berry (1907) outlines recipes for elderberry wine, brandy, ale, and "rob" (juice thickened with heat and sugar), and that unopened buds and unripe flowers were pickled and used like capers.

The bark, flowers, and berries of the elder have a variety of medicinal uses as recorded in the historical literature: the berries are diuretic; the flowers are diuretic and sudorific; and the bark is cathartic and emetic (Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). The elder was used to treat various afflictions such as rheumatism, dropsy, epilepsy, erysipelas, fevers, gout, pleurisy, chronic cough, bruises, syphilis, and toothaches (Berry 1907; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Syrups, cordials, lotions, teas, and ointments were prepared from the elder (Berry 1907; Rafinesque 1828).

4.2.1.3.6 Grape (Vitis spp.)

Plants in the genus *Vitis* (family Vitaceae) are trailing or climbing woody vines that grow in a variety of geographical settings (Britton and Brown 1970). There are approximately 60 species worldwide; 19 species (18 native and one non-native) grow in North America (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Eight of these native species grow in Maryland. Grapes

grow wild and are cultivated; most species produce edible fruit which ripens from August–October; Rafinesque (1828) noted that grapes ripened from June–November. The young leaves are also edible.

The fruit of the grape can be eaten raw or cooked; the fruit can be expressed to make grape juice or dried to make raisins (Ward 1911). Stearns (1801) notes grapes were eaten raw, pickled, and were used to make wine. Rafinesque (1828) indicates the sap was used in the spring as a beverage; he also discusses a variety of food and utilitarian uses of grapes and grape products. Grapes can be used to make a variety of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, the most notable being wine. The fruit is used to make jelly, conserves, preserves, jams, syrup, sugar, vinegar, and grape butter (Angier 1980a; Berry 1907; Peterson 1977; Rafinesque 1828). Grapes and raisins were used in a variety of recipes, including pies, tarts, puddings, soups, and chutneys, and oil was expressed from grape seeds (Berry 1907; Rafinesque 1828).

Medicinal uses for grapes center primarily on wine and its use as a vehicle for medicinal preparations. The leaves and roots of the grape were used medicinally. Angier (1980b) notes that a poultice was made from soaking the leaves in water; this was used to treat wounds and snakebites. Porcher (1869) states the root of the grape vine acted as a diuretic. The fruit in wine, vinegar, or brandy form was used as a diuretic and laxative, and to treat debility, scurvy, rickets, scrofula, leucorrhea, fevers, headaches, asphyxia, fainting, and "hysteric and nervous affections" (Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Rafinesque 1828:155). Vinegars and brandies were also used to treat external afflictions such as contusions, sprains, wounds, and were noted to be used as a wash by women (Rafinesque 1828).

4.2.1.3.7 Groundcherry (Physalis spp.)

Groundcherries, in the family Solanaceae, are annual or perennial herbs that grow in a variety of habitats. There are over 75 species distributed in the Americas, Europe, India, and Australia (Britton and Brown 1970). In the U.S. there are approximately 29 species (25 native and four introduced); five species (four native and one introduced) grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). The fruit of the Groundcherry is a fleshy berry enclosed in a thin, papery husk; the fruit ripens late summer into autumn. Most species are edible, although the leaves and unripe fruit are poisonous (Peterson 1977).

Groundcherries can be eaten raw or cooked; the fruit is used in pies, jams, preserves, sauces, syrups (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977). Ward (1911:286) mentions that groundcherries were good raw or in preserves, and that they had "recently been added to the list of cultivated crops." He was presumably referring to commercial cultivation since the groundcherry was a common garden plant for centuries (Hedrick 1919). Berry (1907:148) notes the groundcherry "is excellent either in natural condition or 'put up,' and may be cooked by any method of which the general berry group is susceptible – with most satisfactory results to the palate." Stearns (1801) notes the winter cherry (several different species of *Physalis* were called this) was cultivated in gardens and ripened from October–November.

Groundcherry was used medicinally but does not appear to have been as popular as its cousins in the *Solanum* genus. Groundcherry was recorded as having aperient, detergent, diuretic, febrifuge, sedative, and tonic properties (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). It was used to treat urinary disorders, gravel, inflammations, fevers, and gout (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801).

4.2.1.3.8 Hackberry (Celtis spp.)

There are approximately 60 species of hackberry worldwide; six species are native to North America (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Three species (*C. laevigata*, *C. occidentalis*, and *C. tenuifolia*) grow in Maryland. Hackberries are trees or shrubs that grow in a variety of habitats; the fruits are small fleshy berries that are edible. Fruit of the hackberry ripen between July and November (Britton and Brown 1970; Peterson 1977).

The berries have been noted as being sweet and edible in the historic literature (Berry 1907; Hedrick 1919; Porcher 1869). Very few medicinal uses of hackberry are evident; Griffith (1847) indicates the berries were used to treat dysentery. Carter (1888) notes the bark has anodyne and refrigerant properties and the buds are astringent and anti-syphilitic. Millspaugh (1887) states a tincture was made from the bark but does not elaborate on its use. Angier (1980b) says sugarberries (*C. laevigata*) were used to treat urinary problems and that a wash was made from the inner bark for wounds and sores; it is not clear if this is in reference to Native American or historic use of the plant.

4.2.1.3.9 Mulberry (Morus spp.)

Britton and Brown (1970) state there are 10 species of mulberry in the northern hemisphere; there are four species in the U.S., including two native and two introduced species (USDA, NRCS 2010). Two species, the red (*M. rubra*, native) and white (*M. alba*, introduced) mulberry, grow in Maryland. Both species produce edible fruit that ripens from June–August.

The mulberry fruit can be eaten raw or cooked. The berries are sweet and can be eaten fresh or dried and used in baked goods (Peterson 1977). The fruit was used to make jellies, preserves, marmalade, jam, wine, and brandy (Angier 1980a; Berry 1907; Peterson 1977). Ward (1911) notes the mulberry was not a popular food in the U.S. but was in Europe. As medicine, the fruit was noted as a refrigerant, corroborant, and laxative; the root bark was purported to be anthelmintic and cathartic (Berry 1907; Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Johnson 1884; Millspaugh 1887; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). Porcher (1869) reports that syrup made from the berries was used as a children's laxative.

4.2.1.3.10 Peach (Prunus persica)

Peaches are in the same genus (*Prunus*) as cherries, plums, apricots, and almonds. *P. persica* is the sole peach species in the genus. Peach trees are grown in cultivation and were introduced into the U.S. in the early 17th century; commercial production of the peach did not occur until the 19th century (JHU 1893). The fruit of the peach is a drupe, and is eaten fresh, canned, and dried (Berry 1907; Ward 1911). The growing season, as reported by Ward in 1911, extends from June–October. Almond oil is made from the peach pits, and a popular late 19th–early 20th century drink was peach water, made by "bruising fresh peach leaves into a pulp with water, and then distilling. It has the smell and taste of bitter almonds and is used for flavoring" (Ward 1911:457). Peaches were used in salads, soups, and desserts such as cakes, tarts, cobblers, and pies; they also were stewed, baked, brandied, pickled, and spiced (Berry 1907). Wine and brandy were made from the fruit (Berry 1907; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801; Ward 1911).

While the peach appears to have a variety of medicinal uses, it does not stand out in the historical literature as being an important source of medicine. Several authors report that the flowers, leaves, root, and bark were used in medicinal preparations, as were the fruit and stones (Berry 1907; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). The peach was

considered a laxative, refrigerant, and anthelmintic; due to the cyanide content of the stone, it was thought to have sedative properties (Berry 1907). Teas were made from the flowers, bark, and leaves and used to treat irritable bladder, upset stomach, whooping cough, other pulmonary conditions, and as a pain reliever and fever reducer (Berry 1907; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). Porcher (1869) reports that peach leaves were powdered and used as snuff for nosebleeds.

4.2.1.3.11 Pear (Pyrus spp.)

Pears are trees that were introduced from Europe and Asia; the species identified in archaeobotanical assemblage is probably the common or domestic pear (*Pyrus communis*). Pears are grown in orchards and gardens for their edible fruit. Pears have escaped cultivation and can be found in the wild along fencerows and in thickets (Britton and Brown 1970). Pears can be eaten raw, baked, stewed, or dried; they are used to make jelly, marmalade, vinegar, sauces and butters (similar to applesauce and apple butter), and a liquor called Perry (Berry 1907; Stearns 1801). Stearns (1801) notes that the pear fruit had refrigerant and astringent properties, but he does not detail any medicinal uses for the plant. No other references to pears used as medicine were noted in the historic literature and it appears to have been preferred as a food source rather than for its medicinal properties.

*4.2.1.3.12 Plum (*Prunus *spp.)*

Plums are in the same genus (*Prunus*) as cherries, apricots, almonds, and peaches and are classified as trees and shrubs. There are approximately 18 species of plum in the U.S.; 15 of these are native and three are introduced (Angier 1980a; USDA, NRCS 2010). Seven species of plum (all native) grow in Maryland. Plums are stone fruits like the cherry and peach. Plums grow in a variety of habitats and the different species ripen at different times from May–October. Plums can be eaten raw or cooked and are used to make jelly, jam, preserves, marmalade, a variety of desserts (e.g., pies, cakes, trifles, and puddings), vinegar, butters, catsups, wines, and brandy (Angier 1980a; Berry 1907; Rafinesque 1828; Ward 1911). Plums and their dried counterpart, the prune, are also used in soups and salads and can be pickled (Berry 1907).

Stearns (1801:263) states that the plum is "not remarkable for medicinal use" and Griffith (1847) notes that the prune is the only form used in medicine. Prunes are known for their use as a laxative (Crellin and Philpott 1990; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Stearns 1801). Crellin and Philpott (1990) report that plum bark was used to treat asthma. Plum cordials or brandies were used as a flavoring agent in other medical decoctions.

4.2.1.3.13 Strawberry (Fragaria spp.)

The strawberry is a perennial herb with trailing branches; strawberries propagate by seed and runners (Britton and Brown 1970). There are over 20 species of strawberry worldwide; three species that are native to the U.S. grow in Maryland and include the woodland strawberry (*F. vesca*), the Virginia strawberry (*F. virginiana*), and the garden, or common, strawberry (*F. xananassa*, a domesticated hybrid). The fruit of the strawberry is an aggregate accessory fruit that contains many achenes (seeds). The wild varieties of strawberry have smaller, less tasty fruits than the cultivated varieties (Peterson 1977). The fruit ripens from June–September. The berries are eaten raw and cooked; they are used to make jelly, jam, preserves, sauces, a variety of non-alcoholic beverages, wine, brandy, vinegar, a variety of desserts (e.g., short cake,

dumplings, tarts, pies), and ice cream (Berry 1907). Strawberries can be dried or frozen and the leaves are used for tea (Peterson 1977).

The fruit, leaves, and roots were used for a variety of medical ailments. The roots and leaves were reported as being astringent and diuretic, and were used to treat diarrhea and urinary disorders (Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Parke-Davis 1890; Stearns 1801). The fruit was noted to be anti-scorbutic, refrigerant, and diuretic; the fruit was used to treat hemorrhages, coughs, tuberculosis, diarrhea, scurvy, blenorrhea (excessive mucous discharge from the urethra or vagina; also refers to gonorrhea), dyspepsia, gout, calculous disorders (e.g., kidney stones), melancholy, and mania (Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). Stearns (1801) also notes the acidic nature of the fruit was good for removing tartar on teeth.

4.2.1.3.14 Sumac (Rhus spp.)

There are approximately 125 species of sumac worldwide; 12 species are native to North America and four of these grow in Maryland (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). The native species are shrubs or trees that produce drupes; the sumac grows in a variety of geographical settings and prefers dry soils. The fruit ripens from June–October (Peterson 1977). Sumac was used as a food source by Native Americans, but was not as popular among European immigrants. The berries were used to make a drink that was compared to lemonade (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). Various parts of the plant were used for clothing dyes, inks, and to tan leather (Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828).

Sumac had wider applications as a medicinal aid. The bark of the root, leaves, and berries were used in medicine; the bark and leaves had tonic, astringent, and antiseptic qualities while the berries had diuretic and refrigerant qualities (Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). The berries were used to treat kidney afflictions, sore throats, febrile diseases, diabetes, dysuria (painful or difficult urination), diarrhea, dysentery, rheumatism, gangrene, and as a wash for ringworm, tetters (e.g., eczema, psoriasis or other skin condition characterized by eruptions and itching), and skin ulcers (Crellin and Philpott 1990; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). The bark, root bark, and leaves were used to treat sore throats, rheumatism, syphilis, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, diarrhea, dysentery, scrofula, hectic fever, perspiration from debility, prolapsed uterus and anus, and as a dressing for sores and open wounds (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Rafinesque (1828) reports the powdered seeds from the fruit were used to treat piles and wounds, and that juice from the root removed warts and tetters. Porcher (1869) notes the root was boiled in milk and water and used as a poultice on burns.

4.2.1.4 Herbaceous – edible/medicinal

Thirteen herbaceous taxa from nine families were identified that have both food and medicinal uses. These include two taxa identified to the family level, eight identified to the genus level, and three identified to the species level.

4.2.1.4.1 American Pokeweed (Phytolacca americana)

American pokeweed (poke) is a tall perennial herb that is native to eastern North America (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Poke is an invasive weed that grows in a variety of habitats and is found in Maryland. Poke produces a fruit that consists of a series of

oblate berries that contain 6–12 seeds per berry; the berries ripen August–October (Britton and Brown 1970; eFloras.org 2010).

Certain parts of poke are edible, however, all parts of the plant are poisonous, especially the root, seeds, and mature leaves and stems (Angier 1908a; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). The young shoots and leaves of the plant, gathered in the spring, can be boiled in several changes of water and eaten or pickled (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). Poke greens have been a popular vegetable, especially in the American South, since the 19th century (Barton 1818; Griffith 1847). Allens Canning Company commercially canned and sold poke greens during the 20th century. This product was very popular until the late 20th century; Allens stopped selling poke greens ca. 2000 (Allens Inc. 2010; Answers.com 2010). Entering "poke sallet" into any popular internet search engine will yield dozens of links to recipe pages, festivals, and pages with tips on growing and harvesting pokeweed.

Barton (1818:217) notes that the young shoots of the plant were "brought in great abundance to the Philadelphia market, as a table vegetable," and Millspaugh (1887:139-2) remarks that the young shoots "make an excellent substitute for asparagus." Several period cookbooks contain recipes for pokeberry jelly and syrup, which appear to have been used as coloring agents for other dishes (Lea 1859; Lincoln 1891). Pokeberry pie, made with whole berries, was also a popular dessert during the nineteenth century. Pokeweed's reputation as highly poisonous was remarked upon by some nineteenth-century writers who wrote with misgivings about pokeberry pie:

> Pokeberry pies are also a matter of tradition, and while those that eat them may survive, as did my Michigan friend who fed upon the cooked berries of black nightshade, one familiar with the poisonous character of this plant will no be disposed to test such pastry. In fact, it would seem safer to leave poke from our dietary. (Selby 1897:284)

Pokeweed was widely popular in the 18th and 19th centuries as a treatment for rheumatism (Crellin and Philpott 1990). Pokeberry wine was the more popular method of treating this condition. The roots, leaves, berries, and seeds of the plant were used to treat a variety of diseases and conditions; the plant was recorded to be alterative, anodyne, anti-scorbutic, antisyphilitic, deobstruent, detergent, emetic, laxative, narcotic, purgative, and resolvent (Barton 1818; Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Parke-Davis 1890). Pokeweed was used to treat rheumatism, syphilis, chronic eruptions, hemorrhoids, sycosis, herpes, tracheitis, laryngitis, influenza, catarrh, diphtheria, chronic tonsillar hypertrophy, acute mastitis, purotitis, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, angina, hydrophobia, headache, and a variety of cutaneous afflictions, (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Johnson 1884; Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869). Among the treatments listed above, pokeweed was also used to treat dysmenorrheal and "passive congestion of the uterus, liver, spleen and other organs" Parke-Davis (1890:143).

4.2.1.4.2 Bean Family (Fabaceae)

Britton and Brown (1970) state there are around 325 genera and over 5,000 species belonging to the bean family (also known as the pea family). Species from this family grow worldwide; both native and introduced species grow in Maryland. This family includes plants of economic (e.g., beans, soy, alfalfa, and peanuts) and non-economic importance. The archaeobotanical specimens were too fragmentary or generic in appearance to pinpoint genus or species, and therefore, discussion of their use at the Jackson homestead is not possible.

4.2.1.4.3 Chenopodium/Amaranth (Chenopodium spp./Amaranthus spp.)

Chenopodium and amaranth (cheno-ams) belong to two separate families (Chenopodiaceae and Amaranthaceae); however, their seeds are similar and it can be difficult to distinguish them in archaeological samples. Chenopodium includes approximately 100–150 species worldwide and Amaranth includes approximately 70–90 species worldwide (Clemants 1992; eFloras.org 2010). Plants in both genera are weedy annuals or perennials, and some are classified as noxious weeds. Cheno-ams grow in a wide variety of habitats. Dozens of species of both genera grow in the U.S. and include introduced species; in Maryland, there are 16 species each of chenopodium and amaranth.

The leaves and seeds of the plants are edible; the leaves can be eaten raw in salads or cooked as a potherb while the seeds can be ground into flour or cooked and used as a cereal (Angier 1980a; Griffith 1847; Peterson 1977). The leaves are edible spring through autumn. Amaranth does not appear to have been used as a medicinal agent as no mention of it was found in the historical literature. Foster and Duke (1990) discuss two species of amaranth (*A. hybridus* and *A. retroflexus*) as having astringent properties, and being used to treat dysentery, diarrhea, ulcers, intestinal bleeding, excessive menstrual flow, and hoarseness.

Chenopodium appears to have been used as a both a food and medicine. Crellin and Philpott (1990) discuss the confusion arising in the historical literature with the use of common names and Latin nomenclature. It is not always clear which species of chenopodium is being referenced, and since botanical names changed through time, there is an added level of complexity in deciphering the 19th century pharmacopeias. Four species are consistently mentioned in the historic literature: *C. anthelminticum* (today classified as a variant of *C. ambosioides*), called variously wormseed goosefoot, Jerusalem oak, wormwood, wormseed, American wormseed, and stinkweed; *C. ambrosioides*, also known as fragrant Jerusalem oak or Mexican tea; *C. botrys*, also known as sweet Jerusalem oak; and *C. album*, known as lamb's quarters or pigweed.

One of the earliest mentions of chenopodium (*C. anthelminticum*) is a colorful description by an early nineteenth century surgeon and botanist:

> This is a very common looking plant, of repulsive habit, and excessively disgusting odour. It closely resembles two or three species of the same genus, and has been confounded, especially with one, the Chenopodium ambrosioides, from which it is difficult for common observers to distinguish it. (Barton 1818:184)

Barton (1818) indicates the plant was valued for its anthelmintic properties, a quality noted by numerous others throughout the nineteenth century (e.g., Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Johnson 1884; Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Griffith (1847) and Rafinesque (1828) note that other species of chenopodium had anthelmintic properties, but were not as effective as *C. anthelminticum*, which has a higher volatile oil content in its leaves and seeds than other species. *C. anthelminticum* was used as a vermifuge, anti-spasmodic, anti-hysteric, emmenagogue (stimulates menstruation), and to threat chorea (neurological disorder) and dyspepsia (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Millspaugh 1887). Carter (1888) and Johnson (1884) discuss only the anthelmintic properties of *C. anthelminticum*. Medicine made from *C. anthelminticum* was prepared in a variety of ways, including a juice expressed from the whole plant, decoction of the leaves in milk, essential oil, and an electuary (edible paste made from powders) of the seeds (Griffith 1847).

C. ambrosioides and *C. botrys* were described as resolvent, carminative (prevents or relieves flatulence), emmenagogue, and pectoral (Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). These were used to treat chorea, as an expectorant, flatulent colic, spasmodic cough, humoral asthma, and hysteria (Griffith 1847; Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869). Porcher (1869) states that C. album was used as a sedative and diuretic and was used to treat hemorrhoids; Carter (1888) also mentions that chenopodium species had narcotic properties, but is not specific as to which species had this property.

4.2.1.4.4 Dock/Sorrel (Rumex spp.)

Rumex is a genus of perennial and annual herbs in the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae); there are roughly 200 species worldwide (Britton and Brown 1970; eFloras 2010). Forty-four species grow in North America; 13 of these grow in Maryland and include six native and seven introduced species. Docks and sorrels grow in a variety of habitats but thrive in waste places (Britton and Brown 1970). At least one of the seeds from the archaeobotanical assemblage appears to be common sheep sorrel (*R. acetosella*, introduced). Species in this genus are edible, their leaves having a lemony flavor, and are found in the wild and in gardens. The leaves of the plant are used in salads, soups, stews, as a potherb, and to make a tea (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). Early pharmacopeias extol the virtues of dock and sorrel as potherbs and for use in salad (Stearns 1801; Griffith 1847).

Dock and sorrel have a variety of medicinal uses, and were used to treat similar afflictions. The leaves were described as acid, refrigerant, astringent, diuretic, anti-scorbutic, and laxative (Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Stearns 1801). The root was described as purgative, tonic, alterative, astringent, anti-scorbutic, antiseptic, laxative, deobstruent, and cathartic (Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Stearns 1801). The powdered root was used as a dentifrice, especially in cases of spongy gums (Carter 1888; Porcher 1869; Stearns 1801). Preparations made from the roots and leaves were used to treat febrile and inflammatory diseases, scurvy, cutaneous diseases (e.g., acne, ringworm, icthyosis, or psora), syphilitic skin diseases, cancer, elephantiasis, dyspepsia, diarrhea, sore throats, tuberculosis, and summer coughs (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Stearns 1801).

4.2.1.4.5 Early Yellowrocket (Barbarea verna)

Early yellowrocket (also known as land cress, highland cress, Belle Isle cress, or early wintercress), is in the mustard family (Brassicaceae) and was introduced from Europe. It is a perennial herb that grows in waste places (Britton and Brown 1970). The leaves are used in salad and as a potherb (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977). Crellin and Philpott (1990) caution that *B. verna*, or its edible sister, *B. vulgare*, can cause kidney damage if eaten in large quantities.

Few references were found in the historical literature regarding *Barbarea*. Millspaugh (1887) mentions *B. vulgare* as an important food source and Carter (1888) notes *B. verna* was cultivated as a winter salad. Griffith (1847) states that several species of *Erysimum* (former name of *Barbarea*) had anti-scorbutic properties and were used to treat hoarseness. Carter (1888) notes *B. verna* was anti-scorbutic, pectoral, and detergent, and was useful in the treatment of kidney stones.

4.2.1.4.6 Garden Orache (Atriplex hortensis)

Garden orache (also known as mountain spinach, butter leaves, red orach, or French spinach) is in the family Chenopodiaceae; it is an annual herb that escaped cultivation and grows in the wild

(Clemants 1992). The plant was introduced from Europe in the 18th century and has been an important cultivated food for centuries (Clemants 1992). Limited reference to this species was found in the literature. McMahon (1857) notes its use as a cultivated potherb, Bailey (1909:1152) states orache "is little known in America," and Ward (1911) refers to it as a potherb. Hedrick (1919) states that three varieties of orache were grown in American gardens by 1806. The only medicinal use of A. hortensis noted in the historic literature was the use of its seeds as an emetic (Carter 1888).

4.2.1.4.7 Knotweed/Smartweed (Polygonum spp.)

Knotweeds and smartweeds (hereafter referred to collectively as knotweeds) belong to the genus *Polygonum*, family Polygonaceae; which there are approximately 100 species of *Polygonum* worldwide (Britton and Brown 1970). There are approximately 73 species of knotweeds growing in North America; 30 of these (19 native, 11 introduced) grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). Knotweeds include annual and perennial herbaceous plants that grow in a variety of habitats, but thrive in waste places (Britton and Brown 1970). The young shoots and leaves are used in cooking; the shoots can be boiled and eaten as a vegetable and the leaves can be eaten raw in salads or used as a potherb (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981).

According to Crellin and Philpott (1990) smartweeds appeared to have been more popular in medicinal applications than knotweeds. The leaves, seeds, and roots were used in medicinal preparations. The plants were considered to be astringent, antiseptic, vulnerary (used to treat wounds), depurative, alterative, acrid, pungent, aperient, diuretic, emmenagogue, vesicant, laxative, diaphoretic, purgative, emeto-cathartic, and febrifuge (Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869). Among the ailments and diseases treated by preparations of smartweed and knotweed are amenorrhea, cholera, chronic erysipelatous inflammations, colds, colic, coughs, diarrhea, dropsy, dysentery, flatulent colic, gangrene, gleet, gout, gravel, hematemesis, hemorrhoids, hernia, skin ulcers, strangury and other urinary afflictions, tympanitis, uterine hemorrhage, and was used as a wash in sore mouth of nursing women and mercurial ptyalism (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869).

4.2.1.4.8 Lettuce (Lactuca spp.)

The genus *Lactuca* consists of approximately 100 species of tall, leafy herbaceous plants native to the northern hemisphere (Britton and Brown 1970). There are 12 species (eight native and four introduced) of lettuce that grow in North America; seven of these species (four native and three introduced) grow in Maryland, including L. sativa, garden lettuce (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Lettuce grows in a variety of habitats, especially waste places or cultivated fields, and some species are considered weeds (Britton and Brown 1970). The leaves of lettuce are edible; they can be used in salads or cooked as a potherb (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981).

Lettuce, both wild and cultivated varieties, were purported to have a number of medicinal uses. The plants were considered to be anodyne, anti-scorbutic, aperient, diaphoretic, diluent, diuretic, emollient, laxative, laxative, paregoric, refrigerant, soporific (Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). Lettuce was thought to have opiate or narcotic qualities and was considered gentler on the system; this belief held true through the nineteenth century, even though it was widely discounted (Crellin and Philpott 1990; Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869). A variety of ailments were treated with lettuce, including anasarca, ascites, constipation, dropsy,

hypochondria, nervous complaints, satyriasis and nymphomania, tuberculosis, and urinary disorders (Griffith 1847; Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). Carter (1888) notes the leaves were used as an anti-venom but this quality was not encountered in any of the literature consulted.

4.2.1.4.9 Mustard family (Brassicacea)

The mustard family includes approximately 338 genera and over 3,700 species worldwide; ca. 634 species grow in North America (eFloras.org 2010). This family includes economically important plants grown as vegetables (e.g., *Brassica oleracea*, cabbage), condiments (e.g., *B. juncea*, mustard), and oil (e.g., *B. napus*, rapeseed or canola oil), as well as ornamental plants and weeds. Many members of this family were used for medicinal purposes and had a variety of applications (Carter 1888). Since the archaeobotanical specimens could only be identified to the family level, a discussion of food and medicinal uses is not possible.

4.2.1.4.10 Pepperweed (Lepidium spp.)

Pepperweed (also known as peppercress, peppergrass, pepperwort, poor man's pepper, and Virginia cress) is an annual, biennial, or perennial herb in the mustard family (Britton and Brown 1970). The genus includes approximately 220 species worldwide (eFloras.org 2010). There are 27 species native to North America; two native and four introduced species grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). The plant grows in a variety of habitats and thrives in waste places; both wild and cultivated species are used.

The leaves and seed pods of the plant are edible. The young leaves are used raw in salads or cooked as a potherb; the seed pods have a peppery flavor and can be used in the same ways as pepper (Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). Pepperweed was noted in the nineteenth century for its use as salad (Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). There are few references to its use in medicine (Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). The leaves and seeds were noted for their acrid, alterative, anti-scorbutic, astringent, diuretic, and pungent properties (Carter 1888; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). Pepperweed was used to treat asthma, dropsy, gravel, hernia, rheumatism, sciatica, scrofula, scurvy, and urinary disorders (Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801).

4.2.1.4.11 Purslane (Portulaca spp.)

Portulaca is an annual herb; there are 100–125 species of *Portulaca* that grow worldwide (Britton and Brown 1970; eFloras.org 2010). Approximately 10 species are found in the U.S. and include six native and four introduced species (USDA, NRCS 2010). Only two species are reported as growing in Maryland, *P. grandiflora* and *P. oleracea*; both are introduced and *P. oleracea* is considered a weed in some areas (USDA, NRCS 2010).

Purslane, also known as hogweed, chickenweed, or pursley, is edible; this is probably the taxa represented in the archaeobotanical assemblage. The seeds can be ground and used as flour, the leaves and stems can be eaten raw in salads or cooked as a potherb (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977; Stearns 1801). The stems have a mucilaginous quality like okra, and can be pickled (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977). Ward (1911) describes purslane as being a garden weed that was sometimes eaten fried or boiled. Sturtevant describes the plant being used in salads, as a pot herbs, made into pickles, and used in soups (Hedrick 1919), though notes that "purslane has never been much valued in America." This sentiment was echoed decades earlier by William

Cobbett, who in 1821, wrote that purslane was "a mischievous weed that Frenchman and pigs eat when they can get nothing else. Both use it in a salad, that is to say, raw" (Cobbett 1856).

Purslane was used medicinally in the nineteenth century, although it does not have the wide variety of applications that other plant taxa have. The plant was noted to be anthelmintic, anti-scorbutic, aperient, diuretic, refrigerant, and vulnerary (Carter 1888; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Stearns 1801). Diseases and afflictions treated with purslane included scurvy, cutaneous eruptions, strangury, and ascites (Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Stearns 1801). Porcher (1869:156–157) notes that purslane was touted "as an antidote for poisoning from cantharides," and Parke-Davie (1890:147) state purslane is "indicated in chronic catarrhal infections of the genitor-urinary tract."

4.2.1.4.12 Sunflower (Helianthus spp.)

Sunflowers belong to the aster family (Asteraceae) and are native to North and Central America (eFloras.org 2010; USDA, NRCS 2010). Sunflowers are erect annual or perennial herbs that grow in a variety of habitats. There are between 50–70 species of sunflower growing in the U.S., with 19 species present in Maryland (Britton and Brown 1970; eFloras.org 2010; USDA, NRCS 2010). Many varieties are grown commercially worldwide for food for humans, livestock, and birds; sunflowers are also grown as ornamental plants in gardens.

The seeds and flower buds of the sunflower are edible. One species, the Jerusalem artichoke (*H. tuberosus*) has edible tubers that were favored both prehistorically and historically. Oil can be extracted from the boiled kernels, coffee can be made from the crushed hulls of the seeds, and the seeds themselves can be eaten raw (Angier 1980a; Griffith 1847; Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981; Ward 1911). Stearns (1801) notes that sunflower seeds were used to make bread but that the plant had no medicinal value.

Discussion of sunflower's use as medicine is limited during the early 19th century. Rafinesque (1828) notes the leaves were astringent and used to treat diarrhea and Griffith (1847) only notes oil was obtained from the seeds and that tubers of the Jerusalem artichoke were eaten. Johnson (1884:180) states "sunflower seeds are said to be diuretic and expectorant, but there is little reason for believing them actively medicinal." Millspaugh (1887) notes the official U.S. Pharmacopeia does not contain an entry for sunflower, though he discusses its use as a diuretic and an expectorant; he also mentions that common folk belief was that planting sunflowers around a dwelling would ward off malaria. The use of sunflower as a diuretic and expectorant is mentioned in Carter (1888), Parke-Davis (1890), and Felter and Lloyd (1905); medications prepared from the oil, seeds, or pith of the stem were used to treat pulmonary, bronchial, and laryngeal afflictions, cough from tuberculosis, febrile and inflammatory conditions, acute ophthalmia, and bladder and kidney disease. Felter and Lloyd (1905) further state that the pith of the stem was used as a substitute for moxa, or mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), in traditional Chinese medicine therapy.

4.2.1.4.13 Woodsorrel (Oxalis spp.)

Woodsorrel belongs to the genus *Oxalis*, of which there are over 700 species worldwide (eFloras.org 2011). The genus includes annual and perennial herbs that grow in a variety of habitats (Britton and Brown 1970). Twenty-eight species grow in North America and include 20 native and eight introduced species; six native species grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010).

One native species, common yellow oxalis (*O. stricta*) is considered an invasive weed (USDA, Agricultural Research Service [USDA, ARS] 1971).

Woodsorrel leaves and flowers are edible; the leaves and flowers and are used raw in salads and the leaves can be steeped in hot water and made into a cold drink (Angier 1980a; Peterson 1977; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). The juice from the leaves were used as a substitute for rhubarb pie (Crellin and Philpott 1990).

Woodsorrel does not appear to have been widely used in medicine, and it is only briefly mentioned in the historical literature. Griffith (1847) states that *Oxalis* was seldom used in medicine. The plant was considered acrid, anti-inflammatory, antiputrid, anti-scorbutic, antiseptic, astringent, attenuant, diuretic, and refrigerant (Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Johnson 1884; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). Its main uses were to treat febrile and inflammatory conditions, but it was also used to treat piles, scrofula, scurvy, gonorrhea, hemorrhages, chronic catarrh, and kidney and urinary disorders (Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Johnson 1884; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). Stearns (1801) notes that the juice expressed from the leaves was mixed with rum and brown sugar for a treatment for cough.

4.2.1.5 Herbaceous – medicinal

Nine taxa were identified that have historic medicinal use; these include one taxon identified to the family level, six identified to the genus level, and two identified to the species level. Some of these taxa could represent incidental inclusion into the archaeobotanical assemblage via human or natural means.

4.2.1.5.1 Buttercup (Ranunculus spp.)

The genus Ranunculus includes both perennial an annual plants; there are approximately 275 species worldwide (Britton and Brown 1970). There are approximately 85 species of buttercup growing in the U.S., including 75 native species and 11 introduced species (USDA, NRCS 2010). Twenty-two species (17 native, five introduced) grow in Maryland. None of the buttercups are edible; they contain an acrid substance that is poisonous to livestock, and can cause dermatitis or intestinal distress when handled or eaten by humans (Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981).

Despite its toxicity, buttercups have historically been used as a medicine. Buttercup was noted as rubefacient, caustic, and epispastic (Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Buttercups were rarely used internally, although Rafinesque (1828) states that when used in a preparation made with water, it could be used as a powerful emetic. Used externally, buttercup treated rheumatism, sciatica, piles, hemicrania (persistent headache), dysuria, jaundice, pneumonia, neuralgia, herpes, and skin afflictions such as eczema, blisters, warts, corns, and cysts (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). *R. abortivus* (littleleaf buttercup, native to North America) was reported to be used as a diaphoretic and treatment for syphilis (Rafinesque 1828). Carter (1888) notes that *R. bulbosus* (St. Anthony's turnip, introduced species) was a narcotic.

4.2.1.5.2 Catchfly (Silene spp.)

Catchfly, also known as campion or pink, is a genus of 700 species found worldwide (Britton and Brown 1970; eFloras.org 2010). Approximately 73 species are found in North America; 11 species grow in Maryland and include four native and 11 introduced species (USDA, NRCS

2010). Catchfly includes annual, biennial, and perennial herbs; many species are grown in gardens for their showy flowers (Britton and Brown 1970; eFloras.org 2010). In the wild, catchfly grows in a variety of habitats (Britton and Brown 1970).

Only one species, *S. latifolia*, appears to be edible; this plant, known as bladder campion, is classified as a noxious weed (USDA, NRCS 2010). Only the young shoots and leaves are edible and can be prepared like asparagus; mature parts of the plant contain saponin, a toxin (Peterson 1977; Richardson 1981). There is no mention in the historic literature of this plant being used for food. Fire pink, *S. virginica*, was thought to have anthelmintic properties (Carter 1888; Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828); however, Johnson (1884) casts suspicion on the medicinal properties of the plant since there had been no experiments conducted on it. Catchfly is not mentioned in Griffith (1847) or many other nineteenth-century pharmacopeias, so at the very least it does not appear to have been a popular plant for medicinal use.

4.2.1.5.3 Clammyweed (Polanisia dodecandra)

Clammyweed is an herbaceous annual that belongs to a genus of approximately 30 species worldwide (Britton and Brown 1970). Five species are native to North America; only one of these, redwhisker clammyweed (*P. dodecandra*), grows in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). Clammyweed grows in a variety of habitats and thrives in sandy and gravelly settings near water sources and disturbed areas (Britton and Brown 1970).

No mention of clammyweed as a food was found in the historic literature or modern flora manuals. Two references to its use as medicine were identified in the historic literature. The first is Griffith's (1847:136) account of *P. graveolens* (former name of *P. dodecandra*) as a "popular remedy in some parts of the country." The entire plant was used and was valued for its anthelmintic properties; it was prepared as a powder, decoction, or syrup (Griffith 1847). The second reference to clammyweed is in Carter (1888:13), where he describes the plant as "pungent, vesicant, counter irritant, vermifuge." He notes the plant was also known as wormweed and that the whole plant was used.

4.2.1.5.4 Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.)

Honeysuckles include erect shrubs and climbing vines that produce fragrant flowers. There are approximately 160 species of Lonicera that grow worldwide (Britton and Brown 1970). Around 38 species grow in North America; 18 are native and 20 are introduced (USDA, NRCS 2010). In Maryland, three native species and five introduced species grow in a variety of habitats. According to Peterson (1977), *L. villosa* produces edible berries that ripen between June–August. The berries can be eaten raw or made into jelly. Sturtevant (Hedrick 1919) describes two American species, *L. canadensis* (note: this is listed as *L. ciliata* by Sturtevant) and *L. involucrata*, that have edible berries.

There are few references to honeysuckle in the historic literature; Stearns (1801) describes honeysuckle as a plant grown in gardens for its flowers but that it is not used in medicine. Rafinesque (1828:240) states that all species in the genus *Lonicera* have leaves and flowers that are "bitterish, mucilaginous, astringent, detersive," and notes that syrup made from the plant was used for sore throats and lung irritation. Porcher (1869) also notes that honeysuckle was not used in medicine, but does note that the plant was used to treat asthma and tonsillitis. He also says the flowers were diuretic and were used "in decoction [to] calm the pain of colic…following childbirth" (Porcher 1869:446). Carter (1888) and Felter and Lloyd (1905)

note the use of the plant as an anti-asthma medication; Felter and Lloyd (1905) also say the juice expressed from the plant was used to treat bee stings.

4.2.1.5.5 Jimsonweed (Datura stramonium)

Jimsonweed is an annual herb that grows in waste places and fields across North America (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). The plant has become naturalized from tropical areas and is classified as a noxious weed in some states (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). The fruit produced by the plant is a spiny capsule that contains numerous seeds (Britton and Brown 1970). Jimsonweed is in the family Solanaceae, and like its cousins mandrake, deadly nightshade, and henbane, contains toxic hallucinogens (Crellin and Philpott 1990; Foster and Duke 1990). All parts of the plant are poisonous.

Due to its reputation as a poison, jimsonweed was valued by some for medicinal use. Rafinesque (1828:150) states "this loathsome weed is one of those bounties of nature scattered almost every where, and possessing energetic medical powers." The leaves and the seeds were recorded as having narcotic, antispasmodic, anti-epileptic, anodyne, sedative, refrigerant, detergent, and resolvent properties (Griffith 1847; Hinkel 1911; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). Jimsonweed was used to treat rheumatism, gout, asthma, hemorrhoids, sciatica, tetanus, burns, tumors, skin ulcers, cancer, neuralgia, dysmenorrheal, syphilitic pains, palsy, epilepsy, chorea, tic douloureux, convulsions, nymphomania, mania, and "madness" (Griffith 1847; Hinkel 1911; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828; Stearns 1801). The plant was also used topically to dilate the pupils, and the dried leaves were used to make cigarettes to treat asthma (Hinkel 1911; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828).

4.2.1.5.6 Nightshade Family (Solanaceae)

The potato family includes approximately 84 genera and 3,000 species worldwide (eFloras.org 2010). In the U.S. there are 42 genera and 286 species, including *Capsicum* spp. (pepper), *Datura* spp. (jimsonweed), *Nicotania* spp. (tobacco), *Petunia* spp. (petunia), *Physalis* spp. (groundcherry), and *Solanum* spp. (nightshade). Plants in this family include climbing vines, shrubs, herbs, and trees that grow in a variety of habitats (Britton and Brown 1970). Uses of plants in this family include food, medicinal, ornamental, and other (e.g., tobacco). Jimsonweed and groundcherry are present in the archaeobotanical assemblage. Many of the seeds in the assemblage appear to be from the genus *Solanum*, which includes nightshade, horsenettle, tomato, potato, and eggplant. Seeds from the archaeobotanical assemblage appear to belong to the genus *Solanum* and likely represent wild or garden plants (i.e., they are not cultivated food plants such as tomatoes or eggplant).

Nightshades, such as *S. nigrum* (deadly or black nightshade), had a variety of medicinal uses during the nineteenth century. Many of the plants in this genus have narcotic properties. *S. nigrum* was classified as a narcotic and poison; it had similar medical applications as jimsonweed. *S. carolinense* (Carolina horsenettle) was an antispasmodic, and was used to treat convulsions, epilepsy, chorea, and tetanus; it was also reported to have been used as an aphrodisiac by African Americans (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Porcher 1869). *S. mammosum* (nipplefruit) was used as a diuretic, and was used to treat heartburn and leprosy (Porcher 1869). *S. virginianum* (Surattense nightshade) had anodyne properties and was used to treat rheumatism, herpes, and skin ulcers and cancers (Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Porcher 1869). *S. dulcamara* (climbing nightshade) was used much the same way as *S. nigrum* (Bigelow 1817; Griffith 1847; Johnson 1884).

4.2.1.5.7 Ragweed (Ambrosia spp.)

There are 23 species of ragweed native to North America; four of these grow in Maryland (eFloras.org 2010). Ragweeds are annual or perennial herbs that grow in a variety of habitats; many species are classified as noxious weeds (USDA, NRCS 2010). Ragweed is a notorious allergen and noxious weed (USDA, NRCS 2010).

Ragweed is not edible but did have medicinal applications in the nineteenth century. Rafinesque (1828) notes the plant had emollient and antiseptic properties but does not detail its uses. Two species, *A. artemisiifolia* (annual ragweed) and *A. trifida* (great ragweed), were noted to have astringent, tonic, stimulant, detergent, and antiphlogistic properties (Carter 1888; Johnson 1884; Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869). Ragweed was used to treat wounds, soft tissue injuries, fevers, hemorrhoids, ptyalism, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, dysentery, typhoid, and enteritis (Carter 1888; Johnson 1884; Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869).

4.2.1.5.8 St. Johnswort (Hypericum spp.)

Hypericum includes approximately 400 species worldwide; species include shrubs and annual and perennial herbs (eFloras.org 2010). Fifty-nine species are found in North America, and include 51 native and eight introduced species; 16 native and one introduced species grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). *Hypericum* grows in a variety of habitats (Britton and Brown 1970).

St. Johnswort was not used as food but was used medicinally in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The principle species used are *H. perforatum* (common St. Johnswort), *H. gentianoides* (orangegrass), and *H. mutilum* (dwarf St. Johnswort). Stearns (1801) notes its detergent, corroborant, and vulnerary properties; he also discusses the former uses of the plant, but indicates that by the time of his writing, St. Johnswort was no longer used medicinally. By 1828, St. Johnswort appears to be back in vogue, as Rafinesque (1828) describes its properties as nervine, pectoral, and vulnerary. He indicates it was used to treat wounds, sores, swellings, ulcers, tumors, rough skin, lung and breast disease, diarrhea, menorrhagia, hysterics, hypochondria, mania, and depression (Rafinesque 1828). St. Johnswort appears to fall out of favor again until the late nineteenth century, where several authors (e.g. Carter 1888; Felter and Lloyd 1905) describe its properties and qualities as outlined by Rafinesque (1828). In addition to the properties described above, St. Johnswort was also sedative, tonic, resolvent, febrifuge, anthelmintic, emmenagogue, desiccative, and anti-hemorrhagic (Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890). Felter and Lloyd (1905) note St. Johnswort was used to treat urinary disorders, dysentery, diarrhea, menorrhagia, jaundice, hemoptysis, hemorrhages, wounds, worms, nervous afflictions, and depression.

4.2.1.5.9 Threeseed Mercury (Acalypha spp.)

Acalypha is a genus of approximately 450 species worldwide; the genus includes herbs and shrubs (Britton and Brown 1970; eFloras.org 2010). There are 15 species native to North America; three of these, *A. gracilens* (slender threeseed mercury), *A. rhomboides* (common threeseed mercury), and *A. virginica* (Virginia threeseed mercury), grow in Maryland. The taxa identified in the archaeobotanical assemblage likely represent one of these three species. Threeseed mercury was not eaten as food and does not appear to have been a popular medicinal. A. virginica was referenced by Rafinesque (1828) and Carter (1888) as being expectorant and diuretic. Rafinesque (1828) describes it being used to treat anasarca, ascites, and asthma.

4.2.1.6 Herbaceous – weeds/grasses/sedges

Several taxa were recovered that fall into this group. With a few exceptions (discussed below) most appear to have no food, medicinal, or other use for humans.

4.2.1.6.1 Canadian milkvetch (Astragalus canadensis)

Canadian milkvetch is a native herbaceous plant that grows in a variety of habitats (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 19700. It belongs to a genus of approximately 3,000 species worldwide (eFloras.org 2010). Other species in the genus *Astragalus* have a variety of food, medicinal, and utilitarian uses. *A. canadensis* appears to have none of these uses. It is likely this plant represents a weed that was growing on the site.

4.2.1.6.2 Green Carpetweed (Mollugo verticillata)

Green carpetweed is native to North America and grows in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). It is an annual herb that thrives in disturbed areas (i.e., cultivated fields, waste places; Britton and Brown 1970). The only reference to carpetweed found in the literature was in Crellin and Philpott (1990:156-157) who discuss carpetweed with chickweeds (*Stellaria* spp.); they reference a 1907 herbal primer that discussed the use of carpetweed to help with weight loss. Carpetweed does not appear to have had much economic value in the 19th or early 20th centuries.

4.2.1.6.3 Hogwort (Croton capitatus)

Hogwort is an annual herb that grows in dry soils and is native to North America (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). It belongs to the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae) which includes hundreds of genera and thousands of species. Hogwort was not edible and does not appear to have been used medicinally. Other species within the genus had medicinal uses historically, such as *C. tiglium* (Asian species) and *C. eluteria* (sub-tropical species). *C. capitatus* appears to have no economic importance.

4.2.1.6.4 Grass Family (Poaceae)

The grass family is large, comprised of approximately 620 genera and 10,000 species worldwide (eFloras.org 2010). Grasses are annual or perennial herbs or shrubs, and include a variety of economically important species used for food for humans and animals (e.g., wheat and corn), for landscaping and ornament, and for utilitarian objects (e.g., paper). Grasses are found worldwide and grow in a variety of habitats.

Many of the seeds recovered from the flotation samples could only be identified to the family level. Four genera were identified and include crowngrass (*Paspalum* spp.), goosegrass (*Eleusine* spp.), lovegrass (*Eragrostis* spp.), panicgrass (*Panicum* spp.). Rafinesque (1828) and Porcher (1869) both mention several species of *Panicum*. Rafinesque (1828) describes *Panicum miliaceum* (broomcorn millet) is used to feed livestock, but is also edible by humans. Grasses were used for utilitarian objects such as mats and baskets. Porcher (1869) states that *P. dactylon* (Bermuda grass) was used as an aperient and diuretic. No other mention of the four genera identified in the archaeobotanical assemblage appears in the historic literature. These species probably represent weeds that were growing in the yard and were tracked into the house on the bottoms of shoes.

4.2.1.6.5 Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

The sedge family includes approximately 100 genera and 500 species worldwide (eFloras.org 2010). Sedges are annual or perennial herbs that grow in a variety of habitats, but prefer wetlands or wet soils. Three genera were identified in the archaeobotanical assemblage, and include bristlegrass (*Setaria* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), and spikerush (*Eleocharis* spp.). Sedges were used for caning chairs, thatching roofs, and a variety of other utilitarian uses. Porcher (1869) states that the roots of *E. palustris* (common spikerush) were astringent and were used to treat diarrhea and hemorrhage. *Scirpus lacustris* (probably *S. tabernaemontani*, softstem bulrush) was described by Porcher (1869:686) as being used "by coopers to place between the seams of cask heads to render them air-tight." The taxa identified in the archaeobotanical assemblage could represent seeds that were tracked into the house on the bottoms of shoes or could represent species used for utilitarian items in the house.

4.2.1.7 Shrub/Tree

Five taxa representing trees and/or shrubs were identified; these include one taxon identified to the family level and four taxa identified to the species level. One taxon, Liriodendron tulipifera, largely represents natural seed rain from two large tuliptrees located adjacent to the house ruins. The remaining taxa represent either human use or incidental inclusion.

4.2.1.7.1 Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida)

Flowering dogwood is native to North America and grows in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). The tree produces red berries which are toxic to humans, but are edible by birds and mammals (USDA, NRCS 2010). The root bark of the tree, as well as the seeds, was used as medicine in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The root bark has astringent, antiseptic, tonic, stimulant, corroborant, and anti-periodic properties (Bigelow 1817; Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). It was primarily used to treat fevers, especially those associated with malaria, but was also used to treat typhus, debility, indigestion, ulcers, cancers, pyrosis, and urinary disorders (Bigelow 1817; Carter 1888; Griffith 1847; Millspaugh 1887; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828).

4.2.1.7.2 Pine Family (Pinaceae)

The pine family consists of 10 genera and 200 species, predominantly in the northern hemisphere (eFloras.org 2010). The family includes pines, spruces, firs, larches, hemlocks, and cedars. Members of this family are economically important for their wood. Many species have shoots, cones, or leaves that are edible and were used for a variety of medicinal purposes (Foster and Duke 1990; Peterson 1977). It is unclear if the single seed recovered from the flotation samples represents incidental inclusion or use by humans.

4.2.1.7.3 Spicebush (Lindera benzoin)

Spicebush grows in North America and Asia; of the approximately 100 species, three are native to North America (eFloras.org 2010; USDA, NRCS 2010). Only one of these species is found in Maryland; *Lindera benzoin* (northern spicebush) is a shrub that grows in moist areas and produces red berries that ripen from July–September (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010).

Spicebush berries were used as a substitute for allspice, and the leaves were used for tea (Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869). The leaves, berries, and bark were used

medicinally, and had stimulant, tonic, antipyretic, anti-periodic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, refrigerant, and febrifuge properties (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869). The oil from the berries was used to treat bruises and rheumatic limbs, and itch (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Porcher 1869). Decoctions of the leaves, bark, and berries were used to treat intermittent fevers, worms, neuralgia, typhoid forms of fever, and as a carminative to treat flatulence (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Millspaugh 1887; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869).

4.2.1.7.4 Silktree (Albizia julibrissin)

Silktree, also known as mimosa, is native to southern Asia; it is a small tree and the fruit it produces is a bean-like pod 2-5 inches long (Britton and Brown 1970; Petrides 1986). It grows in a variety of habitats and thrives in disturbed areas (Meyer 2009). This species has become naturalized in the U.S. and in some states is classified as invasive (USDA, NRCS 2010). The tree has fern-like leaves and showy and fragrant pink flowers that make it an attractive ornamental. Silktree is not edible and does not appear to have medicinal uses.

This species was brought to the U.S. in 1785 by Andre Michaux and became a popular ornamental in nineteenth century gardens (Cothran 2004; Meyer 2009). Favretti and Favretti (1990) state that plants from the "Orient" were popular during the late nineteenth century and were readily available at nurseries. The two seeds recovered from flotation could indicate an ornamental grown at the Jackson homestead during its occupation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

4.2.1.7.5 Tuliptree (Liriodendron tulipifera)

Tuliptree, also known as tulip poplar or yellow poplar, is a native species that grows in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). This species grows very tall and straight, has showy orange blossoms in the spring. The tree produces fruits that are elongated dry cones composed of 60-70 samara; each samara enclosed one or two seeds (Young and Young 1992). As the cones mature, the samaras fall off and are carried by the wind; the cones mature as early as August in northern areas and as late as October in the South (Bonner n.d.). Trees produce tens of thousands of seeds; Bonner (n.d.) reports that one tree produced 29,000 seeds in one season (the equivalent of 415–483 samara per cone).

Tuliptree flowers produce a large amount of nectar that is favored by honey bees and is therefore important in the U.S. honey industry (Bonner n.d.). Other than the nectar, no part of the tree is edible. Stearns (1801) notes that the tuliptree is not used medicinally; however, Bigelow (1817) writes about the tree's tonic and stimulating properties, noting it was used most often for intermittent fevers. The bark from the roots or branches was noted to have anti-intermittent, anthelmintic, antiseptic, astringent, diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant, sudorific, and tonic properties (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Preparations made with tuliptree were used to treat cholera infantum, chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia, dysentery, fevers, gout, hysteria, tuberculosis, and worms (Felter and Lloyd 1905; Griffith 1847; Parke-Davis 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Rafinesque (1828) states the seeds are laxative and the leaves were used as a poultice to treat headache. Johnson (1884) notes the properties of the tree but remarks that is was seldom used. Felter and Lloyd (1905) also note the tree was seldom used for medicinal purposes. This suggests tuliptree was popular as a medicine at least during the first half of the nineteenth century but its use declined during the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century.

Tuliptrees were growing on-site at the time of the Phase III data recovery investigations. Two trees that appeared to be approximately 80 years old were growing in proximity to the house ruins. The large assemblage of uncharred seeds and samara recovered from the flotation samples suggests they were recently deposited by these trees. A few charred seeds were recovered, and they may represent trees that were planted near the house for shade or ornament. The presence of the seeds may indicate tuliptree was used medicinally.

4.2.2 Wood

Nineteen taxa were identified in the wood assemblage; these include five taxa identified to the family level, seven identified to the genus level, and seven identified to the species level. The majority of the wood was charred and represents structural remains, furniture, or utilitarian objects burned during the fire. This section describes historic uses of the species. Some of the taxa could have been used for food or medicinal purposes; however, these uses would be of the seeds, fruit, roots, or bark and therefore would not be represented by the wood assemblage.

4.2.2.1 American Basswood (Tilia americana)

American basswood is a large, native deciduous tree that typically grows in deep, well-drained soils (USDA, NRCS 2010). This species grows fast and reaches heights between 60–125 feet and diameters from 2–5 feet (Britton and Brown 1970). The wood is soft and unsuitable for building; however, it was used for a variety of purposes in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Rafinesque (1828) states the wood was used for spoons, models, canoes, and turning, and the charcoal was used for gunpowder. By the mid-nineteenth and into the twentieth century, basswood was used for cabinet making and carriages (Henderson 1890; Porcher 1869). Von Mueller (1888) indicates basswood was used for cutting boards for curriers and shoemakers, turned and carved pieces, carriage paneling, shovels, pails, bowls, and musical instruments. Kellogg (1914) provides an extensive list of basswood's uses, among which he lists boxes, crates, woodenware, furniture, fixtures (for business and commercial enterprises), millwork (flooring and finishes), trunks, valises, musical instruments, picture frames, excelsior, toys, farming implements, matches, tobacco boxes, refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, and laundry appliances. Bailey (1909) notes the wood was used to make packaging for fruit and honey (i.e., wooden crates) and that the inner bark was used to make Russian bast mats (coarse matting used for packaging heavy goods or furniture). Basswood trees were used for ornamental plantings and bee pasture (Bailey 1909).

4.2.2.2 American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*)

The American chestnut is a deciduous tree native to eastern North America; trees can grow as tall as 100 feet and reach 15 or more feet in diameter (Britton and Brown 1970; Petrides 1986). The chestnut thrives in a variety of habitats. This species produces edible nuts which were an important source of food in rural areas, and a much sought-after treat in urban areas (Bolgiano and Novak 2007). American chestnut grows very tall and fast with few branches in the understory, qualities which made it attractive to the lumber industry. This species once dominated the forests from Maine to Mississippi and was an important commercial timber, especially in the Appalachian region, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Bolgiano and Novak 2007; Freinkel 2007). Unfortunately, American chestnut was brought to the brink of extinction by a virulent fungus, known as chestnut blight, during the early twentieth century. This fungus (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) was introduced from Japan and China during the late nineteenth century (Bolgiano and Novak 2007). The fungus was first identified in 1904

by forester Hermann Merkel who worked at the Bronx Zoo in New York City, which may have been the port of entry for the fungus (sometime in the late 1880s or early 1890s). By 1912, the fungus had spread as far south as Virginia, and by 1930, the blight had overtaken the vast stands of chestnut in the Appalachian Mountains, devastating the timber industry (Freinkel 2007).

The importance of American chestnut in the timber industry was known since the 18th century, but it was not until the mid-nineteenth century that it became an important economic species. Industrial-scale logging in the Appalachians beginning in the 1880s was the preferred wood due to its abundance, versatility, and quick-growing nature (Freinkel 2007). Wood from the chestnut was used for framing on buildings, trim for interiors of houses, furniture, fence posts and rails, cask staves, gate posts, handles, hoops, crates, telegraph and telephone poles, railway ties, musical instruments, coffins, pulpwood, and cordwood (Bailey 1909; Freinkel 2007; Petrides 1986; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). The tree was rich in tannin, and the bark was harvested for use in the leather tanning industry. Lumber mills dedicated to processing the bark and waste wood for tannin cropped up throughout the Southeast during the early twentieth century (Bolgiano and Novak 2007).

The history of the chestnut and chestnut blight help us date the parlor addition at the Jackson homestead. The structure was constructed from logs and milled lumber of the American chestnut. The wood fragments represent both young and mature plants. The source of the wood is unknown; it was probably from a local source, but could have been timber trucked in from one of the many industrial mills in the Appalachians. Since the blight devastated local stands of chestnut by 1912, it stands to reason the parlor was constructed before this time. It also stands to reason that the parlor was built sometime in the late nineteenth century, perhaps in the 1890s, at a time when chestnut lumber was readily available at affordable prices. Indeed, hard woods and white pines were imported from the west and south into Baltimore in the early 1890s, which was a period of increased building (JHU 1893:346). While it took some time for the chestnut blight to reach the large stands in the Appalachians, alarm raised by the quick-spreading blight could have affected supply and demand, and consequently, prices of chestnut lumber, making it unattainable for the average landowner for house building.

4.2.2.3 American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)

The American Sycamore is a deciduous tree native to eastern and midwestern North America (USDA, NRCS 2010). This species can reach heights up to 130 feet with trunk diameter over six feet (Britton and Brown 1970; Sullivan 1994). Sycamore thrives in streams and wet woods, such as those found in bottomlands (Britton and Brown 1970; Sullivan 1994). This species was grown historically as an ornamental and shade tree (Bailey 1909; Favretti and Favretti 1990). Evans (2005) notes that sycamore was occasionally used as a seat plank by Windsor chair makers in southeastern New England. Von Mueller (1888) indicates sycamore was used for pianofortes, harps, screws, dairy utensils, windlasses, wheels, and blocks. Kellogg (1914) provides an extensive list of basswood's uses, among which he lists boxes, crates, woodenware, novelties, furniture, fixtures (for business and commercial enterprises), millwork (flooring and finishes), musical instruments, farming implements, refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, brooms, and carpet sweepers.

4.2.2.4 Beech (*Fagus* spp.)

Ten species of beech grow in the northern hemisphere; two species of beech are found in Maryland, one native (*F. grandifolia*) and one introduced from Europe (*F. sylvatica*; eFloras.org

2010; USDA, NRCS 2010). The American beech (*F. grandifolia*) can grow up to 120 feet in height with a trunk diameter of up to four feet (Britton and Brown 1970; Petrides 1986). The European beech (*F. sylvatica*) attains similar heights and trunk diameters. Beeches are deciduous and grow in a variety of habitats; American beech is a wetlands indicator in the U.S. (USDA, NRCS 2010).

Both the American beech and European beech were grown as ornamental and shade trees during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Bailey 1909; Favretti and Favretti 1990; Henderson 1890). Gosse (1840) explains that beech wood was used for brushes, carpenters' tools, and other small objects, but its primary use was as fuelwood. Porcher (1869) notes beech wood was used in cabinetry, turnings, tool handles, and for plane stock. Von Mueller (1888) indicates American beech was used for plane stocks, shoe lasts, tool handles, turnings, and a variety of implements; European beech was used for similar purposes, but was also used in joinery, shipbuilding, and for the manufacture of keys, cogs, lathe chucks, staves, chairs, spoke shaves, gunstock, musical instruments, and carved molds for wooden print blocks. Kellogg (1914) lists numerous uses for beech, including boxes, crates, millwork (flooring and finishing), furniture, fixtures (for commercial businesses), handles, woodenware, novelties, laundry appliances, brushes, vehicles, farming implements, musical instruments, spools and bobbins, toys, playground equipment, whips, canes, saddles, and hames.

One charred fragment from the archaeobotanical assemblage was identified as beech (from the sampled wood assemblage); this fragment could be from any of the uses described above. Several of the harmonica parts that contained wood were examined and identifications attempted; although the wood was highly compressed and the microscopic features were distorted, it appeared to be beech. This wood may have been choice for harmonica manufacture due to its moisture-resistant properties, and it would hold up well for use in this musical instrument.

4.2.2.5 Birch (*Betula* spp.)

Birches are shrubs and small trees; the shrubs range in size from 2–15 feet, the trees range from 40–100 feet, and trunk diameters for both ranging from 1–4 feet (Britton and Brown 1970). There are approximately 35 species of birch throughout the boreal, temperate, and arctic zones of Eurasia and North America (eFloras.org 2010). Twenty-eight species are native to North America; of these four grow in Maryland and include gray birch (*B. populifolia*), paper birch (*B. papyrifera*), river birch (*B. nigra*), sweet birch (*B. lenta*), and yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*). European white birch (*B. pendula*), a non-native species, also grows in Maryland. Birches grow in a variety of habitats.

Birch trees were ornamental plantings in gardens during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Bailey 1909; Favretti and Favretti 1990). The wood from birch was used in cabinetry and to make furniture, hoops, brooms, frames of coach panels, and small articles (Bailey 1909; Henderson 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Birch was also used for flooring, banisters, and stair rails (Erichsen-Brown 1979). Von Mueller (1888) indicates birch was used for spools, shoe lasts and pegs, musical instruments, furniture, ship's keels, machinery, cabinetry, carriages, hoops, and brooms. Kellogg's (1914) detailed list of birch uses includes millwork (flooring and finishes), furniture, fixtures (for business and commercial enterprises), boxes, crates, spools, bobbins, woodenware, novelties, vehicles, musical instruments, handles, dowels, boot and shoe findings, and farming implements. Many species of birch were used as fuelwood and in charcoal

production (Bailey 1909; Von Mueller 1888). The sap from some species of birch was used like maple sap – i.e., it was boiled down and made into syrup (Bailey 1909; Gosse 1840). The pliable, layered, papery bark was used to make baskets and boxes (Bailey 1909).

4.2.2.6 Blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

The blackgum is a deciduous tree native to North America (Britton and Brown 1970; Petrides 1986; USDA, NRCS 2010). It is also known as tupelo, sourgum, and pepperidge; unlike the other water-loving species in this genus (e.g., Nyssa aquatica), blackgum grows in a variety of habitats (USDA, NRCS 2010). This species grows to 60–80 feet in height with a 3–4 foot diameter trunk (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Blackgum was used to make bowls, implements, troughs, tubs, wheels, carriage wheel hubs, hatter's blocks, and shoes (Henderson 1890; Porcher 1869; Rafinesque 1828). Von Mueller (1888) states the wood was used for side-boards of carts, wheels, pumps, mortars, bowls, dippers, trays, shoes, hatters' blocks, and turnery.

4.2.2.7 Cedar (Cupressaceae)

Cedar belongs to the family Cupressaceae; the archaeobotanical specimens are either eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) or Atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*). Both species are native to the U.S. and grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). Eastern redcedar is a slow-growing tree that can reach a maximum height of 100 ft and trunk diameter of 5 feet (Britton and Brown 1970). While found in a variety of habitats, eastern redcedar prefers dry soils (USDA, NRCS 2010). Atlantic white cedar reaches maximum heights of 90 feet and truck diameter of 4.5 feet (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). White cedar grows in swamps (Britton and Brown 1970).

Eastern redcedar wood is durable, easily workable, and resists moisture and decay. It was a favorite wood for fence posts, shingles, and boatbuilding, and was also used in cabinetry, staves, buckets, interior work, and cedar boxes (Kellogg 1914; Porcher 1869). Henderson (1890) reports redcedar was used to make lead pencils. Atlantic white cedar resists weather and decay and was used to make telegraph poles, shingles, posts, staves, and boats; it was also used for interior work (Kellogg 1914).

4.2.2.8 Cherry (*Prunus* spp.)

Sixteen species of cherry grow in the U.S. in wild or cultivated form; nine species (five native and four introduced) grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). Only one species, P. serotina (black cherry), is valued for its lumber (Petrides 1986). This is likely the species represented in the Jackson homestead assemblage. The black cherry grows to 60–80 feet high and 2–3 feet in diameter (Petrides 1986). The cherry was grown in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century gardens for ornament and food (Favretti and Favretti 1990). The wood was highly valuable for furniture, cabinetry and interior finishes (Bailey 1909; Noll 1851; Porcher 1869). Kellogg (1914) notes that cherry was used for furniture, millwork (flooring and finishes), scientific instruments, handles, brushes, musical instruments, clocks, car construction, shipbuilding, boxes, crates, and patterns.

4.2.2.9 Common persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana)*

The persimmon is a deciduous species native to the U.S.; it grows in fields and woods and is found in Maryland. This species grows to heights of 100 feet and reaches 2 feet in diameter (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Common persimmon produces an edible fruit.

The wood is fine-grained, smooth, hard, and resistant to wear (Kellogg 1914; USDA, NRCS 2010). Von Mueller (1888) notes it was used for shoe lasts, textile shuttles, and turnery. Kellogg (1914) states the wood was used for textile shuttles, boot and shoe findings, and sporting and athletic goods (e.g., golf club heads).

4.2.2.10 Larch (*Larix* spp.)

The genus *Larix* includes 10 coniferous species found in the northern hemisphere (eFloras.org 2010). Five species (three native, two introduced) are found in the U.S.; two species grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). The American larch, or tamarack, (*L. laricina*) is a native species that grows to 100 feet in height and 3 feet in diameter (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). Tamarack thrives in swampy woods and around lake margins; the wood has water resistant properties (Britton and Brown 1970). The European larch (*L. decidua*) grows up to 165 feet high and reaches 3 feet in diameter and grows in well-drained soils (eFloras.org 2010). The durable and resistant tamarack was used for shipbuilding (Henderson 1890), while both species were used in construction (Bailey 1909). Kellogg (1914) lists many uses of larches, including millwork (flooring and finishes), shipbuilding (floors, keels, stringers, and knees) tanks, silos, excelsior, boxes, crates, pails, refrigerators, tubs, water pipes, windmills, paving, conduits, and car construction.

4.2.2.11 Magnolia family (Magnoliaceae)

There are six genera and ca. 220 species in the magnolia family; two genera (*Magnolia* and *Liriodendron*) and eight species are native to North America (eFloras.org 2010; USDA, NRCS 2010). Wood in the archaeobotanical assemblage includes *Liriodendron tulipifera* (tuliptree) and *Magnolia* spp. (magnolia). The tuliptree is a rapid-growing tree that thrives in moist, well-drained soils; this species grows to heights of 80–120 feet with trunk diameter of 2–5 feet (USDA, NRCS 2010). Five species of magnolia grow in Maryland: cucumber-tree (*M. acuminata*), umbrella-tree (*M. tripetala*), sweetbay (*M. virginiana*), bigleaf magnolia (*M. macrophylla*), and southern magnolia (*M. grandiflora*; USDA, NRCS 2010).

Tuliptree is light, fine-grained, and compact, making it a desirable wood for a variety of purposes (Porcher 1869; Von Mueller 1888). Porcher (1869) notes the wood was used for carving, chairs, cabinets, carriage and door panels, and ornamental work. Von Mueller (1888) states tuliptree wood was used for shingles, house interiors, furniture, pumps, implements, woodenware, railway cars, carriage panels, coach building, boat building, and bridges. Kellogg's (1914) detailed list of uses includes millwork (flooring and finishes), fixtures (business, commercial, and scientific), furniture, sewing machines, musical instruments, woodenware and novelties, tobacco boxes, boxes, crates, coffins and caskets, farming implements, bungs and faucets, vehicles, car construction, and as a backing for the application of veneers.

A variety of magnolia species were used for their wood, although they weren't as favored as the tuliptree. Porcher (1869) notes that magnolia was sometimes used in house interiors. Von Mueller (1888) states magnolia was not used for its wood, but was an ornamental planting and for bee pasturage. Kellogg (1914) discusses three species of magnolia and their uses. The cucumber-tree (*M. acuminata*) was used for millwork (flooring and finishes), stairs, porch columns, siding, cabinets, doors, furniture, frames, farming implements, hay racks, pails, tubs, boxes, crates, cheese boxes, excelsior, woodenware and novelties, and casket trim (Kellogg 1914). Southern magnolia (*M. grandifolia*) and sweetbay (*M. virginiana*) were used for millwork, furniture, fixtures, cabinets, bedroom suites, china closets, door panels, car sheathing,

cotton gins, boats, ox yokes, tobacco boxes, wagon boxes, egg cases, boxes, crates, broom handles, brushes, excelsior, sashes, and wash stands (Kellogg 1914).

4.2.2.12 Maple (*Acer* spp.)

Maples are trees or shrubs; there are over 100 species worldwide (Britton and Brown 1970). Fourteen species are native to North America; seven of these species and two introduced species grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). Maples grow in a variety of habitats and are grown as ornamentals for their bright autumn foliage. Maples, especially the sugar maple (*A. saccharum*), are known for their sap which is made into maple syrup.

Porcher (1869) indicates red maple (*A. rubrum*) was used to make gun stocks and Windsor chairs, while sugar maple was used for wood inlay on furniture and to make saddle trees. Von Mueller (1888) lists a variety of uses for maple: axle trees, beetling beams, bleaching, cabinetry, dishes, flooring, founders patterns, furniture, gun stocks, implements, inlay, instruments, mangles, musical instruments, poles, presses, printing, saddle trees, shafts, shoe lasts, spokes, turnery, wheelwrights' work, and yokes. Kellogg (1914) lists similar uses, as well as: baby carriages, baseball bats, baskets, bobbins, boot and shoe findings, boxes, clothespins, cradles, crates, dominoes, fixtures, handles, ice boxes, ironing boards, laundry appliances, novelties, parasol handles, spoons, vehicles, washboards, wheelbarrows, and yardsticks. One of the artifacts from the Jackson homestead assemblage was a domino made from maple.

4.2.2.13 Oak (*Quercus* spp.)

Oaks are shrubs or trees in the beech family (Fagaceae); there are over 400 species worldwide (Britton and Brown 1970; eFloras.org 2010). There are over 187 oak species in North America (183 native and four introduced; USDA, NRCS 2010). Native oak trees can grow to over 200 feet in height and over 8 feet in trunk diameter (Britton and Brown 1970). Oaks grow in a variety of habitats (Britton and Brown 1970). Oaks are split into three main groups based on their microanatomy: live oaks, red oaks (Erythrobalanus), and white oaks (Leucobalanus; Table 12).

Table 12. Oak Groups

Group	Common name	Latin name
Live Oak Group	Live oak	*Q. virginiana*
Red Oak Group–Erythrobalanus	Black oak	*Q. velutina*
	Laurel oak	*Q. laurifolia*
	Northern red oak	*Q. rubra*
	Pin oak	*Q. palustris*
	Scarlet oak	*Q. coccinea*
	Shumard oak	*Q. shumardii*
	Southern red oak	*Q. falcata*
	Water oak	*Q. nigra*
	Willow oak	*Q. phellos*
White Oak Group–Leucobalanus	Bur oak	*Q. macrocarpa*
	Chestnut oak	*Q. prinus*
	Chinkapin oak	*Q. muehlenbergii*
	Overcup oak	*Q. lyrata*
	Post oak	*Q. stellata*
	Swamp white oak	*Q. bicolor*
	White oak	*Q. alba*

Oak wood is strong, tough, hard, and heavy, making it desirable for a variety of purposes. White oaks were generally viewed as more durable than red oaks and were preferred for shipbuilding (Griffith 1847; Kellogg 1914; Porcher 1869; Von Mueller 1888). Oak was widely used for a number of applications, including basketry, beams, boxes, cabinetry, carriages, casks, cooperage, crates, farming implements, fixtures, flooring, farming implements, furniture, hoops, naves, machinery, millwork, musical instruments, plow handles, posts, railway ties, refrigerators, sewing machines, shipbuilding, spokes, staves, and vehicles (Kellogg 1914; Von Mueller 1888).

4.2.2.14 Pine Family (Pinaceae)

The pine family includes approximately 10 genera and 200 species mostly located in the northern hemisphere (eFloras.org 2010). This family includes cedars, firs, hemlocks, larches, pines, and spruces. While many of the wood fragments in the assemblage were not identified beyond the family level, many were identified as pine and specifically the southern yellow pine group. The southern yellow pine group includes four species native to North America: loblolly (*Pinus taeda*), longleaf (*P. palustris*), shortleaf (*P. echinata*), and slash (*P. elliottii*) pines. These pines grow in a variety of habitats, and range in height from 80 – 150 ft and have diameters ranging from 2.5 – 5 ft (Britton and Brown 1970; USDA, NRCS 2010). The southern yellow pines were used for a variety of purposes, including baskets, boxes, cabinetry, clapboards, coffins, crates, farming implements fencing, fixtures, flooring, furniture, ice boxes, interior finishes, ladders, refrigerators, shipbuilding, tent poles, and washing machines (Kellogg 1914; Von Mueller 1888).

4.2.2.15 Walnut Family (Juglandaceae)

The walnut family includes hickory (*Carya* spp.), pecan (*C. illinoinensis*), and walnut (*Juglans* spp.). Hickories include 22 native species (including the pecan), and walnuts include six native and two introduced species (USDA, NRCS 2010). Species identified in the Jackson homestead assemblage include black walnut (J. nigra) and hickory. These are described below.

4.2.2.15.1 Black walnut

The black walnut is native to North America and grows in Maryland. This species reaches up to 150 ft in height and 8 ft in diameter (Britton and Brown 1970). Black walnut prefers rich wooded areas, but can be found along fencerows at the edges of agricultural fields. The wood was highly valued and was used for a variety of purposes, including: altars, benches, billiard cues, bookcases, cabinetry, canes, carpet sweepers, carvings, caskets, coffins, fixtures, flooring, furniture, gunstocks, inlay, interior finishes, novelties, musical instruments, picture frames, sewing machines, tool boxes, umbrella handles, and vehicles (Kellogg 1914; Von Mueller 1888).

4.2.2.15.2 Hickory

The hickories are native to North America; nine species grow in Maryland (USDA, NRCS 2010). Hickory trees grow in a variety of habitats; they range in height from 80 – 170 ft and in diameter from 2.5 – 6 ft (Britton and Brown 1970). Hickory wood was used for a variety of purposes, including axe handles, axles, baskets, baseball bats, brick molds, cabinetry, carriages, crutches, dowels, farming implements, furniture, golf club handles, handles, hoops, ladders, refrigerators, spokes, screws, sieves, tools, and wooden shoes (Kellogg 1914; Von Mueller 1888).

4.2.2.16 Willow family (Salicaceae)

The willow family includes over 50 genera and 1,000 species worldwide (eFloras.org 2010). There are dozens of taxa that grow in North America and include native and introduced species (USDA, NRCS 2010). The remains from the Jackson homestead are either the willow (*Salix* spp.) or poplar (*Populus* spp.). Willow and poplars grow in a variety of habitats and include both native and introduced species that grow in Maryland. Willows and poplars were used for a variety of purposes including artificial limbs, baseball bats, baskets, berry boxes, boats, bowls, boxes, brushes, buckets, cabinetry, carving, charcoal for gunpowder, cooperage, crates, dowels, egg cases, excelsior, farming implements, fixtures, furniture, handles, hat boxes, interior finishes, ladders, millwork, novelties, pails, paper pulp, refrigerators, shelving, shoe lasts and forms, spice kegs, spools, toothpicks, toys, trays, trunks, turnery, utensils, vehicles, wheelbarrows, and woven bonnets, (Kellogg 1914; Von Mueller 1888).

4.3 Artifacts Reflecting Plant Use

While the majority of the kitchen group artifacts were not specific as to the types of plants used for food, the medicine bottles sub-group contained numerous examples of bottles and jars that illustrate the wide variety of plants used in late nineteenth and early twentieth century households. Many of the ingredients in these preparations were plants that grew locally and were already known to the family; it is possible that the family supplemented their medical needs with their own preparations derived from purchased medicines. Publications such as *Dr. Chase's Recipes or Information for Everybody* (Chase 1902) were readily available to the public, allowing them to concoct their own versions of patent medicines and folk remedies. Examples of the medicines and their botanical components are discussed below.

4.3.1 Bucklen's Arnica Salve

Two metal ointment jars, approximately 1" in diameter and ¾" high, are embossed with the logo for Bucklen's Arnica Salve, a medicated ointment for cuts, bruises and sores (Florence Times 1896).

Table 13. Bucklen's Arnica Salve Ingredients

Ingredient	Properties	Botanical Component
Extract of arnica	Vulnerary	Arnica flower, leaves, and root *Arnica montana* or *A.chamissonis*
Raisins, seedless	Alterative, astringent	Grape fruit, bark, and twigs *Vitis* spp.
Fine-cut tobacco	Discutient	Tobacco leaves *Nicotiana* spp.
Resin cerate	n/a	n/a
Petrolatum	n/a	n/a

Source: Carter 1888; Hiss 1896, Parke-Davis 1890

4.3.2 Dalby's Carminative

Two complete bottles are each embossed "DALBYS // CARMINATIV." This product was a patent medicine containing opium that was given to children for a wide variety of symptoms. Dalby's Carminative was sold in the United States from 1804 until the 1930s (Fike 1987:160). The ingredients for this preparation are summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. Dalby's Carminative Ingredients

Ingredient	Properties	Botanical Component
Laudanum (tincture of opium)	Anodyne, narcotic	Opium poppy seeds *Papaver somniferum*
Oil of caraway	Aromatic, carminative, flavoring, stomachic	Caraway seed *Carum carvi*
Oil of fennel	Aromatic, carminative	Fennel seed *Foeniculum vulgare*
Oil of peppermint	Antispasmodic, carminative, flavoring, stomachic	Peppermint leaves *Mentha ×piperita*
Sugar	Sweetening and flavoring	Sugarcane *Saccharum officinarum*
Brandy	n/a	n/a
Prepared chalk	n/a	n/a
Carbonate of potassium	n/a	n/a
Carbonate of magnesia	n/a	n/a

Source: Carter 1888; Chase 1902; Parke-Davis 1890

4.3.3 Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Twenty-nine mendable fragments of a bottle embossed "Dr TOWNSEND'S // SARSAPARILLA // ALBANY / N.Y." were recovered. In 1839, Samuel P. Townsend introduced this patent medicine that contained a compound extract of sarsaparilla. The embossed bottles were discontinued in the 1870s (Fike 1987:220). The wrapper of the product read:

> Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla was for the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, vix; scrofula or Kings' evil, rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, pimples or pustules on the face, blotches, biles, chronic sore eyes, ring worm, tetter scald head, enlargement and pin of the bones and joints, stubborn ulcers, syphilitic disorders, lumbago, spinal complaints and all disease arising from an injudicious use of mercury, ascites or dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. It invariably cures indigestion or dyspepsia, neuralgia, general and nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint and inflammation in the kidneys, ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to (Antique Bottle Collector's Haven 2010).

The ingredients for Dr. Townsend's version of sarsaparilla could not be located, although the preparation was reported to contain "molasses, extract of roots, or barks, and probably senna with sarsaparilla" (Smith 1849:253). The preparation was touted as using Honduran sarsaparilla (*Smilax regelii*) but other species of smilax were used as well. Table 15 contains a list of ingredients for a typical nineteenth-century sarsaparilla nostrum.

Table 15. Sarsaparilla Ingredients

Ingredient	Properties	Botanical Component
Honduran sarsaparilla	Alterative, demulcent, diuretic, depurative, discutient,	Sarsaparilla root and stem *Smilax regelii*
Senna	Cathartic, diuretic, laxative, vermifuge	Senna pods and leaves *Senna* spp.
Wintergreen	Aromatic, astringent, carminative, diuretic, stimulant	Wintergreen leaves *Gaultheria* spp.
Molasses	Sweetener	Sugarcane *Saccharum officinarum* Sugar beet *Beta vulgaris*
Alcohol	n/a	n/a
Unidentified extract of roots or barks	n/a	n/a

Source: Carter 1888; Smith 1849; Parke-Davis 1890

4.3.4 Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

One bottle was embossed with "DR WIST…/ BALSAM…/ WILD CHERR…/ PHILADA /…/ IB." This was a patent medicine by the name of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and was marketed as a cough and cold syrup. The ingredients for this preparation are summarized in Table 16.

Table 16. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Ingredients

Ingredient	Properties	Botanical Component
Extract of wild cherry	Flavoring, laxative, pectoral, sedative, stimulant	Cherry fruit, leaves, and bark *Prunus* spp.
Extract of ipecac	Emetic	Ipecac rhizome and root *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*
Extract of squill	Diuretic, emetic, expectorant	Squill bulbs *Scilla* spp. or *Urginea* spp.
Tincture of opium	Anodyne, narcotic	Opium poppy seeds *Papaver somniferum*
Sugar-house syrup (molasses)	Sweetener	Sugarcane *Saccharum officinarum* Sugar beet *Beta vulgaris*
Spirit of anise	Flavoring, carminative	Anise seed *Myrrhis odorata*
Compound tincture of cudbear	Dye	Lichen *Ochrolechia* spp., *Roccella* spp., or *Umbilicaria* spp.
Alcohol	n/a	n/a
Tartar emetic	n/a	n/a

Source: Hiss 1896

4.3.5 Frey's Vermifuge

One complete bottle recovered from the site is embossed with "FREYS' // VERMIFUGE // BALTIMORE." E. and S. Frey were wholesale druggists in Baltimore from the 1840s to the 1920s (Rowell 2010). They manufactured and sold Frey's Vermifuge, which was marketed nationwide as a popular treatment to expel intestinal worms. The ingredients for this preparation are summarized in Table 17.

Table 17. Frey's Vermifuge Ingredients

Ingredient	Properties	Botanical Component
Aromatic syrup of rhubarb	Laxative, cathartic, flavoring agent	Rhubarb rhizomes and roots *Rheum palmatum, R. officinale, R. rhabarbarum*
Castor oil	Laxative	Castor bean *Ricinus communis*
Croton oil	Laxative	Croton seed *Croton tiglium*
Oil of wormseed	Vermifuge	Wormseed seed (Chenopodium) *Chenopodium ambrosioides*

Source: Hiss 1896

4.3.6 Lightning Hot Drops

One complete bottle is embossed "THE HERB MEDICINE CO. // LIGHTNING HOT DROPS / NO RELIEF NO PAY! // SPRINGFIELD, O." This patent medicine was marketed as a cure for aches and pains, or as a general analgesic (Fike 1987:148). The ingredients for this preparation are summarized in Table 18, with a focus on the botanical components.

Table 18. Lightning Hot Drops Ingredients

Ingredient	Properties	Botanical Component
Capsicum	Anti-rheumatic, carminative, diaphoretic, stimulant	Chili pepper seed *Capsicum* spp.
Alcohol	n/a	n/a
Chloroform	n/a	n/a
Ether	n/a	n/a

Source: Carter 1888; Stevens 1918

4.3.7 Piso's Cure for Consumption

One fragment of a bottle embossed "PISO'S CURE // FOR / CONSUMPTION // HAZELTINE & Co," was recovered. Piso's Cure for Consumption was manufactured sometime after the company's founding in 1869 until ca. 1906. This patent medicine was known as "one of America's most notorious quack medicines" (Sullivan 2007:18). The key ingredient in this patent medicine was cannabis extract (The Antique Cannabis Book 2010). The ingredients for this preparation are summarized in Table 19.

Table 19. Piso's Cure for Consumption Ingredients

Ingredient	Properties	Botanical Component
Extract of Cannabis Indica	Anodyne, anti-rheumatic, antispasmodic, sedative, sudorific	Marijuana leaves and seed *Cannabis sativa*
Extract of Lobelia	Antispasmodic, cathartic, diuretic, emetic, expectorant, sedative	Lobelia leaves and seed *Lobelia* spp.
Sulphate of morphia	Anodyne, narcotic, stimulant	Opium poppy seeds *Papaver somniferum*
Essence of spearmint	Carminative	Spearmint leaves *Mentha spicata*
Sugar	Sweetening and flavoring	Sugarcane *Saccharum officinarum*
Tartar emetic	n/a	n/a
Chloroform	n/a	n/a

Source: Carter 1888; Chase 1902; The Antique Cannabis Book 2010

4.3.8 Paine's Celery Compound

One complete bottle is embossed "PAINE'S // CELERY COMPOUND." This product, introduced in 1882 as a nerve tonic, laxative, and diuretic, was made until the 1920s (Fike 1987:85). It was marketed as a "blood purifier" for adolescent girls (Good Housekeeping 1894). The ingredients for this preparation are summarized in Table 20.

Table 20. Paine's Celery Compound Ingredients

Ingredient	Properties	Botanical Component
Celery seed	Aperient, diuretic, nervine	Celery seed *Apium graveolens*
Coriander seed	Aromatic, carminative, flavoring	Coriander seed *Coriandrum sativum*
Lemon peel	Flavoring	Lemon peel *Citrus ×limon*
Orange peel	Flavoring	Orange peel *Citrus × sinensis*
Red cinchona (Quinine)	Anti-periodic, febrifuge, tonic	Cinchona bark *Cinchona* spp.
Simple syrup	Sweetener	Sugarcane *Saccharum officinarum*
Alcohol	n/a	n/a
Glycerin	n/a	n/a
Hydrochloric acid	n/a	n/a

Source: Carter 1888; Hiss 1896; Parke-Davis 1890

4.3.9 Syrup of Figs

The Jackson assemblage includes three fragments of a bottle embossed "…YRUP OF FIGS // CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO / SAN FRANCISCO, CAL." This product, syrup of figs, was used a laxative, and was manufactured from 1878 until the 1970s (Fike 1987:225). The ingredients for the California Fig Syrup Company's preparation could not be located; however, ingredients for syrup of figs as documented in the historical literature are included in Table 21.

Table 21. Syrup of Figs Ingredients

Ingredient	Properties	Botanical Component
Senna	Cathartic, diuretic, laxative, vermifuge	Senna pods and leaves *Senna* spp.
Cloves	Anesthetic, aromatic, carminative, flavoring, vermifuge	Clove buds *Syzygium aromaticum*
Cinnamon	Aromatic, flavoring	Cinnamon bark *Cinnamomum* spp.
Fig	Flavoring	Common fig fruit *Ficus carica*
Nutmeg	Aromatic, flavoring, stimulant	Nutmeg seed *Myristica fragrans*
Sugar	Sweetener	Sugarcane *Saccharum officinarum*
Alcohol	n/a	n/a

Source: Hiss 1896; Parke-Davis 1890

It is worth noting that many of these patent medicines were subjected to intense scrutiny, especially during the early twentieth century, for misleading claims about the products'

purported curative powers and for misrepresentation of the products' ingredients. For example, the makers of Piso's Cure for Consumption were the target of investigation in the early twentieth century for the outlandish claims in its advertising (Sullivan 2007). Many of these patent medicines were also the target of investigation because of the harm (and in some cases death) the products caused because of the dangerous ingredients they contained. Despite the spurious claims and danger of some of these patent medicines, they were widely popular during the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth centuries (Sturgess 2005). A review of the ingredients for the products listed above illustrates some of the odd ingredients (e.g., chloroform), but also shows several plants that were used to treat a variety of conditions (e.g., opium and senna).

5.0 DISCUSSION

The macroplant remains from the Jackson homestead represent structural remains, as well as plants used for food and medicine. The diverse array of taxa indicate the Jacksons were obtaining fruits and vegetables from several sources, including foods grown as crops, grown in gardens, and gathered from the wild. The crops (i.e., wheat and corn) could have been grown on the farm or purchased from local markets. A number of the fruits (e.g., berries) could have been grown in the garden or purchased from the market. Some of the wild plants may have been grown in the garden (e.g., pokeweed), but it is more likely they were gathered from the fields and woods by members of the family.

A number of seed taxa were identified that appear to represent ground conditions before the parlor was built (e.g., carpetweed), plant remains tracked in on footwear, or possibly plants that were used in the home for various purposes (e.g., grass mats). Some of the taxa, such as the silktree, represent ornamental plantings.

Differential burning of the macroplant assemblage was noted; the majority of the wood remains are charred while the majority of the seed remains are not charred. Filtering out the tuliptree seeds and samaras (n=12,862), which primarily are intrusive in the assemblage, results in 44.02 percent being uncharred. The uncharred seeds could represent canned goods or foods stored in a cupboard or pie safe that were somewhat protected from the fire.

The majority of the uncharred seeds are from Features 4 and 5, which are sealed contexts. Feature 4 contains a cache of American pokeweed seeds (n=8,692) in the northwest corner of the chimney base; the number of pokeweed seeds corresponds with the dozens of spikes or racemes found on one bush. This is far too many berries to have been carried in by rodents, such as mice, and the location of the seeds sandwiched between two large fieldstones and mortar is not suggestive of rodent activity. This cache likely represents an intentionally placed offering relating to West African folk rituals.

Pokeweed was also recovered from Feature 2 in the parlor and the Feature 5 cellar. The seeds are inedible, so would have been removed from any jellies or greens prepared for consumption. The seeds have possible medicinal uses and may have been used in West African-derived spiritual practices. The broad distribution across the parlor and kitchen likely reflects numerous uses of pokeweed for food, medicine, and ritual. It is also possible that some of the pokeweed represents incidental modern inclusions into the assemblage.

The charred and uncharred fleshy fruit seeds include berries, grapes, cherries, peaches, plums, and pear. The blackberry or raspberry category is almost exclusively uncharred seeds from the kitchen (in the Feature 5 cellar), and could represent canned preserves or fresh fruit.

Strawberries, peaches, plum, and pear were concentrated in the parlor and could represent fresh fruit or canned items. The strawberry seeds, most of which are charred, likely represent canned preserves or fresh fruit located in the parlor. The peaches, plums, and pear more likely represent fresh fruit whose seeds were casually discarded; it is not likely they represent canned goods, as their seeds would have been removed during the canning process and discarded in bulk. Grapes and cherries were more evenly distributed between the kitchen and parlor. The grapes likely represent fresh fruit, while the cherries could represent fresh fruit or canned goods. Cherries can be canned with or without their pits. In addition to their use for food, the majority of the edible macroplant remains also had medicinal uses; some of these remains may have been used in home-made preparations or folk remedies.

Nutshell was recovered from Feature 2 contexts mainly in the parlor. This concentration could reflect consumption or preparation. Black walnuts must be shelled very soon after they are harvested or the oils in the nut meat turn rancid. The hickory and beech family nuts (likely chestnut or hazelnut) could be stored in their shells for longer without spoiling.

The wood remains indicate the parlor addition was built of American chestnut, while the single-pen log structure was likely built from wood in the pine and elm families. Flooring and other interior finishes were made from pine and hardwoods, such as oak and maple. The wide varieties of wood taxa represent furniture, interior house finishes, and household objects. Wood artifacts that were examined show interesting patterns that are supported in the historic literature: the domino recovered from Feature 2 was made from maple; the wood in the harmonicas appears to have been beech, which is resistant to moisture decay; a sewing spool was made from birch; and pencil fragments were from a conifer, probably cedar, which is still a popular wood for pencils.

One of the questions about the house fire is whether the archaeological evidence provides information regarding the time of the year of the fire. While seasonality for the plant taxa spans the early spring through early winter, a number of taxa may indicate a date for the house fire, including the black walnuts, grapes, maize, peaches, pears, and plums.

Black walnuts ripened in August and September. These would have been collected and processed quickly; otherwise the oils in the nut meats would have turned rancid. The large number of black walnuts recovered from the house (n=519) do not suggest accidental discard over time, as the shell fragments were too large and, in some cases, complete nuts were recovered. These would not have been discarded on the living floor nor would they have fallen through cracks in floorboards.

Grapes ripened in late August through October. While grape seeds are not as large as peach pits, the seeds are sizeable and would not have been casually discarded nor would they have fallen through cracks in the floorboards. Grapes used to make wine or in canning would have the seeds removed; their presence in the archaeological assemblage may reflect this activity or that they were fresh grapes used for consumption.

Maize, or corn, ripened in June through early October. The corn cob and cupule fragments recovered from Feature 2 are charred and probably represent fresh corn that had been prepared for mealtime. Canning corn involves removing the kernels from the cob, so the macroplant remains do not reflect preserved goods. Corn cobs would not have been casually discarded nor would they have fallen through floorboard cracks. The corn could represent dried corn used for ornament, but more likely represents fresh food remains.

Peaches ripened in May through September, pears ripened in September through October, and plums ripened in June through October. Peaches and plums have sizeable pits that were removed before the fruit was cooked, canned, or otherwise preserved. These pits would not have been casually discarded nor would they have fallen through floorboard cracks. Pears also have seeds that would have been removed before the fruit was cooked, canned, or otherwise preserved. The seeds are not as large as peach or plum pits, and could have fallen through cracks in floorboards as a piece of fruit was consumed.

These six taxa overlap in fruit maturity dates between August and September. Given that taxa like the black walnuts cannot be stored over time, fresh fruit has a relatively short shelf-life, the taxa would need to be pitted or seeded before preserving by canning or drying, and they have shells or pits that would not have been discarded on the living floor (accidentally or intentionally), these plants likely represent foods that were being eaten or processed at the time of the fire. This circumstantial evidence suggests that the house burned down sometime in the month of August or September.

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APPENDIX A. ARCHAEOBOTANICAL INVENTORY: FLOTATION CONTEXTS

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

			Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
			Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
			Bag Number	7101		7103		7104		7105		7106		7113		7114		7115		7117		7118		7123		7127		7133		7134	
			Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
			TU	25		30		31		34		39		50		51		56		58		60		61		63		5/8		43/59	
			Northing	184.25		185.75		186.75		185.75		183.5		181.75		184		182.75		183		184.25		184		182.5		186		182	
			Easting	602.25		600.5		597.75		597.5		599		603.5		600		600.5		600.75		599		596.75		604.75		599.75		602.5	
			Light Fraction Wt (g)	393.21		42.18		206.9		61.41		6.29		52.01		59.12		10.69		27.01		62.99		31.82		89.03		71.34		43.26	
			Sample volume (liters)	6		4.5		5		5		5.5		6		5		2		5		5.5		5.5		6		5		4.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Seed: Crop																														
cf. Cucurbita sp.	cf. Gourd Family	Charred	1	0.01																										
Triticum aestivum	Wheat	Charred			1	0.01																								
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred			1	3.81																								
Zea mays	Maize Cupule	Charred																			2	0.02	1	0.01						
Zea mays	Maize Kernel	Charred																					2	0.01						
cf. Zea mays	cf. Maize	Charred																												
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																														
Celtis sp.	Hackberry	Uncharred																												
Fragaria sp.	Strawberry	Charred																												
Fragaria sp.	Strawberry	Uncharred																												
Morus sp.	Mulberry	Uncharred															1	0.01												
Photinia sp.	Chokeberry	Charred															1	0.01												
Physalis sp.	Groundcherry	Charred																												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred			2	0.07									1	0.01	1	0.02					2	0.02						
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred							8	0.17	2	0.04			1	0.06			1	0.03					6	0.12				
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred			4	0.05																								
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	Uncharred																	1	0.03										
Pyrus sp.	Pear	Uncharred											1	0.01																
Rhus glabra	Sumac	Charred																												
Rhus sp.	Sumac	Charred																												
Rhus sp.	Sumac	Uncharred																												
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Charred			3	0.01									1	0.01	1	0.01					1	0.01	3	0.01				
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred	2	0.01	8	0.01	3	0.01			6	0.01	6	0.01	3	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	5	0.01	12	0.01	8	0.01	2	0.01	2	0.01
cf. Rubus sp.	cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	Charred																												
cf. Rubus sp.	cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																												
Sambucus sp.	Elderberry	Charred																												
Sambucus sp.	Elderberry	Uncharred					1	0.01					1	0.01			2	0.01												
Vaccinium sp.	Blueberry	Charred																												
Vitis sp.	Grape	Charred																					1	0.01						
Vitis sp.	Grape	Partially charred	1	0.01																										
Vitis sp.	Grape	Uncharred	9	0.20	31	0.16	18	0.16	12	0.18	6	0.09	16	0.21	14	0.12			1	0.02	6	0.21	2	0.03	40	0.43	1	0.02		
cf. Vitis sp.	cf. Grape	Uncharred																												
Seed: Herbaceous - Edible/Medicinal																														
Atriplex hortensis	Garden Orache	Charred																												
Barbarea verna	Early Yellowrocket	Charred																												
Brassicaceae	Mustard family	Uncharred																												
Chenopodium sp./Amaranthus sp.	Chenopodium/Amaranth	Charred																												
Chenopodium sp./Amaranthus sp.	Chenopodium/Amaranth	Uncharred																												
Fabaceae	Bean Family	Charred			2	0.01																								
Helianthus sp.	Sunflower	Charred																												

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
		Bag Number	7101		7103		7104		7105		7106		7113		7114		7115		7117		7118		7123		7127		7133		7134	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	25		30		31		34		39		50		51		56		58		60		61		63		5/8		43/59	
		Northing	184.25		185.75		186.75		185.75		183.5		181.75		184		182.75		183		184.25		184		182.5		186		182	
		Easting	602.25		600.5		597.75		597.5		599		603.5		600		600.5		600.75		599		596.75		604.75		599.75		602.5	
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	393.21		42.18		206.9		61.41		6.29		52.01		59.12		10.69		27.01		62.99		31.82		89.03		71.34		43.26	
		Sample volume (liters)	6		4.5		5		5		5.5		6		5		2		5		5.5		5.5		6		5		4.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Lactuca sp.	Lettuce	Charred																												
cf. Lepidium sp.	cf. Pepperweed	Charred																												
Oxalis sp.	Woodsorrel/Oxalis	Uncharred																									1	0.01		
Phytolacca americana	Poke	Charred											94	0.26																
Phytolacca americana	Poke	Uncharred	135	0.37	92	0.18	7	0.02	3	0.02	3	0.01			38	0.10	17	0.04	21	0.03	5	0.01	12	0.04	21	0.02	3	0.01	17	0.05
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	Charred											1	0.01			1	0.01											1	0.01
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	Uncharred																												
Polygonum sp.	Smartweed	Charred																												
Polygonum sp.	Smartweed	Uncharred									1	0.01																		
Polygonum spp.	Knotweed	Charred																												
Polygonum spp.	Knotweed/Smartweed	Uncharred																												
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	Charred			1	0.01																								
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	Uncharred																												
Portulaca sp.	Purslane	Charred																												
Portulaca sp.	Purslane	Uncharred									1	0.01											1	0.01						
Rumex sp.	Dock/Sorrel	Charred																												
cf. Rumex acetosella	cf. Sheep Sorrel	Charred															1	0.01												
Seed: Herbaceous - Medicinal																														
cf. Ambrosia sp.	cf. Ragweed	Charred																												
Datura stramonium	Jimsonweed	Charred																												
Datura stramonium	Jimsonweed	Uncharred															1	0.01												
Hypericum sp.	St. John's Wort	Uncharred																												
Lonicera sp.	Honeysuckle	Uncharred	2	0.01			3	0.01	3	0.01	1	0.01									4	0.01					1	0.01		
cf. Lonicera sp.	cf. Honeysuckle	Charred																			1	0.01								
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercup	Charred																												
Polanisia dodecandra	Clammyweed	Charred																												
Silene sp.	Catchfly	Charred																												
Solanum spp.	Nightshade Family	Charred																												
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	Charred			5	0.01											3	0.02												
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	Uncharred															1	0.01												
Seed: Herbaceous - Weed/Grass/Sedge																														
Acalypha sp.	Threeseed Mercury	Charred																					1	0.01					2	0.01
Acalypha sp.	Threeseed Mercury	Uncharred																												
Astragalus sp.	Milkvetch	Charred																												
Astragalus sp.	Milkvetch	Uncharred																												
Croton capitatus	Hogwort	Charred															1	0.01												
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	Charred			1	0.01																								
Eleocharis spp.	Spikerush	Charred																												
Eleusine sp.	Goosegrass	Charred																												
Eragrostis sp.	Lovegrass	Charred																												
Mollugo verticillata	Green Carpetweed	Uncharred	1	0.01																			4	0.01	1	0.01			1	0.01
Panicum sp.	Panicgrass	Charred															2	0.01												
Paspalum sp.	Crowngrass	Charred																												

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		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
		Bag Number	7101		7103		7104		7105		7106		7113		7114		7115		7117		7118		7123		7127		7133		7134	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	25		30		31		34		39		50		51		56		58		60		61		63		5/8		43/59	
		Northing	184.25		185.75		186.75		185.75		183.5		181.75		184		182.75		183		184.25		184		182.5		186		182	
		Easting	602.25		600.5		597.75		597.5		599		603.5		600		600.5		600.75		599		596.75		604.75		599.75		602.5	
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	393.21		42.18		206.9		61.41		6.29		52.01		59.12		10.69		27.01		62.99		31.82		89.03		71.34		43.26	
		Sample volume (liters)	6		4.5		5		5		5.5		6		5		2		5		5.5		5.5		6		5		4.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
cf. Paspalum sp.	cf. Crowngrass	Charred																												
Poaceae	Grass Family	Charred			2	0.01					1	0.01			3	0.01	4	0.01	3	0.01	2	0.01								
Poaceae	Grass Family	Uncharred																												
cf. Poaceae	cf. Grass Family	Charred																												
Scirpus sp.	Bulrush	Uncharred																												
Setaria sp.	Bristlegrass	Charred															1	0.01												
Seed: Shrub/Tree																														
Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	Uncharred																							2	0.11				
Cornus florida	Dogwood	Charred																												
Lindera sp.	Spicebush	Uncharred																	1	0.05										
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Cone Fragment	Uncharred																							3	0.23				
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Samara	Uncharred	55	0.40	1	0.01	284	2.84	275	2.94	65	0.62	275	3.85	315	3.81			134	1.42	493	5.41	75	0.74	445	3.50	2	0.01	4	0.04
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Seed	Charred	5	0.01	6	0.01																	1	0.01	1	0.01				
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Seed	Uncharred	351	0.80	336	0.70	494	1.28	440	1.33	184	0.56	924	2.68	909	2.82	3	0.02	256	0.78	2,644	7.36	260	0.80	3,028	7.29	32	0.10	1	0.01
cf. Pinaceae	cf. Pine Family	Uncharred					2	0.01																						
Unidentified	Unidentified	Charred			6	0.03	1	0.01			1	0.01					4	0.02	1	0.01							1	0.01	1	0.01
Unidentified	Unidentified	Uncharred	1	0.01																					62	0.10				
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																														
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred					3	0.08					2	0.03	22	0.43	13	0.41							27	0.33	4	0.01	6	0.04
n/a	Monocot stem	Charred																			1	0.01								
n/a	Plant stalk/stem	Charred																												
n/a	Possible bud scale	Charred																												
n/a	Possible gymnosperm cone scale	Charred									1	0.01																		
n/a	Unidentified floral	Charred			81	0.65					7	0.06											27	0.07	1	0.01	8	0.09		
Nut																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred	5	0.04																			2	0.03			2	0.06		
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred	1	0.02											2	0.06									3	0.08				
Fagaceae	Beech family	Charred	5	0.02	6	0.05					1	0.01			9	0.04	1	0.01												
Fagaceae	Beech family	Uncharred																							2	0.02				
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred			58	5.09					25	0.47			25	0.61	10	0.30	10	0.40	10	0.16	12	0.21			2	0.05		
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred													1	0.33														
n/a	Unidentified	Charred			4	0.02									11	0.14														
Wood																														
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred			1	0.24							2	0.03	5	0.40			3	0.06										
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																												
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred	12	0.60	16	2.81	1	0.01			2	0.03	8	0.29	10	0.63	7	0.92	10	0.24	18	0.35	11	0.22			11	0.40	10	0.49
cf. Castanea dentata	cf. American chestnut	Charred																												
Diospyros virginiana	Common persimmon	Charred									1	0.03																		
Juglandaceae	Walnut family	Charred																												
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred																												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																												
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia family	Charred											1	0.04																
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum	Charred																												

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		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
		Bag Number	7101		7103		7104		7105		7106		7113		7114		7115		7117		7118		7123		7127		7133		7134	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	25		30		31		34		39		50		51		56		58		60		61		63		5/8		43/59	
		Northing	184.25		185.75		186.75		185.75		183.5		181.75		184		182.75		183		184.25		184		182.5		186		182	
		Easting	602.25		600.5		597.75		597.5		599		603.5		600		600.5		600.75		599		596.75		604.75		599.75		602.5	
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	393.21		42.18		206.9		61.41		6.29		52.01		59.12		10.69		27.01		62.99		31.82		89.03		71.34		43.26	
		Sample volume (liters)	6		4.5		5		5		5.5		6		5		2		5		5.5		5.5		6		5		4.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred	8	0.83																										
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred			3	0.43			11	0.34	8	0.17					13	1.58	6	0.20										
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred																												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred					11	0.09													1	0.02	7	0.17			8	0.06	9	0.22
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred																												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred																												
Platanus sp.	Sycamore	Charred																					1	0.01						
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred																									1	0.01	1	0.04
Quercus sp.	Oak - white oak group	Charred													4	0.76														
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred									8	0.15																		
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Charred											2	0.01	2	0.02	16	0.08	8	0.01										
n/a	Conifer	Charred							4	0.13			9	0.36	1	0.01									20	0.58				
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred					1	0.01											1	0.01			1	0.01						
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred					6	0.01	5	0.06	1	0.01																		
n/a	Twig	Charred					13	0.09																						
n/a	Unidentified	Charred					2	0.01															266	2.32						
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred	621	7.11	1,501	14.57	31	0.48	187	1.52	295	1.69	924	5.34	921	7.61	308	2.82	113	0.70	312	2.05			919	7.83	146	1.21	377	3.41
Total			1,215	10.46	2,172	28.96	881	5.13	948	6.70	620	4.01	2,266	13.14	2,298	17.99	414	6.37	571	4.01	3,504	15.64	702	4.76	4,592	20.69	225	2.07	432	4.35

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

			Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		4		4		4		4		4a		4b	
			Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		B		B		B		Course 1		Course 1		Course 2		Course 3		Course 4		Cache		Course 3	
			Bag Number	7138		7139		7140		7116		7119		7121		7122		7136		7137		7144		7142		7141		7145		7143	
			Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
			TU	52		30/107		104		57		60		58		58		35		42		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)	
			Northing	182.5		185.75		181.5		185.25		184.25		183		183		183.5		182.75		183.5		183.5		183.5		183.5	
			Easting	598.5		600.5		604.5		599.25		599		600.75		600.75		604		603.75		603.25		603.25		603.25		603.25	
			Light Fraction Wt (g)					4.96		17.02		22.88		17.42		6.47		284.58		54.87		140.74		72.37		41.2		33.64		240.66	
			Sample volume (liters)	0.25		0.25		1		3		5		6		5.5		9		10		8.5		2		2		4		2.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Seed: Crop																														
cf. Cucurbita sp.	cf. Gourd Family	Charred																												
Triticum aestivum	Wheat	Charred											2	0.01	1	0.01									1	0.01				
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred																												
Zea mays	Maize Cupule	Charred																												
Zea mays	Maize Kernel	Charred																												
cf. Zea mays	cf. Maize	Charred																												
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																														
Celtis sp.	Hackberry	Uncharred																												
Fragaria sp.	Strawberry	Charred											62	0.01	25	0.01														
Fragaria sp.	Strawberry	Uncharred																												
Morus sp.	Mulberry	Uncharred																												
Photinia sp.	Chokeberry	Charred																												
Physalis sp.	Groundcherry	Charred																			2	0.01					1	0.01		
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																			2	0.03			1	0.01	1	0.02	1	0.01
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred																												
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred							1	0.01																				
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	Uncharred																												
Pyrus sp.	Pear	Uncharred																												
Rhus glabra	Sumac	Charred																							1	0.01				
Rhus sp.	Sumac	Charred									1	0.01													2	0.01				
Rhus sp.	Sumac	Uncharred																			2	0.01								
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Charred							1	0.01	2	0.01	2	0.01	1	0.01					1	0.01			2	0.01				
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred					7	0.01	2	0.01	6	0.01	1	0.01	3	0.01	8	0.03			1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	3	0.01
cf. Rubus sp.	cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	Charred																												
cf. Rubus sp.	cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																												
Sambucus sp.	Elderberry	Charred													1	0.01														
Sambucus sp.	Elderberry	Uncharred									2	0.01			1	0.01	9	0.01			2	0.01			1	0.01			7	0.01
Vaccinium sp.	Blueberry	Charred																												
Vitis sp.	Grape	Charred	1	0.01	1	0.02							2	0.03	1	0.01											1	0.01	2	0.02
Vitis sp.	Grape	Partially charred																							1	0.01				
Vitis sp.	Grape	Uncharred											1	0.02			21	0.06	2	0.01	9	0.14	9	0.07			3	0.06	15	0.11
cf. Vitis sp.	cf. Grape	Uncharred																												
Seed: Herbaceous - Edible/Medicinal																														
Atriplex hortensis	Garden Orache	Charred											2	0.01																
Barbarea verna	Early Yellowrocket	Charred											1	0.01																
Brassicaceae	Mustard family	Uncharred																									1	0.01		
Chenopodium sp./Amaranthus sp.	Chenopodium/Amaranth	Charred											5	0.01																
Chenopodium sp./Amaranthus sp.	Chenopodium/Amaranth	Uncharred					1	0.01					5	0.01	5	0.01	3	0.02												
Fabaceae	Bean Family	Charred											2	0.01	2	0.01														
Helianthus sp.	Sunflower	Charred																												

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		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		4		4		4		4		4		4a		4b	
		Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		B		B		B		B		Course 1		Course 1		Course 2		Course 3		Course 4		Cache		Course 3	
		Bag Number	7138		7139		7140		7116		7119		7121		7122		7136		7137		7144		7142		7141		7145		7143	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	52		30/107		104		57		60		58		58		35		42		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)	
		Northing	182.5		185.75		181.5		185.25		184.25		183		183		183.5		182.75		183.5		183.5		183.5		183.5		183.5	
		Easting	598.5		600.5		604.5		599.25		599		600.75		600.75		604		603.75		603.25		603.25		603.25		603.25		603.25	
		Light Fraction Wt (g)					4.96		17.02		22.88		17.42		6.47		284.58		54.87		140.74		72.37		41.2		33.64		240.66	
		Sample volume (liters)	0.25		0.25		1		3		5		6		5.5		9		10		8.5		2		2		4		2.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Lactuca sp.	Lettuce	Charred													1	0.01														
cf. Lepidium sp.	cf. Pepperweed	Charred																												
Oxalis sp.	Woodsorrel/Oxalis	Uncharred					12	0.01					1	0.01																
Phytolacca americana	Poke	Charred																												
Phytolacca americana	Poke	Uncharred					17	0.04	26	0.05	76	0.18	99	0.17	31	0.08	325	0.60	53	0.10	106	0.34	18	0.05	24	0.03	58	0.15	8692	38.32
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	Charred																												
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	Uncharred															1	0.01												
Polygonum sp.	Smartweed	Charred											1	0.01	1	0.01														
Polygonum sp.	Smartweed	Uncharred																												
Polygonum spp.	Knotweed	Charred									2	0.01	2	0.01																
Polygonum spp.	Knotweed/Smartweed	Uncharred																												
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	Charred													1	0.01														
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	Uncharred					2	0.01																						
Portulaca sp.	Purslane	Charred																												
Portulaca sp.	Purslane	Uncharred			1	0.01							1	0.01	4	0.01														
Rumex sp.	Dock/Sorrel	Charred																												
cf. Rumex acetosella	cf. Sheep Sorrel	Charred																												
Seed: Herbaceous - Medicinal																														
cf. Ambrosia sp.	cf. Ragweed	Charred																												
Datura stramonium	Jimsonweed	Charred													1	0.01														
Datura stramonium	Jimsonweed	Uncharred																			2	0.01	2	0.01	1	0.01			3	0.01
Hypericum sp.	St. John's Wort	Uncharred											2	0.01																
Lonicera sp.	Honeysuckle	Uncharred																												
cf. Lonicera sp.	cf. Honeysuckle	Charred																												
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercup	Charred																												
Polanisia dodecandra	Clammyweed	Charred											1	0.01																
Silene sp.	Catchfly	Charred													1	0.01														
Solanum spp.	Nightshade Family	Charred																												
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	Charred											2	0.01	2	0.01					1	0.01								
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	Uncharred													1	0.01													1	0.01
Seed: Herbaceous - Weed/Grass/Sedge																														
Acalypha sp.	Threeseed Mercury	Charred											1	0.01																
Acalypha sp.	Threeseed Mercury	Uncharred																												
Astragalus sp.	Milkvetch	Charred											1	0.01																
Astragalus sp.	Milkvetch	Uncharred																												
Croton capitatus	Hogwort	Charred																												
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	Charred																												
Eleocharis spp.	Spikerush	Charred																												
Eleusine sp.	Goosegrass	Charred											1	0.01	1	0.01														
Eragrostis sp.	Lovegrass	Charred											1	0.01																
Mollugo verticillata	Green Carpetweed	Uncharred			1	0.01					1	0.01	5	0.01	88	0.01														
Panicum sp.	Panicgrass	Charred																												
Paspalum sp.	Crowngrass	Charred																												

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		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		4		4		4		4		4		4a		4b	
		Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		B		B		B		B		Course 1		Course 1		Course 2		Course 3		Course 4		Cache		Course 3	
		Bag Number	7138		7139		7140		7116		7119		7121		7122		7136		7137		7144		7142		7141		7145		7143	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	52		30/107		104		57		60		58		58		35		42		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)	
		Northing	182.5		185.75		181.5		185.25		184.25		183		183		183.5		182.75		183.5		183.5		183.5		183.5		183.5	
		Easting	598.5		600.5		604.5		599.25		599		600.75		600.75		604		603.75		603.25		603.25		603.25		603.25		603.25	
		Light Fraction Wt (g)					4.96		17.02		22.88		17.42		6.47		284.58		54.87		140.74		72.37		41.2		33.64		240.66	
		Sample volume (liters)	0.25		0.25		1		3		5		6		5.5		9		10		8.5		2		2		4		2.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
cf. Paspalum sp.	cf. Crowngrass	Charred																												
Poaceae	Grass Family	Charred							3	0.01	4	0.01	8	0.01	8	0.01	1	0.01							1	0.01				
Poaceae	Grass Family	Uncharred																												
cf. Poaceae	cf. Grass Family	Charred																												
Scirpus sp.	Bulrush	Uncharred																												
Setaria sp.	Bristlegrass	Charred											2	0.01	1	0.01														
Seed: Shrub/Tree																														
Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	Uncharred																												
Cornus florida	Dogwood	Charred															1	0.03												
Lindera sp.	Spicebush	Uncharred																												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Cone Fragment	Uncharred																												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Samara	Uncharred					1	0.01																	1	0.03			1	0.01
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Seed	Charred															1	0.01	5	0.02									1	0.01
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Seed	Uncharred			1	0.01	6	0.02	6	0.01	17	0.07	17	0.02	4	0.01	88	0.07	6	0.02	97	0.15	11	0.02	8	0.02	58	0.06	83	0.18
cf. Pinaceae	cf. Pine Family	Uncharred																												
Unidentified	Unidentified	Charred							1	0.01	2	0.01	5	0.01	6	0.01	4	0.01	1	0.01			1	0.01	1	0.01			2	0.01
Unidentified	Unidentified	Uncharred															1	0.01	1	0.01							1	0.01		
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																														
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred					2	0.04	5	0.05	2	0.02			34	0.20	1276	13.21	275	3.86	13	0.44	636	6.39	13	0.06	11	0.19	968	17.37
n/a	Monocot stem	Charred			1	0.01													1	0.01										
n/a	Plant stalk/stem	Charred																	1	0.01										
n/a	Possible bud scale	Charred																												
n/a	Possible gymnosperm cone scale	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified floral	Charred									11	0.07	63	0.43			9	0.01			2	0.03							2	0.01
Nut																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred									4	0.26			1	0.04									8	0.06				
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred																												
Fagaceae	Beech family	Charred	2	0.01			1	0.01			5	0.02	2	0.01	29	0.20														
Fagaceae	Beech family	Uncharred																												
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred							12	0.20	18	0.15	10	0.57	9	0.27	18	0.36			23	1.15					14	0.46	1	0.09
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred							2	0.02			6	1.00																
n/a	Unidentified	Charred											2	0.01	3	0.02							1	0.02			5	0.04		
Wood																														
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred									1	0.01																		
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																												
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred	26	0.14	3	0.01	9	0.01	19	1.54	13	0.53	19	1.01	13	0.62	7	0.17	9	0.18	14	1.37	8	0.08	6	0.02	15	0.80	3	0.02
cf. Castanea dentata	cf. American chestnut	Charred																												
Diospyros virginiana	Common persimmon	Charred																												
Juglandaceae	Walnut family	Charred																												
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred															1	0.09												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																												
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia family	Charred																												
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum	Charred																					4	0.03						

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		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		4		4		4		4		4		4a		4b	
		Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		B		B		B		B		Course 1		Course 1		Course 2		Course 3		Course 4		Cache		Course 3	
		Bag Number	7138		7139		7140		7116		7119		7121		7122		7136		7137		7144		7142		7141		7145		7143	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	52		30/107		104		57		60		58		58		35		42		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)	
		Northing	182.5		185.75		181.5		185.25		184.25		183		183		183.5		182.75		183.5		183.5		183.5		183.5		183.5	
		Easting	598.5		600.5		604.5		599.25		599		600.75		600.75		604		603.75		603.25		603.25		603.25		603.25		603.25	
		Light Fraction Wt (g)					4.96		17.02		22.88		17.42		6.47		284.58		54.87		140.74		72.37		41.2		33.64		240.66	
		Sample volume (liters)	0.25		0.25		1		3		5		6		5.5		9		10		8.5		2		2		4		2.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred																					3	0.03						
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred															10	0.46	7	0.32	2	1.16							14	0.62
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred																												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred	4	0.03			10	0.09	1	0.05	3	0.23	1	0.16	4	0.06			2	0.05	2	1.17			4	0.01	4	0.18		
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred																												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred																												
Platanus sp.	Sycamore	Charred																												
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred																											2	0.06
Quercus sp.	Oak - white oak group	Charred																							1	0.01				
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred									1	0.05			2	0.01	1	0.09			2	0.76								
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																											2	0.21
n/a	Bark	Charred							10	0.05							26	0.09	5	0.02										
n/a	Conifer	Charred									2	0.04																		
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred					1	0.01											1	0.01			1	0.02			1	0.04		
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred															1	0.05												
n/a	Twig	Charred															2	0.01					1	0.01						
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																												
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred					21	0.26	474	8.47	659	5.33	928	5.87	344	2.34	501	2.82	302	1.89	1,354	15.29	31	0.09	25	0.10	864	7.50	1,062	7.06
Total			33	0.19	8	0.07	90	0.53	563	10.49	832	7.04	1,266	9.54	630	4.07	2,315	18.23	671	6.52	1,637	22.10	727	6.84	103	0.45	1,039	9.55	10,865	64.15

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		Feature	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		8		10		n/a		n/a	
		Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		B		A		B		Stratum II		Stratum II	
		Bag Number	7108		7109		7110		7111		7112		7128		7129		7130		7131		7132		7107		7120		7102		7124	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	36		37		32		29		29		63		63		63		63		63		38		58		28		60	
		Northing	184		183.25		183		184.25		184.25		182.5		182.5		182.5		182.5		182.5		184		183		183.25		184.25	
		Easting	606.25		605		606		605.5		605.5		604.75		604.75		604.75		604.75		604.75		603		600.75		603		599	
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	11.23		20.86		7.29		12.83		38.01		17.02		81.18		89.54		39.79		6.94		29.1		14.06		8.4		5.67	
		Sample volume (liters)	4.5		3.5		4		2		2		5		6		4		6		5		3		5		5.5		4	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Seed: Crop																														
cf. Cucurbita sp.	cf. Gourd Family	Charred																												
Triticum aestivum	Wheat	Charred																												
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred																												
Zea mays	Maize Cupule	Charred																												
Zea mays	Maize Kernel	Charred																												
cf. Zea mays	cf. Maize	Charred													2	0.05														
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																														
Celtis sp.	Hackberry	Uncharred																							1	0.01				
Fragaria sp.	Strawberry	Charred																							182	0.01			1	0.01
Fragaria sp.	Strawberry	Uncharred													7	0.02	60	0.02	3	0.01	3	0.01			1	0.01				
Morus sp.	Mulberry	Uncharred																												
Photinia sp.	Chokeberry	Charred																												
Physalis sp.	Groundcherry	Charred																												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred															2	0.12							1	0.01				
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred																												
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred																												
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	Uncharred																												
Pyrus sp.	Pear	Uncharred																												
Rhus glabra	Sumac	Charred																												
Rhus sp.	Sumac	Charred																												
Rhus sp.	Sumac	Uncharred																												
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Charred	1	0.01	2	0.01	2	0.01	5	0.01	3	0.01	3	0.01							1	0.01			24	0.02				
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred	100	0.04	11	0.01	28	0.03	174	0.09	198	0.13	17	0.02	3132	1.44	35	0.02	184	0.04	29	0.02	3	0.01	10	0.01				
cf. Rubus sp.	cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	Charred																												
cf. Rubus sp.	cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred													1	0.01														
Sambucus sp.	Elderberry	Charred																												
Sambucus sp.	Elderberry	Uncharred	1	0.01	4	0.01					1	0.01	3	0.01	2	0.01			2	0.01			1	0.01	6	0.01				
Vaccinium sp.	Blueberry	Charred																							1	0.01				
Vitis sp.	Grape	Charred																							4	0.04				
Vitis sp.	Grape	Partially charred																												
Vitis sp.	Grape	Uncharred	2	0.02											1	0.01			1	0.01			2	0.02	1	0.01				
cf. Vitis sp.	cf. Grape	Uncharred	1	0.01																										
Seed: Herbaceous - Edible/Medicinal																														
Atriplex hortensis	Garden Orache	Charred																												
Barbarea verna	Early Yellowrocket	Charred																												
Brassicaceae	Mustard family	Uncharred																												
Chenopodium sp./Amaranthus sp.	Chenopodium/Amaranth	Charred																												
Chenopodium sp./Amaranthus sp.	Chenopodium/Amaranth	Uncharred	7	0.01	12	0.01	12	0.01							231	0.03			5	0.01	1	0.01			8	0.01				
Fabaceae	Bean Family	Charred																	1	0.01					3	0.01				
Helianthus sp.	Sunflower	Charred			1	0.01	1	0.01																						

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		Feature	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		8		10		n/a		n/a	
		Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		B		A		B		Stratum II		Stratum II	
		Bag Number	7108		7109		7110		7111		7112		7128		7129		7130		7131		7132		7107		7120		7102		7124	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	36		37		32		29		29		63		63		63		63		63		38		58		28		60	
		Northing	184		183.25		183		184.25		184.25		182.5		182.5		182.5		182.5		182.5		184		183		183.25		184.25	
		Easting	606.25		605		606		605.5		605.5		604.75		604.75		604.75		604.75		604.75		603		600.75		603		599	
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	11.23		20.86		7.29		12.83		38.01		17.02		81.18		89.54		39.79		6.94		29.1		14.06		8.4		5.67	
		Sample volume (liters)	4.5		3.5		4		2		2		5		6		4		6		5		3		5		5.5		4	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Lactuca sp.	Lettuce	Charred																												
cf. Lepidium sp.	cf. Pepperweed	Charred													1	0.01														
Oxalis sp.	Woodsorrel/Oxalis	Uncharred													1	0.01			1	0.01	2	0.01								
Phytolacca americana	Poke	Charred																												
Phytolacca americana	Poke	Uncharred	12	0.03	97	0.15	16	0.06	3	0.01	3	0.01	12	0.02	8	0.01	1	0.01	6	0.02	2	0.01	68	0.11	46	0.10	16	0.06	2	0.01
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	Charred																							1	0.01				
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	Uncharred																												
Polygonum sp.	Smartweed	Charred																												
Polygonum sp.	Smartweed	Uncharred																												
Polygonum spp.	Knotweed	Charred																												
Polygonum spp.	Knotweed/Smartweed	Uncharred																							9	0.02				
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	Charred																							10	0.01				
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	Uncharred																												
Portulaca sp.	Purslane	Charred																							3	0.01				
Portulaca sp.	Purslane	Uncharred									1	0.01			11	0.01			2	0.02	1	0.01							1	0.01
Rumex sp.	Dock/Sorrel	Charred																							3	0.01				
cf. Rumex acetosella	cf. Sheep Sorrel	Charred																												
Seed: Herbaceous - Medicinal																														
cf. Ambrosia sp.	cf. Ragweed	Charred															2	0.02												
Datura stramonium	Jimsonweed	Charred																												
Datura stramonium	Jimsonweed	Uncharred											1	0.01	6	0.01	8	0.01					7	0.01						
Hypericum sp.	St. John's Wort	Uncharred																												
Lonicera sp.	Honeysuckle	Uncharred																												
cf. Lonicera sp.	cf. Honeysuckle	Charred																												
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercup	Charred																							2	0.01				
Polanisia dodecandra	Clammyweed	Charred																												
Silene sp.	Catchfly	Charred																												
Solanum spp.	Nightshade Family	Charred																							7	0.01				
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	Charred																	1	0.01										
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	Uncharred											1	0.01																
Seed: Herbaceous - Weed/Grass/Sedge																														
Acalypha sp.	Threeseed Mercury	Charred																							1	0.01				
Acalypha sp.	Threeseed Mercury	Uncharred	3	0.01			1	0.01	4	0.01	1	0.01	4	0.01	6	0.01														
Astragalus sp.	Milkvetch	Charred																												
Astragalus sp.	Milkvetch	Uncharred											1	0.01																
Croton capitatus	Hogwort	Charred																												
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	Charred																												
Eleocharis spp.	Spikerush	Charred																							2	0.01				
Eleusine sp.	Goosegrass	Charred																							2	0.01				
Eragrostis sp.	Lovegrass	Charred																												
Mollugo verticillata	Green Carpetweed	Uncharred													14	0.02	1	0.01			1	0.01							93	0.01
Panicum sp.	Panicgrass	Charred																												
Paspalum sp.	Crowngrass	Charred																	1	0.01										

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		Feature	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		8		10		n/a		n/a	
		Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		B		A		B		Stratum II		Stratum II	
		Bag Number	7108		7109		7110		7111		7112		7128		7129		7130		7131		7132		7107		7120		7102		7124	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	36		37		32		29		29		63		63		63		63		63		38		58		28		60	
		Northing	184		183.25		183		184.25		184.25		182.5		182.5		182.5		182.5		182.5		184		183		183.25		184.25	
		Easting	606.25		605		606		605.5		605.5		604.75		604.75		604.75		604.75		604.75		603		600.75		603		599	
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	11.23		20.86		7.29		12.83		38.01		17.02		81.18		89.54		39.79		6.94		29.1		14.06		8.4		5.67	
		Sample volume (liters)	4.5		3.5		4		2		2		5		6		4		6		5		3		5		5.5		4	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
cf. Paspalum sp.	cf. Crowngrass	Charred																							1	0.01				
Poaceae	Grass Family	Charred	1	0.01															4	0.01					10	0.02				
Poaceae	Grass Family	Uncharred													1	0.01														
cf. Poaceae	cf. Grass Family	Charred																							3	0.01				
Scirpus sp.	Bulrush	Uncharred													1	0.01									1	0.01				
Setaria sp.	Bristlegrass	Charred																							4	0.01				
Seed: Shrub/Tree																														
Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	Uncharred																												
Cornus florida	Dogwood	Charred																												
Lindera sp.	Spicebush	Uncharred																												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Cone Fragment	Uncharred																												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Samara	Uncharred	1	0.01	1	0.01							2	0.01	4	0.03							1	0.01						
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Seed	Charred																											1	0.01
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Seed	Uncharred	17	0.02	16	0.01	6	0.02					1	0.01	2	0.01			2	0.01			15	0.03	23	0.04	3	0.01	2	0.01
cf. Pinaceae	cf. Pine Family	Uncharred																												
Unidentified	Unidentified	Charred			1	0.01	1	0.01					1	0.01			5	0.02	87	0.02			1	0.01	12	0.02			1	0.01
Unidentified	Unidentified	Uncharred							2	0.02					1	0.01	14	0.01												
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																														
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred	28	0.20	248	3.31	36	0.47	2	0.01	12	0.05	337	3.40	212	1.54	176	0.79	414	1.97	46	0.25	914	13.73						
n/a	Monocot stem	Charred																												
n/a	Plant stalk/stem	Charred																												
n/a	Possible bud scale	Charred																							2	0.01				
n/a	Possible gymnosperm cone scale	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified floral	Charred							4	0.01	6	0.07	17	0.09	1	0.01					1	0.01	14	0.10	22	0.17			4	0.01
Nut																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																												
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred																												
Fagaceae	Beech family	Charred	1	0.01																					2	0.01				
Fagaceae	Beech family	Uncharred																												
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred	1	0.08	2	0.06									3	0.24			1	0.04					81	4.06				
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred													5	0.17														
n/a	Unidentified	Charred	5	0.01			1	0.01							1	0.05	3	0.03			1	0.01							2	0.01
Wood																														
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred					2	0.43																					1	0.01
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																												
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred	17	1.47	17	1.22	10	0.28	20	1.16	18	1.40	19	0.64	20	1.57	19	2.18	9	0.52	10	0.24	9	0.16	8	0.56	19	0.18	9	0.07
cf. Castanea dentata	cf. American chestnut	Charred					3	0.14																						
Diospyros virginiana	Common persimmon	Charred																												
Juglandaceae	Walnut family	Charred																											1	0.01
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred																												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																							1	0.28				
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia family	Charred																												
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum	Charred																												

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			Feature	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		8		10		n/a		n/a	
			Stratum/Feature Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		B		Stratum II		Stratum II	
			Bag Number	7108		7109		7110		7111		7112		7128		7129		7130		7131		7132		7107		7120		7102		7124	
			Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
			TU	36		37		32		29		29		63		63		63		63		63		38		58		28		60	
			Northing	184		183.25		183		184.25		184.25		182.5		182.5		182.5		182.5		182.5		184		183		183.25		184.25	
			Easting	606.25		605		606		605.5		605.5		604.75		604.75		604.75		604.75		604.75		603		600.75		603		599	
			Light Fraction Wt (g)	11.23		20.86		7.29		12.83		38.01		17.02		81.18		89.54		39.79		6.94		29.1		14.06		8.4		5.67	
			Sample volume (liters)	4.5		3.5		4		2		2		5		6		4		6		5		3		5		5.5		4	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred																											
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred	1	0.03	3	0.09					2	0.07											2	0.03			1	0.01		
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred					1	0.03																					
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred	1	0.01									1	0.01					4	0.48	9	0.73			11	0.64			7	0.05
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred					2	0.13																					
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred	1	0.05																									
Platanus sp.	Sycamore	Charred																			1	0.04							
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred					2	0.03											2	0.56									
Quercus sp.	Oak - white oak group	Charred															1	0.01											
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred																	2	0.47									
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																											
n/a	Bark	Charred			13	0.11	7	0.09	3	0.03	8	0.09																	
n/a	Conifer	Charred																	3	0.51									
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred																											
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred																											
n/a	Twig	Charred																											
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																											
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred	360	4.69	455	4.17	360	2.46	630	5.21	1,103	10.96	428	3.74	3,560	27.44	6,736	43.46	4,005	25.05	493	3.56	15	0.05	406	3.18	55	0.27	14	0.11
Total			561	6.73	883	9.19	491	4.23	847	6.56	1,356	12.82	848	8.01	7,234	32.74	7,063	46.71	4,740	29.80	601	4.93	1,052	14.28	915	9.40	94	0.53	139	0.34

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		Feature	n/a		n/a		n/a			
		Stratum/Feature Layer	Stratum II		Stratum II		Stratum II			
		Bag Number	7125		7126		7135			
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU			
		TU	58		56		5/8			
		Northing	183		182.75		186			
		Easting	600.75		600.5		599.75			
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	3.72		1.84		10.18			
		Sample volume (liters)	5		5.5		1.5			
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Total Count	Total Wt (g)
Seed: Crop										
cf. Cucurbita sp.	cf. Gourd Family	Charred							1	0.01
Triticum aestivum	Wheat	Charred							5	0.04
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred							1	3.81
Zea mays	Maize Cupule	Charred							3	0.03
Zea mays	Maize Kernel	Charred							2	0.01
cf. Zea mays	cf. Maize	Charred							2	0.05
Seed: Fleshy Fruit										
Celtis sp.	Hackberry	Uncharred							1	0.01
Fragaria sp.	Strawberry	Charred	3	0.01	1	0.01			274	0.06
Fragaria sp.	Strawberry	Uncharred							74	0.07
Morus sp.	Mulberry	Uncharred							1	0.01
Photinia sp.	Chokeberry	Charred							1	0.01
Physalis sp.	Groundcherry	Charred							3	0.02
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred					1	0.01	15	0.33
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred							18	0.42
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred							5	0.06
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	Uncharred							1	0.03
Pyrus sp.	Pear	Uncharred							1	0.01
Rhus glabra	Sumac	Charred							1	0.01
Rhus sp.	Sumac	Charred							3	0.02
Rhus sp.	Sumac	Uncharred							2	0.01
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Charred	1	0.01					60	0.21
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred	2	0.02					4,016	2.14
cf. Rubus sp.	cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	Charred	1	0.01					1	0.01
cf. Rubus sp.	cf. Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred							1	0.01
Sambucus sp.	Elderberry	Charred							1	0.01
Sambucus sp.	Elderberry	Uncharred							46	0.17
Vaccinium sp.	Blueberry	Charred							1	0.01
Vitis sp.	Grape	Charred							13	0.15
Vitis sp.	Grape	Partially charred							2	0.02
Vitis sp.	Grape	Uncharred			1	0.02			224	2.39
cf. Vitis sp.	cf. Grape	Uncharred							1	0.01
Seed: Herbaceous - Edible/Medicinal										
Atriplex hortensis	Garden Orache	Charred							2	0.01
Barbarea verna	Early Yellowrocket	Charred							1	0.01
Brassicaceae	Mustard family	Uncharred							1	0.01
Chenopodium sp./Amaranthus sp.	Chenopodium/Amaranth	Charred							5	0.01
Chenopodium sp./Amaranthus sp.	Chenopodium/Amaranth	Uncharred	1	0.01					291	0.15
Fabaceae	Bean Family	Charred							10	0.05
Helianthus sp.	Sunflower	Charred							2	0.02

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	n/a		n/a		n/a			
		Stratum/Feature Layer	Stratum II		Stratum II		Stratum II			
		Bag Number	7125		7126		7135			
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU			
		TU	58		56		5/8			
		Northing	183		182.75		186			
		Easting	600.75		600.5		599.75			
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	3.72		1.84		10.18			
		Sample volume (liters)	5		5.5		1.5			
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Total Count	Total Wt (g)
Lactuca sp.	Lettuce	Charred							1	0.01
cf. Lepidium sp.	cf. Pepperweed	Charred							1	0.01
Oxalis sp.	Woodsorrel/Oxalis	Uncharred							18	0.06
Phytolacca americana	Poke	Charred							94	0.26
Phytolacca americana	Poke	Uncharred			4	0.01	2	0.01	10,197	41.64
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	Charred							4	0.04
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	Uncharred							1	0.01
Polygonum sp.	Smartweed	Charred							2	0.02
Polygonum sp.	Smartweed	Uncharred							1	0.01
Polygonum spp.	Knotweed	Charred							4	0.02
Polygonum spp.	Knotweed/Smartweed	Uncharred							9	0.02
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	Charred							12	0.03
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	Uncharred							2	0.01
Portulaca sp.	Purslane	Charred							3	0.01
Portulaca sp.	Purslane	Uncharred			2	0.01			26	0.12
Rumex sp.	Dock/Sorrel	Charred							3	0.01
cf. Rumex acetosella	cf. Sheep Sorrel	Charred							1	0.01
Seed: Herbaceous - Medicinal										
cf. Ambrosia sp.	cf. Ragweed	Charred							2	0.02
Datura stramonium	Jimsonweed	Charred							1	0.01
Datura stramonium	Jimsonweed	Uncharred					1	0.01	32	0.10
Hypericum sp.	St. John's Wort	Uncharred							2	0.01
Lonicera sp.	Honeysuckle	Uncharred							14	0.06
cf. Lonicera sp.	cf. Honeysuckle	Charred							1	0.01
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercup	Charred							2	0.01
Polanisia dodecandra	Clammyweed	Charred							1	0.01
Silene sp.	Catchfly	Charred							1	0.01
Solanum spp.	Nightshade Family	Charred							7	0.01
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	Charred							14	0.07
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	Uncharred							4	0.04
Seed: Herbaceous - Weed/Grass/Sedge										
Acalypha sp.	Threeseed Mercury	Charred							5	0.04
Acalypha sp.	Threeseed Mercury	Uncharred							19	0.06
Astragalus sp.	Milkvetch	Charred							1	0.01
Astragalus sp.	Milkvetch	Uncharred							1	0.01
Croton capitatus	Hogwort	Charred							1	0.01
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	Charred							1	0.01
Eleocharis spp.	Spikerush	Charred							2	0.01
Eleusine sp.	Goosegrass	Charred	1	0.01					5	0.04
Eragrostis sp.	Lovegrass	Charred							1	0.01
Mollugo verticillata	Green Carpetweed	Uncharred	65	0.01	163	0.01			439	0.15
Panicum sp.	Panicgrass	Charred							2	0.01
Paspalum sp.	Crowngrass	Charred							1	0.01

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	n/a		n/a		n/a			
		Stratum/Feature Layer	Stratum II		Stratum II		Stratum II			
		Bag Number	7125		7126		7135			
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU			
		TU	58		56		5/8			
		Northing	183		182.75		186			
		Easting	600.75		600.5		599.75			
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	3.72		1.84		10.18			
		Sample volume (liters)	5		5.5		1.5			
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Total Count	Total Wt (g)
cf. Paspalum sp.	cf. Crowngrass	Charred							1	0.01
Poaceae	Grass Family	Charred	2	0.01					57	0.17
Poaceae	Grass Family	Uncharred							1	0.01
cf. Poaceae	cf. Grass Family	Charred							3	0.01
Scirpus sp.	Bulrush	Uncharred							2	0.02
Setaria sp.	Bristlegrass	Charred							8	0.04
Seed: Shrub/Tree										
Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	Uncharred							2	0.11
Cornus florida	Dogwood	Charred							1	0.03
Lindera sp.	Spicebush	Uncharred							1	0.05
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Cone Fragment	Uncharred							3	0.23
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Samara	Uncharred							2,435	25.71
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Seed	Charred							21	0.09
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Seed	Uncharred			5	0.01	45	0.14	10,401	27.51
cf. Pinaceae	cf. Pine Family	Uncharred							2	0.01
Unidentified	Unidentified	Charred			1	0.01			148	0.31
Unidentified	Unidentified	Uncharred							83	0.18
Miscellaneous/Unidentified										
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred			1	0.01			5,738	68.89
n/a	Monocot stem	Charred							3	0.03
n/a	Plant stalk/stem	Charred							1	0.01
n/a	Possible bud scale	Charred							2	0.01
n/a	Possible gymnosperm cone scale	Charred							1	0.01
n/a	Unidentified floral	Charred	10	0.01					290	1.91
Nut										
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred							22	0.49
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred							6	0.16
Fagaceae	Beech family	Charred							64	0.40
Fagaceae	Beech family	Uncharred							2	0.02
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred							345	15.02
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred							14	1.52
n/a	Unidentified	Charred							39	0.37
Wood										
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred							15	1.18
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred	1	0.01					1	0.01
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred	19	0.21	11	0.14	14	0.30	528	25.79
cf. Castanea dentata	cf. American chestnut	Charred							3	0.14
Diospyros virginiana	Common persimmon	Charred							1	0.03
Juglandaceae	Walnut family	Charred							1	0.01
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred							1	0.09
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred							1	0.28
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia family	Charred							1	0.04
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum	Charred							4	0.03

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	n/a		n/a		n/a			
		Stratum/Feature Layer	Stratum II		Stratum II		Stratum II			
		Bag Number	7125		7126		7135			
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU			
		TU	58		56		5/8			
		Northing	183		182.75		186			
		Easting	600.75		600.5		599.75			
		Light Fraction Wt (g)	3.72		1.84		10.18			
		Sample volume (liters)	5		5.5		1.5			
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Total Count	Total Wt (g)
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred							11	0.86
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred							83	5.51
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred							1	0.03
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred					6	0.11	110	4.62
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred							2	0.13
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred							1	0.05
Platanus sp.	Sycamore	Charred							2	0.05
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred							8	0.70
Quercus sp.	Oak - white oak group	Charred							6	0.78
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred							16	1.53
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred							2	0.21
n/a	Bark	Charred							100	0.60
n/a	Conifer	Charred							39	1.63
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred							7	0.11
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred							13	0.13
n/a	Twig	Charred							16	0.11
n/a	Unidentified	Charred							268	2.33
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred	48	0.45	31	0.16	77	0.45	31,996	248.77
Total			154	0.77	220	0.39	146	1.03	68,963	492.51

APPENDIX B. ARCHAEOBOTANICAL INVENTORY: EXCAVATED CONTEXTS

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	1		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Fea Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
		Bag No.	5671		5074		5084		5099		5100		5104		5506		5508		5510		5521		5527		5528		5530		5540	
		Provenience Type	TU		STP		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	67		(blank)		5		7		7		8		20		22		25		28		30		27		29		33	
		Northing	202.5		185		186		181.75		182.75		187.5		184.5		185.5		184.25		183.25		185.75		184.5		184.25		182.5	
		Easting	589.5		600.25		599.75		600.5		600.5		599.75		603.5		601.5		602.25		603		600.5		604.5		605.5		601.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Seed: Crop																														
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred																												
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																														
Prunus persica	Peach	Charred																												
Prunus persica	Peach	Partially charred																												
Prunus persica	Peach	Uncharred																												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																											1	0.03
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred																												
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred					1	0.23																						
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																					1	0.02						
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																														
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred					1	0.04																						
Nut																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred															1	1.85	2	0.39										
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred																									1	1.2		
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred			15	2.55					1	0.69	3	2.05	1	0.23							11	5.41	2	4.43				
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Partially charred																											1	2.1
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred																												
n/a	Possible nutshell	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																												
Shrub/Tree																														
Liriodendron tulipifera	Seed	Uncharred																									2	0.01		
Wood																														
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred					2	0.06																						
Acer sp.	Maple	Uncharred																												
cf. Prunus sp.	cf. Cherry	Charred																												
cf. Tilia sp.	cf. Basswood	Charred													1	0.49														
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Partially charred																												
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Uncharred																												
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred			2	0.58	8	0.51					2	0.15	72	6.93			7	7.42			3	0.42					5	0.65
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Uncharred																												
Fagus sp.	Beech	Charred																												
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred					1	0.36																						
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Uncharred													1	0.14														
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																												
Larix sp.	Larch	Partially charred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred																	4	14.61	2	0.36								
Pinus sp.	Pine	Uncharred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine - cf. southern yellow pine group	Charred																							1	5.72				
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred					15	0.71	2	1.81													6	25.53						
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred																												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred													1	0.22													14	0.63
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred																												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred	1	0.47																										
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																												

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	1		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Fea Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
		Bag No.	5671		5074		5084		5099		5100		5104		5506		5508		5510		5521		5527		5528		5530		5540	
		Provenience Type	TU		STP		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	67		(blank)		5		7		7		8		20		22		25		28		30		27		29		33	
		Northing	202.5		185		186		181.75		182.75		187.5		184.5		185.5		184.25		183.25		185.75		184.5		184.25		182.5	
		Easting	589.5		600.25		599.75		600.5		600.5		599.75		603.5		601.5		602.25		603		600.5		604.5		605.5		601.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred																					1	0.11	1	3.03				
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred					4	0.22																						
n/a	Bark	Charred					2	0.01	6	0.33																				
n/a	Bark	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer	Charred																			1	0.1								
n/a	Conifer	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer with attached charred mass	Uncharred	2	0.01																										
n/a	Hardwood	Charred																					1	0.06						
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred							3	0.14																				
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Uncharred																												
n/a	Twig	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																												
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred																												
Total			3	0.48	17	3.13	34	2.14	11	2.28	1	0.69	5	2.2	76	8.01	1	1.85	13	22.42	3	0.46	23	31.55	4	13.18	3	1.21	21	3.41

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Fea Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
		Bag No.	5548		5554		5561		5571		5581		5599		5605		5613		5620		5633		5639		5641		5642		5654	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	36		37		21		40		41		45		42		49		51		54		56		55		57		60	
		Northing	184		183.25		185.25		183.5		183		184.5		182.75		183.5		184		185		182.75		185		185.25		184.25	
		Easting	606.25		605		602.5		597.75		602.75		601.25		603.75		598.75		600		600.25		600.5		597.25		599.25		599	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Seed: Crop																														
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred																												
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																														
Prunus persica	Peach	Charred							1	0.56																				
Prunus persica	Peach	Partially charred																												
Prunus persica	Peach	Uncharred																											1	2.35
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred																												
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred																												
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																												
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																														
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred																												
Nut																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																												
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred					1	0.26	1	0.61																				
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred											5	0.75			3	2.69	6	2.84					5	7.06				
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Partially charred																												
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred					1	1.77																						
n/a	Possible nutshell	Charred													1	1.31														
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																												
Shrub/Tree																														
Liriodendron tulipifera	Seed	Uncharred																												
Wood																														
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred											1	0.09																
Acer sp.	Maple	Uncharred																												
cf. Prunus sp.	cf. Cherry	Charred													2	0.01														
cf. Tilia sp.	cf. Basswood	Charred																												
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Partially charred																												
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Uncharred																												
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred											25	33.75	8	0.72			6	9.99					4	32.78	33	557.52		
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Uncharred																												
Fagus sp.	Beech	Charred																												
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred																												
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Uncharred																												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																												
Larix sp.	Larch	Partially charred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred											8	4.88																
Pinus sp.	Pine	Uncharred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine - cf. southern yellow pine group	Charred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred													21	1.11					1	28.49					1	7.51		
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred	7	6.83																										
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred			3	0.43			11	1.4																				
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred											1	0.09																
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred									8	4.4																		
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																												

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Fea Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
		Bag No.	5548		5554		5561		5571		5581		5599		5605		5613		5620		5633		5639		5641		5642		5654	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	36		37		21		40		41		45		42		49		51		54		56		55		57		60	
		Northing	184		183.25		185.25		183.5		183		184.5		182.75		183.5		184		185		182.75		185		185.25		184.25	
		Easting	606.25		605		602.5		597.75		602.75		601.25		603.75		598.75		600		600.25		600.5		597.25		599.25		599	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred																												
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Charred													10	0.16														
n/a	Bark	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer	Charred																												
n/a	Conifer	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer with attached charred mass	Uncharred																												
n/a	Hardwood	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred																					1	0.13						
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Uncharred																												
n/a	Twig	Charred													5	0.16														
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																												
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred																												
Total			7	6.83	3	0.43	2	2.03	13	2.57	8	4.4	40	39.56	47	3.47	3	2.69	12	12.83	1	28.49	1	0.13	9	39.84	34	565.03	1	2.35

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Fea Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		B		
		Bag No.	5657		5661		5676		5721		5770		5771		5798		5818		5879		5883		5884		5886		5887		5102		
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		
		TU	59		63		62		83		95		105		108		119		56/115		20		21		27		30/107		7		
		Northing	181.25		182.5		181.5		182		181.25		181.25		186.5		182		182.75		184.5		185.25		184.5		185.75		182.75		
		Easting	600.25		604.75		601.25		605.75		608.75		605.5		601.75		599.5		600.5		603.5		602.5		604.5		600.5		600.5		
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)		
Seed: Crop																																
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred																														
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																																
Prunus persica	Peach	Charred																											1	2.8		
Prunus persica	Peach	Partially charred																														
Prunus persica	Peach	Uncharred																														
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																														
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred																														
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred																														
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																														
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																																
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred																					1	0.36								
Nut																																
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred																											1	0.15		
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred	9	1.45	1	0.31	10	0.37													1	0.4							1	0.66		
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Partially charred																														
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred			1	1.26			1	1.3																						
n/a	Possible nutshell	Charred																														
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																														
Shrub/Tree																																
Liriodendron tulipifera	Seed	Uncharred																														
Wood																																
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred							4	4.56															1	0.07					
Acer sp.	Maple	Uncharred																														
cf. Prunus sp.	cf. Cherry	Charred																														
cf. Tilia sp.	cf. Basswood	Charred																														
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Partially charred																														
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Uncharred																														
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred																					2	0.58								
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Uncharred																														
Fagus sp.	Beech	Charred																														
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred																														
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Uncharred																														
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																														
Larix sp.	Larch	Partially charred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine	Uncharred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine - cf. southern yellow pine group	Charred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred																			3	2.17										
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred																														
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred							12	44.19									1	0.09			2	0.08								
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred															1	0.42														
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred																														
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																														

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Fea Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		B	
		Bag No.	5657		5661		5676		5721		5770		5771		5798		5818		5879		5883		5884		5886		5887		5102	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	59		63		62		83		95		105		108		119		56/115		20		21		27		30/107		7	
		Northing	181.25		182.5		181.5		182		181.25		181.25		186.5		182		182.75		184.5		185.25		184.5		185.75		182.75	
		Easting	600.25		604.75		601.25		605.75		608.75		605.5		601.75		599.5		600.5		603.5		602.5		604.5		600.5		600.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred																												
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Uncharred											1	0.31																
n/a	Conifer	Charred													1	0.07											1	0.06		
n/a	Conifer	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer with attached charred mass	Uncharred																												
n/a	Hardwood	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred																	1	0.22										
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Uncharred																												
n/a	Twig	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified	Charred									1	0.06																		
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred																												
Total			9	1.45	2	1.57	10	0.37	17	50.05	1	0.06	1	0.31	1	0.07	1	0.42	2	0.31	4	2.57	5	1.02	1	0.07	1	0.06	3	3.61

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Fea Layer	B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B	
		Bag No.	5509		5512		5522		5525		5541		5557		5563		5565		5576		5577		5596		5609		5617		5625	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	22		20		26		28		33		38		39		21		38		40		44		48		49		51	
		Northing	185.5		184.5		186.5		183.25		182.5		184		183.5		185.25		184		183.5		182.75		183.5		183.5		184	
		Easting	601.5		603.5		598.75		603		601.5		603		599		602.5		603		597.75		597.5		601		598.75		600	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Seed: Crop																														
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred																												
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																														
Prunus persica	Peach	Charred																												
Prunus persica	Peach	Partially charred																												
Prunus persica	Peach	Uncharred																												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred	1	0.01																										
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred																			1	0.03								
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																												
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																														
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred																												
Nut																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																												
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred													1	0.3														
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred			1	1.92					1	2.55	1	0.43							2	0.15	9	1.09						
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Partially charred							13	6.78																				
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred															1	0.25			1	0.48								
n/a	Possible nutshell	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																												
Shrub/Tree																														
Liriodendron tulipifera	Seed	Uncharred																												
Wood																														
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred																			1	0.22								
Acer sp.	Maple	Uncharred																												
cf. Prunus sp.	cf. Cherry	Charred																												
cf. Tilia sp.	cf. Basswood	Charred																												
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Partially charred																			38	15.78								
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Uncharred																												
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred									1	0.69			1	0.16					4	0.53	12	0.22						
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Uncharred																												
Fagus sp.	Beech	Charred																									1	0.14		
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred																												
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Uncharred																												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																												
Larix sp.	Larch	Partially charred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred					3	1.27																					7	3.89
Pinus sp.	Pine	Uncharred																											1	0.25
Pinus sp.	Pine - cf. southern yellow pine group	Charred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred	1	0.23																			6	1.88						
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred																												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred			2	0.11					1	1.32					2	0.12	5	0.38					1	0.12				
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred																												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred																												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																					3	1.01						

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Fea Layer	B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B	
		Bag No.	5509		5512		5522		5525		5541		5557		5563		5565		5576		5577		5596		5609		5617		5625	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	22		20		26		28		33		38		39		21		38		40		44		48		49		51	
		Northing	185.5		184.5		186.5		183.25		182.5		184		183.5		185.25		184		183.5		182.75		183.5		183.5		184	
		Easting	601.5		603.5		598.75		603		601.5		603		599		602.5		603		597.75		597.5		601		598.75		600	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred																												
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer	Charred																												
n/a	Conifer	Uncharred																					1	2.75						
n/a	Conifer with attached charred mass	Uncharred																												
n/a	Hardwood	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred																											1	0.2
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Uncharred																												
n/a	Twig	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																					2	0.1						
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred																												
Total			2	0.24	3	2.03	3	1.27	13	6.78	3	4.56	1	0.43	2	0.46	3	0.37	5	0.38	47	17.19	33	7.05	1	0.12	1	0.14	9	4.34

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		4		4					
		Fea Layer	B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		Course 1		Course 2					
		Bag No.	5626		5632		5634		5644		5649		5653		5655		5668		5777		5799		5819		5835		5876		5894			
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU					
		TU	51		52		54		56		55		58		60		61		107		108		119		115		42		(blank)			
		Northing	184		182.5		185		182.75		185		183		184.25		184		186.75		186.5		182		181.75		182.75		183.5			
		Easting	600		598.5		600.25		600.5		597.25		600.75		599		596.75		601		601.75		599.5		600.5		603.75		603.25			
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)		
Seed: Crop																																
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred			1	0.49																										
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																																
Prunus persica	Peach	Charred																														
Prunus persica	Peach	Partially charred																	7	0.57												
Prunus persica	Peach	Uncharred	1	0.33																												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																														
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred																														
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred																														
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																														
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																																
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred																														
Nut																																
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred																														
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred	3	0.9													19	1.15														
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Partially charred																					1	0.08								
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred											1	0.23																		
n/a	Possible nutshell	Charred																														
n/a	Unidentified	Charred					2	0.1																								
Shrub/Tree																																
Liriodendron tulipifera	Seed	Uncharred																														
Wood																																
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred			1	0.27																										
Acer sp.	Maple	Uncharred																														
cf. Prunus sp.	cf. Cherry	Charred																														
cf. Tilia sp.	cf. Basswood	Charred																														
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Partially charred																														
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Uncharred																														
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred	8	0.36					2	0.09											34	60.52			63	41.55						
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Uncharred																														
Fagus sp.	Beech	Charred																														
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred																														
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Uncharred																														
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																														
Larix sp.	Larch	Partially charred									1	0.43																				
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine	Uncharred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine - cf. southern yellow pine group	Charred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred																			13	2.05										
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred																											8	12.86		
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred									1	0.12																				
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred															1	3.45														
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred																														
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																														

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		4		4	
		Fea Layer	B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		Course 1		Course 2	
		Bag No.	5626		5632		5634		5644		5649		5653		5655		5668		5777		5799		5819		5835		5876		5894	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	51		52		54		56		55		58		60		61		107		108		119		115		42		(blank)	
		Northing	184		182.5		185		182.75		185		183		184.25		184		186.75		186.5		182		181.75		182.75		183.5	
		Easting	600		598.5		600.25		600.5		597.25		600.75		599		596.75		601		601.75		599.5		600.5		603.75		603.25	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred																									46	16.52		
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer	Charred	2	0.11											3	0.13														
n/a	Conifer	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer with attached charred mass	Uncharred																												
n/a	Hardwood	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Uncharred																												
n/a	Twig	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																												
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred																												
Total			14	1.7	2	0.76	2	0.1	2	0.09	2	0.55	1	0.23	3	0.13	20	4.6	7	0.57	47	62.57	1	0.08	63	41.55	46	16.52	8	12.86

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	4		4		4		4a		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
		Fea Layer	Course 3		Course 3		Gravel pad		Cache		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
		Bag No.	5891		5892		5897		5896		5555		5560		5564		5568		5569		5570		5582		5586		5680		5703	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		37		37		32		32		37		37		29		29		63		63	
		Northing	183.5		183.5		183.5		183.5		183.25		183.25		183		183		183.25		183.25		184.25		184.25		182.5		182.5	
		Easting	603.25		603.25		603.25		603.25		605		605		606		606		605		605		605.5		605.5		604.75		604.75	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Seed: Crop																														
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred																												
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																														
Prunus persica	Peach	Charred																												
Prunus persica	Peach	Partially charred																												
Prunus persica	Peach	Uncharred															1	0.1												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																												
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred																												
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred																												
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																												
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																														
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred																												
Nut																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																												
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred																												
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred					4	0.61			7	0.18			1	0.18														
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Partially charred							11	4.99													2	0.52					
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred																												
n/a	Possible nutshell	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified	Charred	1	0.09																										
Shrub/Tree																														
Liriodendron tulipifera	Seed	Uncharred																												
Wood																														
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred																											4	0.54
Acer sp.	Maple	Uncharred																	1	0.1										
cf. Prunus sp.	cf. Cherry	Charred																												
cf. Tilia sp.	cf. Basswood	Charred																												
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Partially charred																												
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Uncharred																												
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred					3	0.93											1	0.86	1	0.21								
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Uncharred																												
Fagus sp.	Beech	Charred																												
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred																												
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Uncharred																												
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																									1	1.39		
Larix sp.	Larch	Partially charred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine	Uncharred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine - cf. southern yellow pine group	Charred																												
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred			3	0.13	3	0.63																						
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred																												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred																	5	1.13									10	3.3
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred																									6	24.12		
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred																	1	0.17										
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																												

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		Feature	4		4		4		4a		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
		Fea Layer	Course 3		Course 3		Gravel pad		Cache		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
		Bag No.	5891		5892		5897		5896		5555		5560		5564		5568		5569		5570		5582		5586		5680		5703	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		(blank)		37		37		32		32		37		37		29		29		63		63	
		Northing	183.5		183.5		183.5		183.5		183.25		183.25		183		183		183.25		183.25		184.25		184.25		182.5		182.5	
		Easting	603.25		603.25		603.25		603.25		605		605		606		606		605		605		605.5		605.5		604.75		604.75	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred																												
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Uncharred																			1	0.26			1	1.5				
n/a	Conifer	Charred																												
n/a	Conifer	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer with attached charred mass	Uncharred																												
n/a	Hardwood	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred											32	0.5																
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Uncharred																												
n/a	Twig	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																												
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred																												
Total			1	0.09	3	0.13	10	2.17	11	4.99	7	0.18	32	0.5	1	0.18	1	0.1	8	2.26	2	0.47	2	0.52	1	1.5	7	25.51	14	3.84

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
		Fea Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		B		B		B		B		B		B	
		Bag No.	5722		5737		5741		5758		5761		5773		5775		5776		5780		5712		5736		5826		5849		5856			
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU			
		TU	83		83		83		104		104		105		105		105		105		63		83		97		118		96			
		Northing	182		182		182		181.5		181.5		181.25		181.25		181.25		181.25		182.5		182		181.75		182.75		181.5			
		Easting	605.75		605.75		605.75		604.5		604.5		605.5		605.5		605.5		605.5		604.75		605.75		606.5		607		607.5			
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)		
Seed: Crop																																
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred																														
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																																
Prunus persica	Peach	Charred																														
Prunus persica	Peach	Partially charred																														
Prunus persica	Peach	Uncharred																														
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																														
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred																														
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred																														
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																														
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																																
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred																														
Nut																																
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																														
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred																														
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred																														
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Partially charred													1	1.28					2	0.71										
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred																														
n/a	Possible nutshell	Charred																														
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																														
Shrub/Tree																																
Liriodendron tulipifera	Seed	Uncharred																														
Wood																																
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred																														
Acer sp.	Maple	Uncharred																														
cf. Prunus sp.	cf. Cherry	Charred																														
cf. Tilia sp.	cf. Basswood	Charred																														
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Partially charred																														
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Uncharred																														
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred			4	0.19					8	7			1	0.09	3	1					2	1.33	2	0.7			10	2.35		
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Uncharred	1	1.48																												
Fagus sp.	Beech	Charred																														
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred																														
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Uncharred																														
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																														
Larix sp.	Larch	Partially charred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred																											1	0.3		
Pinus sp.	Pine	Uncharred																											1	0.13		
Pinus sp.	Pine - cf. southern yellow pine group	Charred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred																														
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred																														
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred	1	0.22	1	0.14	4	0.1			1	0.08	1	1.42									1	0.41			2	2.5				
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred					1	5.15	1	0.21	6	43.76							1	0.29												
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred																														
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																														

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
		Fea Layer	A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		B		B		B		B		B	
		Bag No.	5722		5737		5741		5758		5761		5773		5775		5776		5780		5712		5736		5826		5849		5856	
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU	
		TU	83		83		83		104		104		105		105		105		105		63		83		97		118		96	
		Northing	182		182		182		181.5		181.5		181.25		181.25		181.25		181.25		182.5		182		181.75		182.75		181.5	
		Easting	605.75		605.75		605.75		604.5		604.5		605.5		605.5		605.5		605.5		604.75		605.75		606.5		607		607.5	
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred																												
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																												
n/a	Bark	Charred																					1	0.35						
n/a	Bark	Uncharred	1	0.12							7	1.06																		
n/a	Conifer	Charred											2	0.33																
n/a	Conifer	Uncharred																												
n/a	Conifer with attached charred mass	Uncharred																												
n/a	Hardwood	Charred			1	0.01									1	0.02														
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred																												
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred															2	8.56											1	0.2
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Uncharred									1	1.73																		
n/a	Twig	Charred																												
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																												
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred																												
Total			3	1.82	6	0.34	5	5.25	1	0.21	23	53.63	3	1.75	3	1.39	5	9.56	1	0.29	2	0.71	4	2.09	2	0.7	2	2.5	13	2.98

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	10		10		10		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a				
		Fea Layer	B		B		B		Stratum I		Stratum I		Fill		Stratum II		Stratum II				
		Bag No.	5621		5645		5651		5677		5844		5848		5861		5862				
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU				
		TU	51		56		58		69		130		132		5/8		20				
		Northing	184		182.75		183		198.5		246.5		182.5		186		184.5				
		Easting	600		600.5		600.75		589.5		614.5		608		599.75		603.5				
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Total Count	Total Wt (g)
Seed: Crop																				
Zea mays	Maize Cob	Charred																	1	0.49
Seed: Fleshy Fruit																				
Prunus persica	Peach	Charred																	2	3.36
Prunus persica	Peach	Partially charred																	7	0.57
Prunus persica	Peach	Uncharred																	3	2.78
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																	1	0.03
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Uncharred																	1	0.01
Prunus sp.	Plum	Charred																	2	0.26
Rubus sp.	Blackberry/Raspberry	Uncharred																	1	0.02
Miscellaneous/Unidentified																				
n/a	Amorphous char	Charred																	2	0.40
Nut																				
Carya sp.	Hickory	Charred																	3	2.24
Carya sp.	Hickory	Uncharred													7	0.11			12	2.63
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Charred																	122	41.05
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Partially charred	1	0.65															32	17.11
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	Uncharred																	6	5.29
n/a	Possible nutshell	Charred																	1	1.31
n/a	Unidentified	Charred																	3	0.19
Shrub/Tree																				
Liriodendron tulipifera	Seed	Uncharred																	2	0.01
Wood																				
Acer sp.	Maple	Charred																	14	5.81
Acer sp.	Maple	Uncharred																	1	0.10
cf. Prunus sp.	cf. Cherry	Charred																	2	0.01
cf. Tilia sp.	cf. Basswood	Charred																	1	0.49
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Partially charred																	38	15.78
Cupressaceae	Cedar	Uncharred							1	9.19									1	9.19
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Charred			1	0.22					2	0.15					1	0.05	341	771.20
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Uncharred																	1	1.48
Fagus sp.	Beech	Charred																	1	0.14
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Charred																	1	0.36
Quercus sp.	Oak - red oak group	Uncharred																	1	0.14
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Charred																	1	1.39
Larix sp.	Larch	Partially charred																	1	0.43
Pinus sp.	Pine	Charred																	25	25.31
Pinus sp.	Pine	Uncharred																	2	0.38
Pinus sp.	Pine - cf. southern yellow pine group	Charred																	1	5.72
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Charred																	75	72.25
Pinus sp.	Pine - southern yellow pine group	Partially charred																	15	19.69
Pinaceae	Pine family	Charred					1	0.14									1	0.18	84	58.83
Pinaceae	Pine family	Partially charred																	18	77.49
Pinaceae	Pine family	Uncharred							4	3.32									14	8.36
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Charred																	3	1.01

18MO609 Archaeobotanical Inventory: Flotation Contexts

		Feature	10		10		10		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a			
		Fea Layer	B		B		B		Stratum I		Stratum I		Fill		Stratum II		Stratum II			
		Bag No.	5621		5645		5651		5677		5844		5848		5861		5862			
		Provenience Type	TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU		TU			
		TU	51		56		58		69		130		132		5/8		20			
		Northing	184		182.75		183		198.5		246.5		182.5		186		184.5			
		Easting	600		600.5		600.75		589.5		614.5		608		599.75		603.5			
Taxa	Common name	Condition	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Total Count	Total Wt (g)
Salicaceae	Willow family	Charred																	48	19.66
Tilia sp.	Basswood	Charred																	4	0.22
n/a	Bark	Charred																	19	0.85
n/a	Bark	Uncharred																	11	3.25
n/a	Conifer	Charred																	10	0.80
n/a	Conifer	Uncharred																	1	2.75
n/a	Conifer with attached charred mass	Uncharred																	2	0.01
n/a	Hardwood	Charred																	3	0.09
n/a	Hardwood - diffuse porous	Charred											1	0.06					38	1.12
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Charred																	4	8.89
n/a	Hardwood - ring porous	Uncharred																	1	1.73
n/a	Twig	Charred																	5	0.16
n/a	Unidentified	Charred									1	0.24							4	0.40
n/a	Unanalyzed	Charred																	0	0.00
Total			1	0.65	1	0.22	1	0.14	5	12.51	3	0.39	1	0.06	7	0.11	2	0.23	992	1,193.24

APPENDIX H:

DNA REPORT

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ELECTRONIC REPORT

File #: SER053-08

Date: 16 March 2009

Report of Expert

Expert's Name: Stephen Fratpietro
Title: Technical Manager, Paleo-DNA Laboratory

I, the undersigned, as requested by Dr. Julie Schablitsky, Assistant Division Chief/Archaeologist, Cultural Resources Section, Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration, submit my professional opinion in reference to the following matter: This examination of exhibits is connected to a genetic heritage inquiry to determine ethnicity & sex.

ITEM EXAMINED:

The following items (see Table 1) were submitted for genetic analysis by Dr. Julie Schablitsky. These samples were designated the following case and sample number by the Paleo-DNA Laboratory (PDL):

Company Designation	PDL Case Designation	PDL Sample Designation	Sample Type
9003	SER053-08	1	Clay pipe stem
9008	SER053-08	2	Piece of metal harmonica
9014	SER053-08	3	Piece of metal harmonica
9015	SER053-08	4	Piece of metal harmonica
9020	SER053-08	5	Clay pipe stem
9022	SER053-08	6	Clay pipe stem
9024	SER053-08	7	Clay pipe stem
9028	SER053-08	8	Clay pipe stem
9029	SER053-08	9	Clay pipe stem
9035	SER053-08	10	Clay pipe stem

Table1. Samples submitted to the Paleo-DNA Laboratory.

EXAMINATION REQUESTED: Genetic Analysis using nuclear DNA (nDNA) to determine ethnic background, the number of individuals present on each sample and the sex of the individuals. In the event that sufficient amounts of nuclear DNA are not available, mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) will be used to determine maternal ancestry.

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REQUIREMENTS REQUESTED: Determine if any genetic information from nuclear DNA could be extracted and determine the number and sex of the individuals that may be present on each sample. If nuclear DNA analysis is unsuccessful, then mitochondrial DNA shall be attempted to determine maternal ancestry. Unless otherwise discussed, the industry standard extraction, purification and amplification protocols were to be used and attempted in this case.

The Paleo-DNA Laboratory agreed to work on the project in accordance with high scientific and professional standards, but as we had not been involved with the collection and storage of the sample, nor have we inspected the sample, nor have we assessed the condition of the sample, the Paleo-DNA Laboratory did not promise success in achieving any desired result. The Paleo-DNA Laboratory undertook this project giving no warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, or any other warranty, expressed or implied, on the results of your project or the tests carried out pursuant to your project. This includes no guarantee or warranty that the recommended protocol will achieve your desired results.

EXAMINATION METHODOLOGY:

The type of genetic analysis agreed to for the sample is as follows:

1) Extraction and purification of DNA.
2) Detection and quantification of nuclear DNA.
3) PCR analysis using mitochondrial DNA primers and nuclear DNA amplification kits.
4) Visualization of PCR product using gel electrophoresis.
5) Direct sequencing PCR analysis of amplified product.
6) Cloning of PCR products and sequencing of a select number of clones.
7) Separation of sequence product or fragment analysis using capillary electrophoresis.
8) Analysis of data, if any.

Detailed Methodology

Sample Preparation: The dirt attached to the surface of each pipe stem and harmonica piece was removed and the surface swabbed with a moist sterile cotton swab. For samples 1, 5, 6, and 7 the interior of the clay pipe was cleaned out with sterile forceps and extraction buffer was run through the pipe hole and collected in a 1.5mL tube. For samples 6, 9, and 10 a small scraping of the clay pipe was removed with a sterile knife from the surface and placed into a sterile 2.0mL tube.

Extraction and Purification: A Proteinase K extraction was used on each sample followed by a silica bead purification and additional size exclusion column

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purification. Multiple extractions and purifications were performed on a subset of samples.

Polymerase Chain Reaction: Applied Biosystem's (AB) Quantifiler™ kit was used to detect the presence of nuclear DNA (nDNA) using real-time PCR detection. A standard Platinum Taq DNA Polymerase PCR reaction was performed using primers specific for the human mtDNA hypervariable regions (HVI base pairs 16000-16400 and HV2 base pairs 50-400). Amplicon targets were 100 - 300 basepair (bp) sizes. Multiple amplifications were attempted for each amplicon. A dilution series on the samples was performed for the amplifications.

Gel Electrophoresis: Mitochondrial DNA PCR reactions were run on a 6% Polyacrylamide Gel stained with ethidium bromide for visualization of PCR product.

Sequencing: Any PCR product obtained was purified with AB recommended purification protocols, direct sequenced with AB Big Dye Chemistry and run on the ABI 3100 Genetic Analyzer.

Cloning: Two overlapping PCR products from 9024 (PDL sample 7) and 9029 (PDL sample 9) spanning mtDNA positions 15971-16258 and 16191-16420bp were cloned using the Invitrogen TOPO cloning kit and sequenced multiple times using the above protocols.

RESULTS: Based on nuclear DNA quantification efforts, only samples 6, 9, and 10 showed extremely low levels of nuclear DNA(<23pg/µL). An attempt was made to analyze sex and Y-chromosome information from these samples using Reliagene's Y-Plex™ 12 kit but no information could be obtained.

A preliminary test of all 10 samples submitted indicated the presence of mitochondrial DNA within four samples (9022, 9024, 9029, and 9035). It was these four samples that the following analysis targeted. Mitochondrial DNA is passed down through the maternal lines. Only female individuals can pass on their mitochondrial DNA to their offspring. Table 2 represents differences between the sample profile and the Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (RCRS) such that consensus for the samples and their respective profile can be compared to one another. The human mitochondrial Hypervariable I region (HVI) spanning base positions 16050-16420 was the focus of this project.

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Sample	mtDNA nucleotide position of HV1									
	16092	**16145**	**16183**	**16189**	**16190**	**16193**	**16270**	**16278**	**16294**	**16362**
RCRS	**T**	**G**	**A**	**T**	**C**	**C**	**C**	**C**	**C**	**T**
6 (9022)	T	G	A	T	C	C	C	T	C	T
7 (9024)	T	G	C	C	CC	CC	C	C	T	C
9A (9029)	C	A	A	C	C	CC	C	C	C	T
9B (9029)	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	C	C	C	C
10 (9035)	T	G	A	T	C	C	C	C	C	T

Table 2. Final mitochondrial DNA results. 'RCRS' is the Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence . 'NT' means area not tested. Sample 9 was split into two distinct profiles (A and B) when cloning revealed two separate sequences.

Table 3 represents polymorphisms only, separated into levels of certainty; polymorphisms found in over 80% of the generated profiles and polymorphisms found in less than 50% of the generated profiles, which in most cases are probably artifacts of damaged DNA. Common Polymorphisms found in more than 80% of the data generated for each sample were deduced to be the profile unique to the individual sample and placed in Table 2.

Sample	Common Polymorphisms (>80%)	DNA Artifacts (<50%)
6	16278T	16223T, 16248T, 16292T, 16294T, 16297C, 16309G, 16372W
7	16183C, 16189C, 16190.1C, 16193.1C,16294T, 16362C	16092G, 16183A, 16189T, 16230G, 16290T, 16294T, 16362T, 16399G. 16193.2C
9	16092C, 16145A, 16189C, 16193.1C	16129A, 16292M, 16362C
10	none	16051G, 16080G, 16224C, 16270T, 16342G

Table 3. These profiles are represented by the nucleotide position and the nucleotide polymorphism eg. 16223T. ' 'W' is an T/A mix, 'M' is an undetermined amino (A or C).

Polymorphisms of artifacts were not deemed true polymorphisms of the sample due to their random occurrence and inability for replication in 80% of the amplicons analyzed but is noted to show the complete analysis and should not be discarded.

Due to the requirements requested of this project involving determining the number of individuals present on each sample, we have to take into account that some of the mtDNA polymorphisms labeled as artifacts or damage may also be low levels of DNA from another individual who had contact with the sample. The highest concentration of mtDNA present on a sample is what is detected at each

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base position, while lower levels of DNA can be detected at the same positions but are overpowered in the analysis and can be dismissed as background noise (see figure 1).

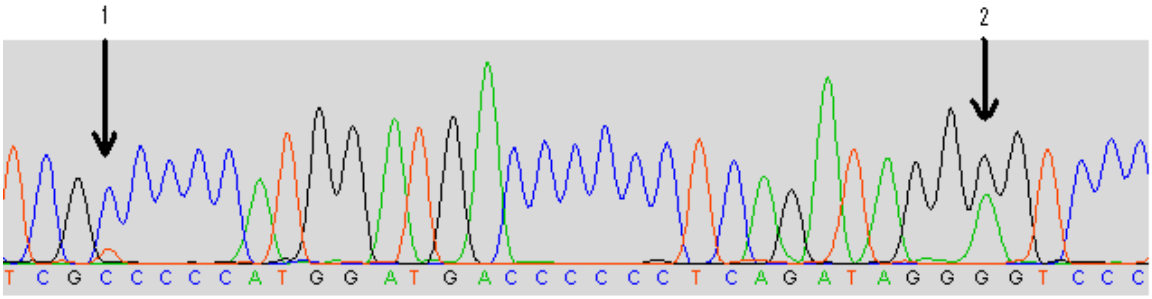

Figure 1. Peak #1 was called as base 'C' but there is a very low intensity peak 'T' at the same base position which could be background noise or low level DNA of another individual. In most cases the 'T' peak is considered background noise, not unique to the sample. Peak #2 has two peaks of roughly similar intensity at the same base position so the base call is 'R' which is an undetermined purine (A or G).

After cloning and sequencing the PCR products of 9024 (sample 7) and 9029 (sample 9), it was found that two distinct sequences emerged from 9024 and 9029. However, after further analysis, one of the sequenced clones of 9024 was identified as a *Homo sapien* nuclear insertion. This occurs when fragmented nuclear DNA is partially amplified with mitochondrial DNA. Cloning of this PCR product allowed the DNA mixtures to be separated. Only one distinct mtDNA profile was found on this object (9024). The two distinct mtDNA sequences of 9029 are found in Table 2 and only sample 9B (9029) was seen in one amplicon of the mtDNA region 16201-16420bp. Sample 9B (9029) was produced from cloning and only occurred in one out of the six sequenced clones.

It is difficult to determine the number of individuals present on each sample without further amplification, replication and cloning as the low level DNA dismissed as artifacts would need to be looked at much closer. The more replication done via cloning can help determine how often a particular DNA sequence is present from amplification to amplification.

A haplogroup has been predicted for the maternal ancestry of each mtDNA profile obtained and is summarized in Table 4.

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Sample[a]	Haplogroup[b]
6 (9022)	H
7 (9024)	H
9A (9029)	H
9B (9029)	H
10 (9035)	Unknown

Table 4. Analysis of the profiles generated. [a]Samples listed in order as they appear in table 1. [b]The haplogroup that can be predicted from the sequence analyzed. An unknown haplogroup is assigned when sufficient information is not available to predict one. Additional information from HV2 or custom testing for discrete markers is necessary to identify a haplogroup for this profile.

Haplogroup H (Helena) is largely found in European populations and originated about 20,000 years ago in the Near East. It is evenly distributed throughout Europe in roughly 30% of all mtDNA lineages.

The combination of replication, fragment sizes obtained, difficult to obtain results, no nuclear DNA present, procedures in place for laboratory sterilization and elimination of Paleo-DNA Laboratory DNA profiles suggest the results are authentic and not contamination. However, no modern comparison samples were submitted with this batch from the archaeologists or any other individual who may have handled the sample and potentially contaminated it. Therefore, we cannot guarantee that these profiles are authentic and not from a previous handler.

For more information on mitochondrial DNA or specific mtDNA mutations visit: www.mitomap.org

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The retrieval of DNA from ancient and degraded samples can prove to be extremely difficult. The survival of DNA, whether mitochondrial or nuclear, is dependent on the preservation and environmental conditions surrounding the sample. Additional cloning is recommended on all amplified products in order to separate out all possible DNA sequences since it is possible more than one individual's DNA may be on these objects and only a limited amount of cloning was done on a few objects. Only the DNA present in significant amounts was studied in this project.

For additional information, the mitochondrial hypervariable II region spanning base positions 50-400 could also be amplified for a more complete mitochondrial DNA profile for each individual, however, a preliminary amplification of this region

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was already attempted and determined to be troublesome so the focus remained on the mtDNA HV1 region. There is currently no DNA extract left from these objects to continue if further experimentation is requested. It may be possible to re-swab the artifacts and remove more mtDNA but most of the surface DNA was removed during the first extraction process. It is recommended that all persons who have handled the remains send in a sample for testing and comparison to rule out handler contamination.

NOTES:

The above profiles do not match any staff member or laboratory user at the Paleo-DNA Laboratory, past or present. This analysis complies with the requirements requested by the client. Details of the experimental procedures and analysis of this case are found in the case file of the Paleo-DNA laboratory, case number SER053-08. Feel free to fill out our customer survey at: http://lucas.lakeheadu.ca/customersurvey.

Technical Manager: _____ Date: 16/03/09
Stephen Fratpietro

APPENDIX I:

CONSERVATION DOCUMENTS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5564	TU:	32
Artifact #:	88	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-1	Object:	Button

Identification: 2-part, domed raised button with embossed eagle. Gilded. Reverse stamping unreadable with intact shank.

Materials: Copper alloy, gold gilding

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-1 Before A, 609-1 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-1 After A, 609-1 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.07	1.47	N/A

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patin and some sediment staining. The patina was left intact, no electrolytic reduction employed to preserve gilding

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with 2 coats 5% Incralac diluted in acetone; 4) Post treatment documentation

609-1 Pre-conservation

609-1 Post-conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5506	TU:	20
Artifact #:	21	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-2	Object:	Button

Identification: Jacket button with raised Maryland crest and Maryland on obverse. Intact shank and sampled EXTRA QUALITY on reverse.

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-2 Before A, 609-2 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-2 After A, 609-2 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.64	1.22	N/A

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. The patina was left intact. No electrolytic reduction was undertaken.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with 2 coats 5% Incralac diluted in acetone; 4) Post treatment documentation

609-2 Pre-conservation

609-2 Post-conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5641	TU:	55
Artifact #:	124	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-3	Object:	Button

Identification: Jacket button with raised Maryland crest and Maryland on obverse. Intact shank and sampled EXTRA QUALITY on reverse.

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-3 Before A, 609-3 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-3 After A

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.64	0.799	N/A

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. There are some spots of active paratacamite corrosion, thus necessitating electrolytic reduction.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion; 6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-3 Pre-Conservation

609-3 Post-conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5106	TU:	8
Artifact #:	1	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-4	Object:	Medallion

Identification: Infant of Prague Medallion

Materials: White metal/silver alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-4 Before A, 609-4 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-4 After A, 609-4 After B. 609-4

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	1.88	2.61	0.105

Condition: Good

Object is tarnished with some sediment accression. There are some pre-depositional scratches on both faces

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Polish with Hagerty 100 metal polish to remove tarnish;

4) Remove polish residue with acetone rinse; 5) Seal with 2 coats Arcyloid B-72 in acetone; 6) Post treatment documentation

609-4 Pre-conservation

609-4 Post-conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5511	TU:	20
Artifact #:	15	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-5	Object:	Medallion

Identification: Oblong medallion with flat insert, raised circle and braided copper exterior. Maintains chain attachment.

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-5 Before A, 609-5 Before A

Post-treatment Photography: 609-5 After A, 609-5 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.818	3.368	0.343

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. There are some spots of active paratacamite corrosion, this necessitating electrolytic reduction.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion; 6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-5 Pre-Conservation

609-5 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5609	TU:	48
Artifact #:	1	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-6	Object:	Medallion

Identification: Lincoln and Hamlen medallion with copper alloy ring enclosing an iron ferrotype center. Obverse inscribed with Abraham Lincoln Free Soil Men, and reverse Hannibal Hamlen Free Speech.

Materials: Copper alloy and iron

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-6 Before A, 609-6 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-6 After A, 609-6 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.79	N/A	.28

Condition: Fair

The inner ferrotype is covered with expanded ferric corrosion, no images of the ferrotype remain. The outer copper alloy ring has some green paratacamite accretion with some loss near the EN of Hamlen.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion; 6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-6 Pre-Conservation

609-6 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5570	TU:	37
Artifact #:	47	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-7	Object:	Spoon

Identification: Silver plated spoon

Materials: Copper ally and silver

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-7 Before A, 609-7 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-7 After A, 609-7 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
15.57	3.3	N/A	.2

Condition: Good

Silver plating largely consumed by sulfide corrosion. Limted paratacamite corroion - no expanded. Spoon is embossed on front and back of handle. "ROYAL" on front. Illegible name engraved on handle.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-7 Pre-conservation

609-7 Post-conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5818	TU:	119
Artifact #:	45	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-8	Object:	Button

Identification: Black glass button with embossed laurel motif. Some gold paint remains. Soldered copper alloy shank still in place.

Materials: Glass, copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-8 Before A, 609-8 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-8 After A, 609-8 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	1.69	N/A	.969

Condition: Good

There is some sediment staining, paint requires consolidation.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with two coats of 5% Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone; 4) Post treatment documentation

609-8 Pre-conservation

609-8 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5758	TU:	104
Artifact #:	84	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-9	Object:	Button

Identification: Gilded eagle button

Materials: Gold, copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-Before A, 609-Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-9 After A, 609-9 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	1.582	N/A	479 at shanl

Condition: Fair

The object maintains extensive sulfide concretions.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with two coats of 5% Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone; 4) Post treatment documentation

609-9 Pre-Conservation

609-9 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5529	TU:	27
Artifact #:	38	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-10	Object:	Medallion

Identification: Plastic and shell medallion

Materials: Plastic and shell

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-10 Before A, 609-10 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-10 After A, 609-10 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.7	3.63	.498

Condition: Good

The shell inlay needs to be consolidated

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with two coats of 5% Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone to consolidated shell inlay; 4) Post treatment documentation

609-10 Pre-Conservation

609-10 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #: 5073 TU:

Artifact #: 1 Feature:

URS Conservation #: 609-11 Object: Buckle

Identification: Belt style ucet with feather motif and two prong back

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-11 Before A, 609-11 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-11 After A, 609-11 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
6.83	5.34	N/A	.838

Condition: Fair

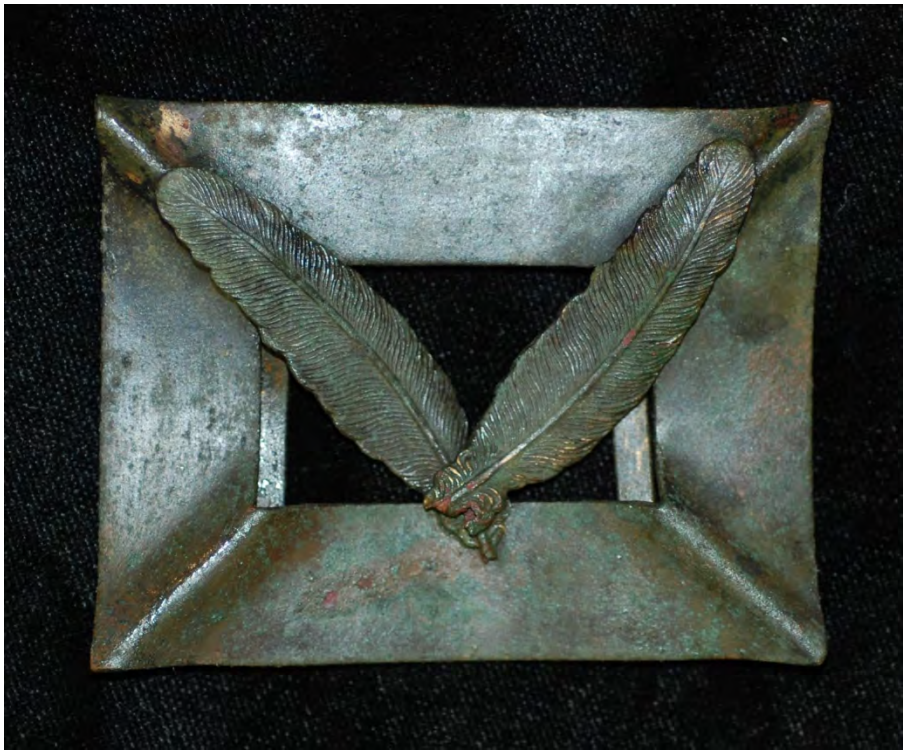
The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. The patina was preserved. No electrolytic reduction was employed. One prong/bar broken off back will need rejoinging

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Rejoing back bar with Acryloid B-72; 4) Seal with 2 coats of 5% Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone; 5) Post treatment documentation

609-11 Pre-conservation



609-11 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5569	TU:	37
Artifact #:	104	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-12	Object:	Spoon

Identification: Silver plated spoon

Materials: Copper alloy and silver

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-12 & 19 Before A, 609-12 & 19

Post-treatment Photography: 609-12 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
15.4	3.47	N/A	0.97

Condition: Good

Silver plating has been largely consumed by silver sulfide corrosion. Limited paratacamite corrosion - not expanded

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-12 Pre-conservation

609-12 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5586	TU:	29
Artifact #:	75	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-13	Object:	Mouth harp

Identification: Mouth harp

Materials: Iron

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-13 Before A, 609-132 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-13 Afer A, 609-13 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
6.333	057 at wide	N/A	.756

Condition: Poor

The entire piece is corroded and expanding. No solid metal core left, ER not recommended.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean onject to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Mechanically remove corrosion product; 4) Coat with three coats of staturated tannic acid;

5) Seal with 2 coats of 5% Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone; 6) Post treatment documentation

609-13 Pre-conservation

609-13 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5703	TU:	63
Artifact #:	94	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-14	Object:	Buckle

Identification: Crimp style buckle with hook

Materials: Copper alloy and enamel

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-14 Before A, 609-14 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-14 After A, 609-14 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	4.46	3.48	0.36

Condition: Good

The object maintains a faux silver enamel covering with some extensive paratacamite concretions. It was placed in electrolytic reduction to remove paratacamite corrosion, there was some loss of faux silver enamel.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-14 Pre-Conservation

609-14 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5625	TU:	51
Artifact #:	1	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-15	Object:	Vest chain and medall

Identification: Vest chain with bar and circular medallion

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-15 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-15 After A, 609-15 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
9.7	3.85	0.94	N/A

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. There are several spots of active paratacamite accretion.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-15 Pre-Conservation

609-15 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5758	TU:	104
Artifact #:	86	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-16	Object:	Button

Identification: 2-piece button with raised floral and butterfly motif

Materials: Copper alloy and white metal

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-16 Before A, 609-16 Beore B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-16 After A, 609-16 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.57	N/A	828 at shanl

Condition: Good

The object maintains some oxide staining and ferric corrosion product on face.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-16 Pre-Conservation

609-16 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5680	TU:	63
Artifact #:	137	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-17	Object:	Vest chain

Identification: Vest chain with two braided oblong attached oblong links

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-17 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-17 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
5.39	3.85	0.94	N/A

Condition: Good

The object maintains a brown patina and some sediment staining. There are several spots of active paratacamite accretion.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-17 Pre-Conservation

609-17 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5703	TU:	63
Artifact #:	26	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-18	Object:	Ring

Identification: Ring with glass stone. There is some evidence of glass enamel in the decorative holes on the side of the ring

Materials: Copper alloy, glass, enamel

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-18 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-18 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
3.21	.594	N/A	.507

Condition: Good

The object maintains a dark, powdery patina and some sulfide concretions. It was not placed in electrolytic reduction for fear of removing remaining enamel.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Polish with glass bristle brush and Hagerty 100 metal polish to reveal detail

4)Rinse in two baths of 100% acetone to remove polish residue; 5) Seal with 2 coats of 5% Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone; 6) Post treatment documentation

609-18 Pre-Conservation

609-18 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5569	TU:	37
Artifact #:	59	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-19	Object:	Spoon

Identification: Silver plated spoon

Materials: Copper alloy and silver

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-12 & 19 Before A, 609-12 & 19

Post-treatment Photography: 609-19 After A, 609-19 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
19.16	3.69	N/A	0.97

Condition: Good

Silver plating has been largely consumed by silver sulfide corrosion. Limited paratacamite corrosion - slight expanded. Likely that no silver plate will remain. Embossed decoration on the fron and back side of the handle.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina; 6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-19Pre-conservation

609-19Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5527	TU:	30
Artifact #:	29	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-20	Object:	Buckle

Identification: Two piece copper alloy belt buckle, hook style. Floral motif. Art nuveaux

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-20 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-20 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
4.23; B: 4.:	N/A	4.14	.08

Condition: Fair

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining/ There are numerous spots of active paratacamite corrosion, thus necessitating electroyitic reduction.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-20a and b Pre-Conservation

609-20a and b Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5712	TU:	63
Artifact #:	48	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-21	Object:	Buckle

Identification: Oval, two slot buckle with decorative cenulated stamping

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-21 Before A, 609-21 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-21 After A, 609-21 B After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
3.73	7.369	N/A	N/A

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. There are some spots of active paratacamite corrosion, thus necessitating electrolytic reduction.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-21 Pre-Conservation

609-21 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5508	TU:	22
Artifact #:	34	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-22	Object:	Buckle

Identification: Belt Buckle with two prongs

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-22 Before A, 609-22 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-22 After A, 609-22 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
5.39	3.85	0.94	N/A

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. The patina was left intact, no electrolytic reducion was employed

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with 2 coats 5% Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone;

4) Post treatment documentation

609-22 Pre-Conservation

609-22 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5565	TU:	21
Artifact #:	16	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-23	Object:	Pin

Identification: Decorative pin with alternating pink glass and iron beads. Pin itself is comprised of copper alloy.

Materials: Copper alloy, glass, iron

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-23 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-23 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.75	0.658	0.2

Condition: Poor

The object is very fragile. The copper alloy pin has deteriorated at the terminus, as have the iron beads. The catch has broken off. Iron loss due to expanded corrosion.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediment; 3) Mechanically clean visible corrosion from iron beads and pin shank;

4) Seal with 2 coats 55 Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone; 5) Post treatment documentation

609-22 Pre-Conservation

609-22 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5642	TU:	57
Artifact #:	19	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-24	Object:	Buckle

Identification: Crimp style buckle

Materials: Pewter and iron

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-24 Before A, 609-24 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-24 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	3.5	1.58	N/A

Condition: Fair

The object maintains extensive sulfide concretions. Electrolytic reduction was employeed to remove sulfide stains from buckle face and ferrous oxide concretion from buckle back

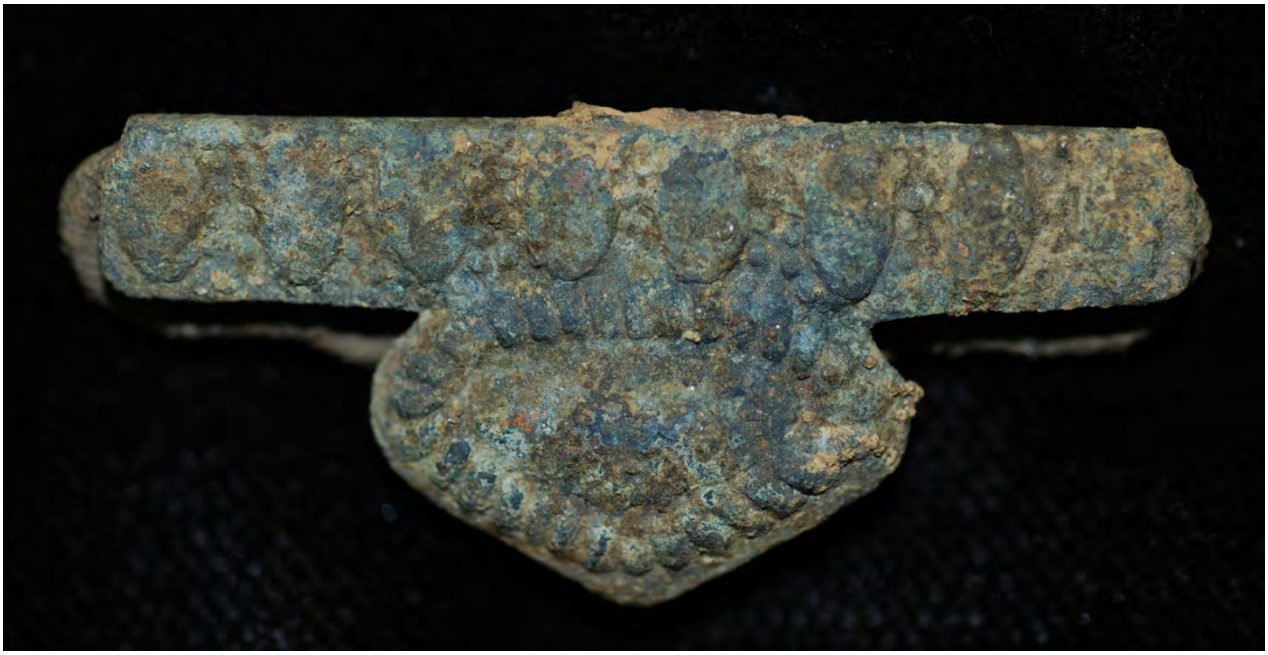
Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation



609-24 Pre-Conservation

609-24 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5552	TU:	38
Artifact #:	28	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-25	Object:	Pin

Identification: Decorative pin with alternating whiteglass and iron beads. Pin itself is comprised of copper alloy.

Materials: Copper alloy, glass, iron

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-25 Before A, 609-25 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-25 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.75	0.658	0.2

Condition: Poor

The object is very fragile. The copper alloy pin has deteriorated at the terminus, as have the iron beads. Iron loss due to expanded corrosion.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediment; 3) Mechanically clean visible corrosion from iron beads and pin shank;

4) Seal with 2 coats 55 Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone; 5) Post treatment documentation

609-25 Pre-Conservation

609-25 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5511	TU:	20
Artifact #:	14	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-26	Object:	Pin

Identification: Sitck pin with Mother of Pearl Backing and raised "A". The pin has been deformed. Gold plated

Materials: Copper alloy, gold, Mother of Pearl

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-26 Before A, 609-26 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-26 After A, 609-26 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
5.034	0.975	1.312	0.95

Condition: Good

The object is tarnished with some sediment accression and green paratacamite concretions. There are some pre-depositional stratches on both faces.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Polish with glass bristle brush and Hagerty 100 metal polish to reveal detail;

4) Remove polish residue with acetone bath; 5) Reform bent pin; 6) Seal with two coats 55 Acryloid B-72; 7) Post treatment documentation

609-26 Pre-Conservation

609-26 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5668	TU:	61
Artifact #:	8	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-27	Object:	Pin

Identification: Decorative bib pin

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-27 Before A, 609-27 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-27 After A, 609-27 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
3.21	0.594	N/A	0.507

Condition: Good

The object maintains a dark, very powdery patina and some sulfide concretions.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Polish with glass bristle brush and Hagerty 100 metal polish to reveal detail;

4) Remove polish residue with acetone bath; 5) Reform bent pin; 6) Seal with two coats 55 Acryloid B-72; 7) Post treatment documentation

609-27 Pre-Conservation

609-27 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5530	TU:	29
Artifact #:	25	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-28	Object:	Button

Identification: Domed button with raised wave motif on obverse. Reverse is recesed with metal shank.

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-28 & 38 Before A, 609-28 & 38

Post-treatment Photography: 609-28 & 38 After A, 609-28 & 38 A

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.148	N/A	0.494

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. There are some spots of active paratacamite corrosion, thus necessitating electrolytic reduction.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5530	TU:	29
Artifact #:	55	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-38	Object:	Button

Identification: Domed button with raised wave motif on obverse. Reverse is recessed with metal shank.

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-28 & 38 Before A, 609-28 & 38

Post-treatment Photography: 609-28 & 38 After A, 609-28 & 38 A

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.148	N/A	0.494

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. Ther are some spots of active paratacamite corrosion, thus necessitating electrolytic reduction.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-28 and 609-38 Pre-Conservation

609-28 and 609-38 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5827	TU:	123
Artifact #:	26	Feature:	
URS Conservation #:	609-29	Object:	Button

Identification: Copper alloy dome shaped button with raised "P "and surrounding wreath in center on obverse. Reverse stamped "EXTRA QUALITY" with pressed in shank

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-29 Before A, 609-29 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-29 After A

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	1.433	N/A	.017 at shar

Condition: Good

The object maintains a stable brown patina and some sediment staining. There are some spots of active paratacamite corrosion, thus necessitating electrolytic reduction.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina; 6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-29 Pre-Conservation

609-29 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5526	TU:	30
Artifact #:	32	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-30	Object:	Pin

Identification: Straight pin with a white circular glass head

Materials: Copper alloy, glass, silver plate

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-30 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-30 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
3.94	.5 at head	N/A	N/A

Condition: Good

Pin has some corrosion, but glass head is intact. Object put briefly in electrolytic reduction.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-30 Pre-Conservation

609-30 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5775	TU:	105
Artifact #:	31	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-31	Object:	Toothbrush

Identification: Toothbrush. No bristles are present

Materials: bone

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-31 Before A, 609-31 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 6059-31 After A, 609-31 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
13.8	1.04	N/A	N/A

Condition: Good

The object is stable with little evidence of ossein breakdown. Object was consolidated with Acryloid B-72 to prevent surface loss.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with 2 coats 5 % Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone;

4) Post treatment documentation

609-31 Pre-Conservation

609-31 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5638	TU:	55
Artifact #:	1	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-32	Object:	Scissors

Identification: Scissors

Materials: Iron

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-32 Before A, 609-32 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-32 After A, 609-32 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
15.1	5.46	.71	N/A

Condition: Poor

The entire object is corroded and expanding. The object was not placed in electrolytic reduction because it did not possess a solid metal core.

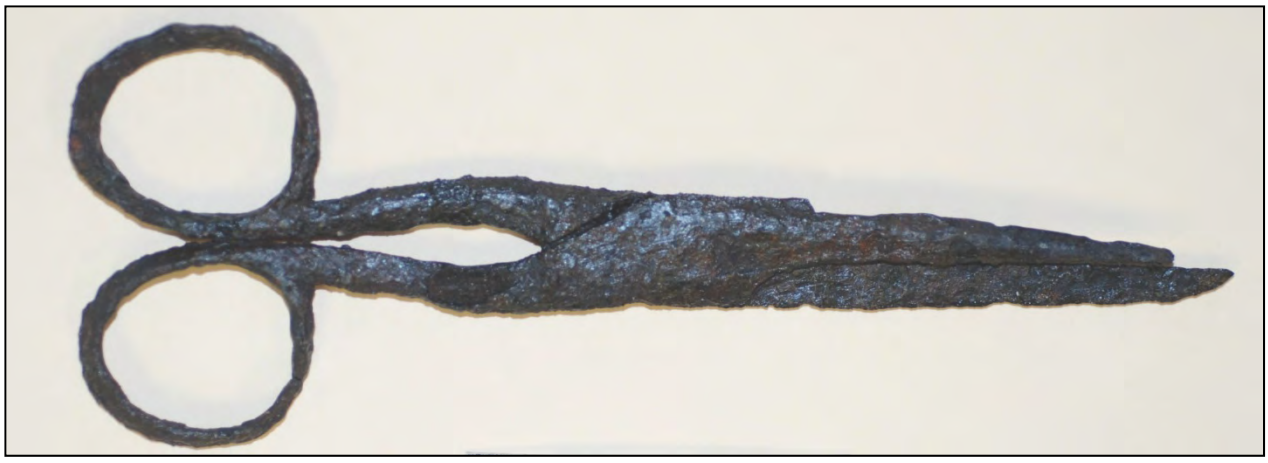
Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1)Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3)Mechanically remove corrosion product;

4) Coat with three coats of saturated tannic acid; 5) Seal with 2 coats of 5% Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone; 6) Post treatment documentation

609-32 Pre-Conservation



609-32 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5512	TU:	20
Artifact #:	8	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-33	Object:	Razor blade fragment

Identification: Straight razor blade fragment

Materials: Iron

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-33 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-33 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
13.42	1.75	0.61	N/A

Condition: Poor

The entire object is corroded and expanding. The object was not placed in electrolytic reduction because it did not possess a solid metal core.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1)Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Mechanically remove corrosion product;

4) Coat with three coats of saturated tannic acid; 5) Seal with 2 coats of 5% Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone; 6) Post treatment documentation

609-33 Pre-Conservation

609-33 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5680	TU:	63
Artifact #:	125	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-34	Object:	Spoon

Identification: Spoon

Materials: Copper alloy and silver plate

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-34 Before A, 609-34 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-34 After A, 609-34 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
15.1	3.2	N/A	N/A

Condition: Fair

Spoon is heavily corroded with paratacamite accretion with very little intact plating. The majority has corroded to black silver sulfide.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-34 Pre-Conservation

609-34 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5508	TU:	22
Artifact #:	50	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-35	Object:	Fork

Identification: Copper alloy fork with some silver plate remaining.
Vine and leaf decoration visible on the handle.

Materials: Copper alloy and silver plate

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-35 Before A, 609-35 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-35 After A, 609-35 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
18.1	3.1	N/A	N/A

Condition: Fair

Fork is heaviliy corroded with paratacamite accretion, some migratory ferrous corrosion with no visible intact plating. The majority has corroded to black silver sulfide.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-35 Pre-Conservation

609-35 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5560	TU:	37
Artifact #:	25	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-36	Object:	Spoon

Identification: Copper alloy spoon with some silver plate remaining.

Materials: Copper alloy and silver plate

Pre-treatment Photography: N/A

Post-treatment Photography: 609-36 After A, 609-36 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
15.7	3.2	N/A	N/A

Condition: Fair

Spoon is heaviliy corroded with paratacamite accretion, very little visible intact plating. The majority has corroded to black silver sulfide.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-36 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5737	TU:	83
Artifact #:	45	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-37	Object:	Spoon

Identification: Spoon with some silver plate remainng. Art Deco deocration visible on the handle.

Materials: Copper alloy and silver plate

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-37 Before A, 609-37 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-37 After A, 609-37 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
15.1	3.2	N/A	N/A

Condition: Fair

Spoon is heaviliy corroded with paratacamite accretion, veryr little visible intact plating. The majority has corroded to black silver sulfide.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-37 Pre-Conservation

609-37 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5617	TU:	49
Artifact #:	61	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-39	Object:	Pocket watch cover

Identification: Pocket watch cover

Materials: Copper alloy, possibly gilded

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-39 Before A, 609-39 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-39 After A, 609-39 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
5.12	N/A	N/A	N/A

Condition: Good

Limited paratacamite corrosion - not expanded.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-39 Pre-Conservation

609-39 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5737	TU:	83
Artifact #:	5	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-40	Object:	Thimble

Identification: thimble

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-40 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-40 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	1.76	2.1	1.25

Condition: Good

Limited corrosion. The top portion of the thimble has been slightly crushed to the point that it is no longer rounded.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-40 Pre-Conservation

609-40 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5654	TU:	60
Artifact #:	23	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-41	Object:	Die

Identification: Die

Materials: bone

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-41 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-41 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
1.291	1.253	N/A	N/A

Condition: Good

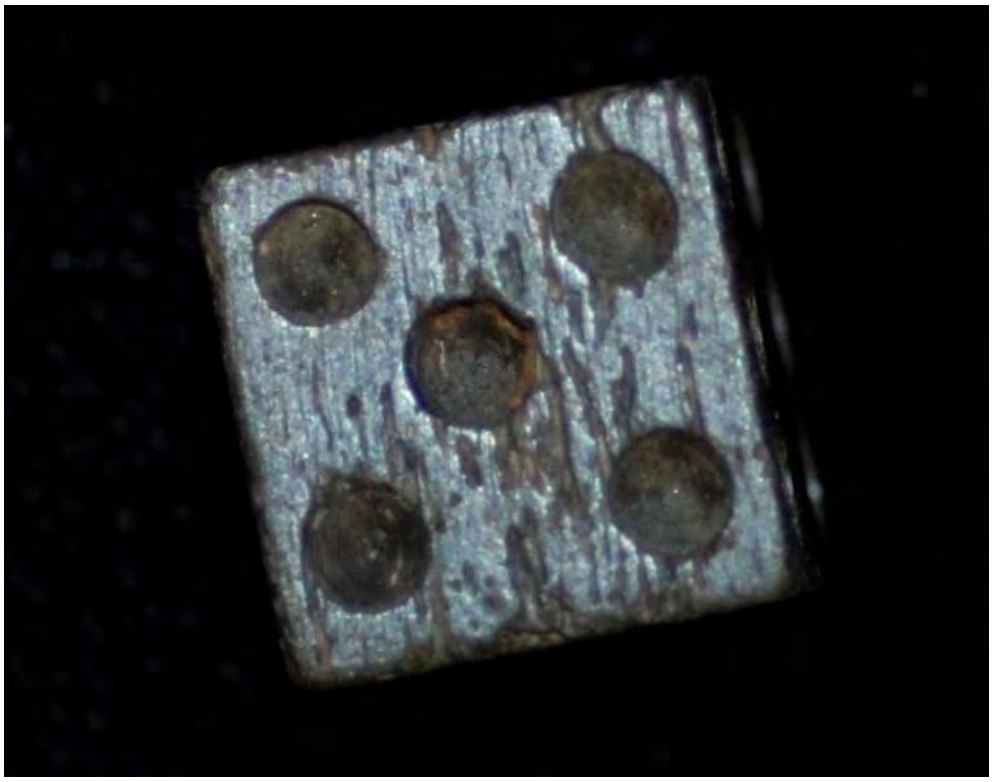
Burned

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

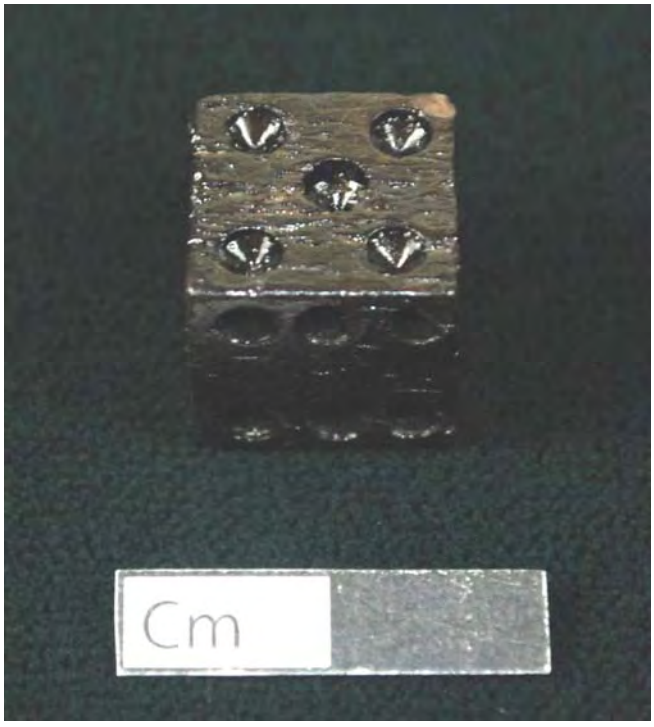
Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with 2 coats 5 % Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone;

4) Post treatment documentation



609-41 Pre-Conservation



609-41 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5560	TU:	37
Artifact #:	193	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-42	Object:	Pocket watch cover

Identification: Pocket watch cover

Materials: Copper alloy, possibly gilded

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-42 Before A, 609-42 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-42 After A, 609-42 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
5.102	N/A	N/A	1.84

Condition: Good

Limited paratacamite corrosion - not expanded. Decorative embossed design on the outside. There is a 13.75 mm by .757 mm piece missing along the edge, possibly missing a hinge.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone; 8) Post treatment documentation

609-42 Pre-Conservation

609-42 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5565	TU:	21
Artifact #:	97	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-43	Object:	Domino

Identification: Domino

Materials: Wood

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-43 Before A, 609-43 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: not treated

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
2.694	1.972	N/A	.666

Condition:

Burned. Broken into three parts. Six dots are visible. The end of the domino is missing.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

Not treated

609-43 Pre-Conservation (not treated)

609-43 Pre-Conservation. Obverse Face (not treated)

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5508	TU:	22
Artifact #:	37	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-45	Object:	Ointment box

Identification: Oimntment box

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-45 Before A, 609-45 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: not treated

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	2.4	.97	N/A

Condition: Good

Some paratacamite corrosion - somewhat expanded primarily on box lid. The bottom of the box says, "BUCK…E…/A…1 CA/SALVE"

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

Not treated

609-45 Pre-Conservation (not treated)

609-45 Pre-Conservation, Obverse Face (not treated)

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5558	TU:	39
Artifact #:	77	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-46	Object:	Coin

Identification: Coin, half dime

Materials: silver alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-46 Before A, 609-46 Before B

Post-treatment Photography: 609-46 After A, 609-46 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	1.575	N/A	.65

Condition: Good

Silver has been partly consumed by silver sulfide corrosion. Nearly enirely covered on one side. Limited paratacamite corrosion - not expanded. This is a half dime, 18 ??, pierced, seated liberty with stars, no arrows at date.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove sulfide stains;

4) Dehydtare in 2 baths ahydrous acetone; 5) Coat with 2% Acrylod B-72 in acetone; 6) Post treatment documentation

609-46 Pre-Conservation

609-46 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5568	TU:	32
Artifact #:	75	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-47	Object:	Die

Identification: Die

Materials: bone

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-47 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-47 After A, 609-47 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	1.308	N/A	N/A

Condition: Good

One corner along the face with one hole is missing. Iron corrosion present on one face.

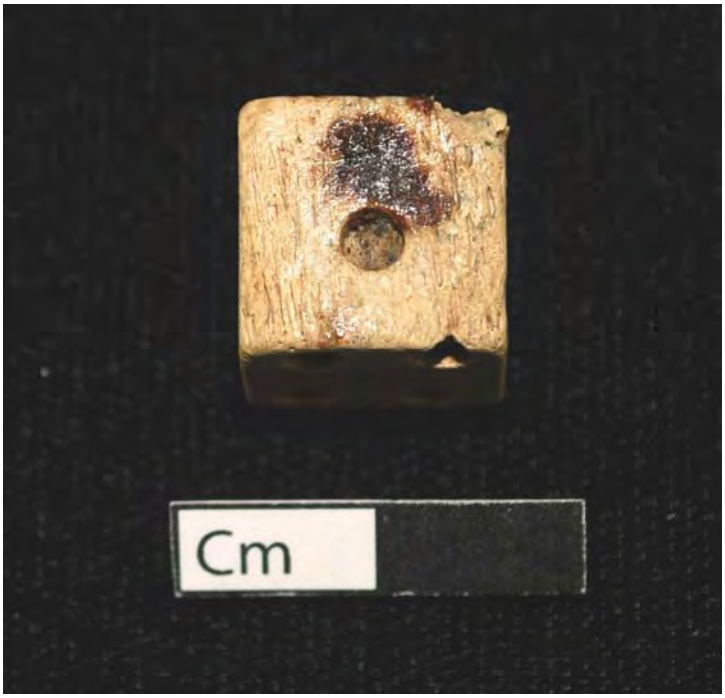
Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with 2 coats 5 % Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone;

4) Post treatment documentation

609-47 Pre-Conservation



609-47 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5652	TU:	58
Artifact #:	1	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-48	Object:	Handle

Identification: Antler and handle fragment, possible handle of a field knife

Materials: Antler, copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-48 Before A, 609-48 Before A

Post-treatment Photography: not treated

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
9.64	1.58	N/A	.3

Condition: Good

Limited corrosion - not expanded. There is a shiled shaped copper alloy decoration near the top.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

Not treated

609-48 Pre-Conservation (not treated)

609-48 Pre-Conservation, Obverse Face (not treated)

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5565	TU:	21
Artifact #:	39	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-49	Object:	Toy figure

Identification: Toy. Jockey figure

Materials: Cast Iron, Lead Paint

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-49 Before

Post-treatment Photography: not treated

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
7.266	5.502	7.409	N/A

Condition: Good

Moderate corrosion - some expansion. Layers are flaking off. The clothes of the jockey are visible - boots, hat, gloves, shirt.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

Not treated

609-49 Pre-Conservation (not treated)

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5565	TU:	21
Artifact #:	20	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-50	Object:	Coin

Identification: Coin, half dime

Materials: silver alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-50 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-50 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	1.536	N/A	.99

Condition: Good

A very small amount of silver sulfide corrosion. The coin is pierced. One side has a Liberty figure holding a spear. Dime is ringed by stars. Back side says "half dime/United States of America".

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove sulfide stains;

4) Dehydrate in 2 baths ahydrous acetone; 5) Coat with 2% Acrylod B-72 in acetone; 6) Post treatment documentation

609-50 Pre-Conservation

609-50 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5601	TU:	45
Artifact #:	42	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-51	Object:	Coin

Identification: Coin, 1865 three cent piece

Materials: silver alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-51 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-51 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	1.412	N/A	.7

Condition: Good

A large amount of silver sulfide corrosion especially on one side. The coin is pierced. Unidentifiable decoration on either side of the coin.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove sulfide stains;

4) Dehydrate in 2 baths ahydrous acetone; 5) Coat with 2% Acrylod B-72 in acetone; 6) Post treatment documentation

609-51 Pre-Conservation

609-51 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5643	TU:	57
Artifact #:	26	Feature:	2
URS Conservation #:	609-52	Object:	Die

Identification: Die

Materials: bone

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-52 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-52 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
1.088	1.088	N/A	N/A

Condition: Good

The die is worn and discolored. One corner on the face with five dots is slightly broken.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3) Seal with 2 coats 5 % Acryloid B-72 diluted in acetone;

4) Post treatment documentation

609-52 Pre-Conservation

609-52 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5758	TU:	104
Artifact #:	138	Feature:	5
URS Conservation #:	609-53	Object:	Jack

Identification: Jack

Materials: Iron

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-53 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-53 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
1.941	1.977	1.899	N/A

Condition: Poor

The entire object is corroded and expanding.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1)Document object; 2)Clean object to remove any lingering sediments; 3)Mechanically remove corrosion product;

4) Dehydrate in 2 baths ahydrous acetone; 5)Coat with 2% Acrylod B-72 in acetone; 6) Post treatment documentation

609-53 Pre-Conservation

609-53 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Bag #:	5621	TU:	51
Artifact #:	29	Feature:	10
URS Conservation #:	609-54	Object:	Pin

Identification: Straight pin

Materials: Copper alloy

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-54 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-54 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
5.44	.82 at head	N/A	.142 stick

Condition: Good

The entire piece is corroded and expanding. Limited copper corrosion - very slightly expanded. Large spherical head with possible white metal plate.

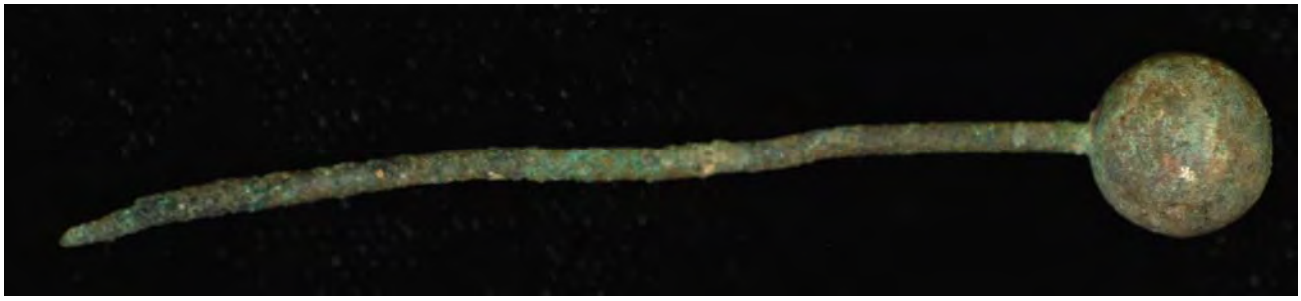
Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document Object; 2) Clean object; 3) Electrolytic reduction to remove paratacmite accretion (2.5% NaOH in Deionized Water;

4) 3 Boiling rinses in Deionized water to remove electrolyte 5) Polish with glass bristle brush to remove accretion and patina;
6) Dehydrate in 2 baths of ahydrous acetone;

7) Seal with 2% Acryloid B-72 in acetone ; 8) Post treatment documentation



609-54 Pre-Conservation

609-54 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Vessel #: V-010

URS Conservation #: 609-55

Object: Chimney pot

*see attached for bag/artifact/lot numbers and provenience information

Identification: Chimey pot

Materials: Ceramic/stoneware

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-55 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-55 After A, 609-55 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	20.5	31.5	.75

Condition: Good

The entire piece is broken. Breaks are clean and will mend. There is some iron oxide staining on the surface sherd and some burn discoloration.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any ligering sediments; 3) Object initially pieced together using pressure sensitive tape to establlish form;

4) All edges cleaned using 100% anhydrous acetone and cotton swab; 5) Sherds then bonded using 50% Acryloid B-72 in anhyrous acetone, pressure sensitive tape was used to mechanically support vessel as the bonding agent dried;

6) Lingering tape gum and excess bonding agent removed using a lint free cloth dampened with acteone; 7) Post treatment documentation

Conservation Vessel Provenience

Conservation **609-55**

Vessel # **10** **Chimney pot**

	Lot #	Bag #	Artifact #	TU #	Feature	Count
	499	5521	2	28	2	1
	165	5099	11	7	2	1
	520	5571	28	40	2	2
	510	5541	3	33	2	1
	509	5540	6	33	2	1
	509	5540	5	33	2	2
	525	5593	17	43	2	1
	499	5521	3	28	2	1
	530	5599	7	45	2	3
	486	5518	2	25		1
	485	5514	6	25	2	4
	482	5510	8	25	2	5
	482	5510	7	25	2	4
	172	5100	24	7	2	1
	172	5100	18	7	2	1
	500	5525	8	28	2	3
	578	5648	17	58	2	3
	460	5689	10		2	2
	460	5689	8		2	1
	460	5689	7		2	2
	430	5676	5	62	2	1
	449	5818	7	119	2	1
	540	5608	5	48	2	7
	578	5648	18	58	2	1
	443	5795	34	115	2	1
	419	5641	77	55	2	1
	564	5639	64	56	2	2
	670	5744	31	87	2	1
	670	5744	25	87	2	3
	555	5620	3	51	2	1
	542	5609	20	48	2	1
	427	5660	18	61	2	1

609-55 During Conservation

609-55 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Vessel #: V-032

URS Conservation #: 609-56

Object: Jar

*see attached for bag/artifact/lot numbers and provenience information

Identification: Jar

Materials: Ceramic/redware

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-56 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-56 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	19.75	17 at widest	N/A

Condition: Good

The entire piece is broken. There is some irretrievable secondary breakage along edges of primary fractures.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any ligering sediments; 3) Object initially pieced together using pressure sensitive tape to establlish form;

4) All edges cleaned using 100% anhydrous acetone and cotton swab; 5) Sherds then bonded using 50% Acryloid B-72 in anhyrous acetone, pressure sensitive tape was used to mechanically support vessel as the bonding agent dried;

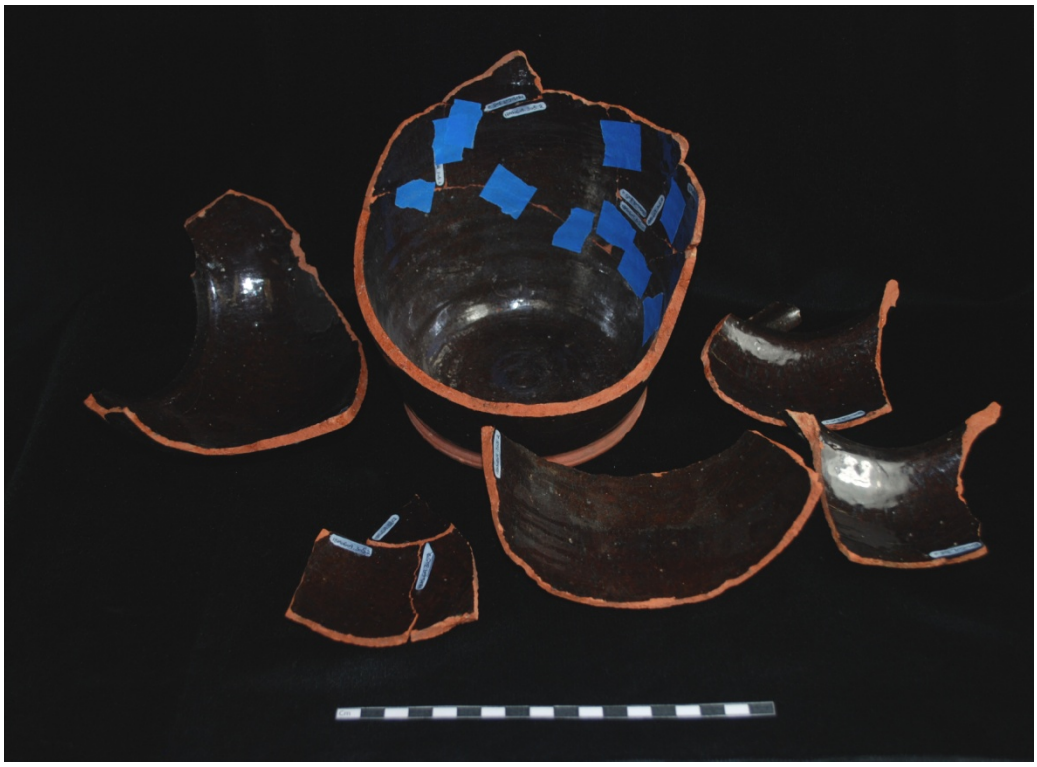
6) Lingering tape gum and excess bonding agent removed using a lint free cloth dampened with acteone; 7) Post treatment documentation

Conservation Vessel Provenience

Conservation **609-56**

Vessel # **32** **Jar**

	Lot #	Bag #	Artifact #	TU #	Feature	Count
	271	**5614**	**19**	**36**	**5**	**1**
	305	**5712**	**2**	**63**	**5**	**17**



609-56 Pre-Conservation

609-56 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Vessel #: V-004

URS Conservation #: 609-57

Object: Teapot

*see attached for bag/artifact/lot numbers and provenience information

Identification: Rockingham Teapot

Materials: Ceramic/refined earthenware

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-57 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-57 After A, 609-57 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	22.2 spout to handle	16.5	N/A

Condition: Good

The entire piece is broken. There is some irretrievable secondary breakage along edges of primary fractures.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any ligering sediments; 3) Object initially pieced together using pressure sensitive tape to establlish form;

4) All edges cleaned using 100% anhydrous acetone and cotton swab; 5) Sherds then bonded using 50% Acryloid B-72 in anhyrous acetone, pressure sensitive tape was used to mechanically support vessel as the bonding agent dried;

6) Lingering tape gum and excess bonding agent removed using a lint free cloth dampened with acteone; 7) Post treatment documentation

Conservation Vessel Provenience

Conservation **609-57**

Vessel # **4** **Teapot**

	Lot #	Bag #	Artifact #	TU #	Feature	Count
	327	**5840**	**8**	**97**	**5**	**1**
	325	**5826**	**2**	**97**	**5**	**2**
	325	**5826**	**1**	**97**	**5**	**7**
	329	**5814**	**4**	**97/118**	**5**	**15**

609-57 Pre-Conservation

609-57 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Vessel #: V-019

URS Conservation #: 609-58

Object: Storage jar

*see attached for bag/artifact/lot numbers and provenience information

Identification: Large Storage Jar

Materials: Ceramic/stoneware

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-58 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-58 After A, 609-58 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	24.1	38.7	.75

Condition: Good

The entire piece is broken. There is some irretrievable secondary breakage along edges of primary fractures. Active spalling on inside base causing expansion of form.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any ligering sediments; 3) Object initially pieced together using pressure sensitive tape to establlish form;

4) All edges cleaned using 100% anhydrous acetone and cotton swab; 5) Sherds then bonded using 50% Acryloid B-72 in anhyrous acetone, pressure sensitive tape was used to mechanically support vessel as the bonding agent dried;

6) Lingering tape gum and excess bonding agent removed using a lint free cloth dampened with acteone; 7) Post treatment documentation

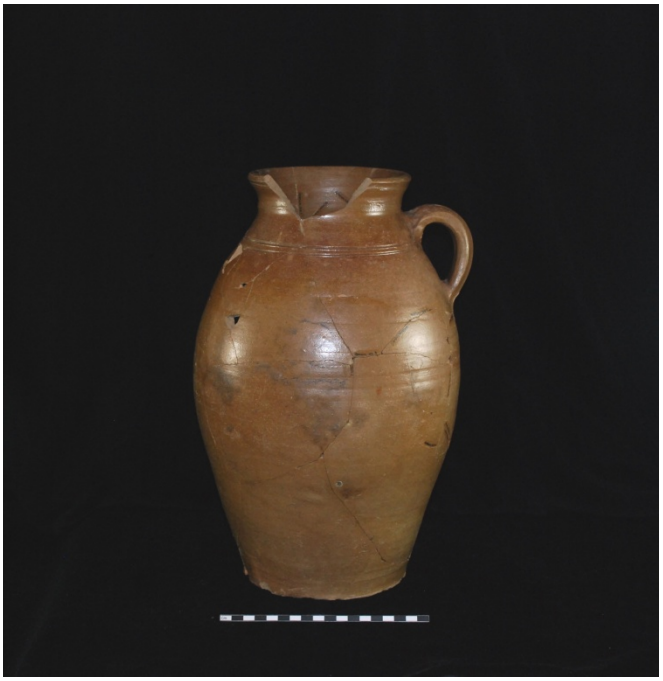
Conservation Vessel Provenience

Conservation **609-58**

Vessel # **19** **Storage jar**

Lot #	Bag #	Artifact #	TU #	Feature	Count
351	**5849**	**39**	**118**	**5**	**2**
327	**5840**	**14**	**97**	**5**	**5**
317	**5736**	**87**	**83**	**5**	**2**
313	**5741**	**5**	**83**	**5**	**1**
351	**5849**	**8**	**118**	**5**	**7**
351	**5849**	**7**	**118**	**5**	**29**
327	**5840**	**10**	**97**	**5**	**8**
327	**5840**	**9**	**97**	**5**	**14**
287	**5615**	**7**	**37**	**5**	**1**
262	**5591**	**6**	**32**	**5**	**1**
280	**5604**	**7**	**37**	**5**	**1**

609-58 Pre-Conservation



609-58 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Vessel #: V-146

URS Conservation #: 609-59

Object: Pitcher

*see attached for bag/artifact/lot numbers and provenience information

Identification: Pitcher

Materials: Ceramic/White Granite

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-59 Before

Post-treatment Photography: 609-59 After A, 609-59 After B

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	18.4 spout to handle	18.4	N/A

Condition: Good

The entire piece is broken. There is some irretrievanble secondary breakage along edges of primary fractures.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any ligering sediments; 3) Object initially pieced together using pressure sensitive tape to establlish form;

4) All edges cleaned using 100% anhydrous acetone and cotton swab; 5) Sherds then bonded using 50% Acryloid B-72 in anhyrous acetone, pressure sensitive tape was used to mechanically support vessel as the bonding agent dried;

6) Lingering tape gum and excess bonding agent removed using a lint free cloth dampened with acteone; 7) Post treatment documentation

Conservation Vessel Provenience

Conservation **609-59**

Vessel # **146** **Pitcher**

	Lot #	Bag #	Artifact #	TU #	Feature	Count
	427	**5660**	**5**	**61**	**2**	**1**
	403	**5543**	**2**	**34**	**2**	**6**
	403	**5543**	**12**	**34**	**2**	**4**
	403	**5543**	**15**	**34**	**2**	**2**
	514	**5558**	**6**	**39**	**2**	**1**
	517	**5563**	**16**	**39**	**2**	**1**
	408	**5584**	**5**	**44**	**2**	**1**
	408	**5584**	**9**	**44**	**2**	**1**
	419	**5641**	**31**	**55**	**2**	**1**
	401	**5542**	**14**	**34**	**2**	**3**
	420	**5649**	**46**	**55**	**2**	**3**
	677	**5782**	**36**	**109**	**2**	**3**
	428	**5668**	**43**	**61**	**2**	**2**
	677	**5782**	**9**	**109**	**2**	**10**
	679	**5783**	**8**	**109**		**1**
	401	**5542**	**53**	**34**	**2**	**1**
	409	**5596**	**137**	**44**	**2**	**3**
	427	**5660**	**59**	**61**	**2**	**3**
	428	**5668**	**102**	**61**	**2**	**1**
	347	**5780**	**66**	**105**	**5**	**7**
	419	**5641**	**32**	**55**	**2**	**2**

609-59 Pre-Conservation

609-59 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	URS
SOURCE URS	

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Vessel #: V-009

URS Conservation #: 609-60

Object: Chamber pot

*see attached for bag/artifact/lot numbers and provenience information

Identification: Chamber Pot

Materials: Ceramic/stoneware

Pre-treatment Photography: 609-60 Before A, 609-60 Before B; 6

Post-treatment Photography: 609-60 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
N/A	25.4 including	13.3	N/A

Condition: Good

The entire piece is broken. There is some irretrievable secondary breakage along edges of primary fractures. Some discoloration due to fire. Fused glass on some edges.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any ligering sediments; 3) Object initially pieced together using pressure sensitive tape to establlish form;

4) All edges cleaned using 100% anhydrous acetone and cotton swab; 5) Sherds then bonded using 50% Acryloid B-72 in anhyrous acetone, pressure sensitive tape was used to mechanically support vessel as the bonding agent dried;

6) Lingering tape gum and excess bonding agent removed using a lint free cloth dampened with acteone; 7) Post treatment documentation

Conservation Vessel Provenience

Conservation **609-60**

Vessel # **9** **Chamber pot**

Lot #	Bag #	Artifact #	TU #	Feature	Count
578	5648	15	58	2	4
517	5563	31	39	2	1
517	5563	34	39	2	1
540	5608	100	48	2	2
540	5608	102	48	2	2
542	5609	21	48	2	1
543	5611	11	48		1
544	5613	62	49	2	4
545	5617	15	49	2	2
558	5621	1	51	10	2
558	5621	2	51	10	1
412	5632	64	52	2	2
564	5639	12	56	2	2
566	5645	27	56	10	2
172	5100	19	7	2	1
590	5655	32	60	2	1
589	5654	100	60	2	1
545	5617	121	49	2	1
443	5795	5	115	2	1
667	5833	1	125	2	1
460	5689	5		2	2
566	5645	30	56	10	2
590	5655	33	60	2	1
578	5648	14	58	2	1
589	5654	58	60	2	1
579	5651	28	58	10	1
579	5651	25	58	10	2
579	5651	16	58	10	1
420	5649	57	55	2	6
449	5818	87	119	2	1
449	5818	11	119	2	1

609-60 Pre-Conservation

609-60 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Vessel #: V-157

URS Conservation #: 609-61

Object: Doll head

*see attached for bag/artifact/lot numbers and provenience information

Identification: Doll head

Materials: Ceramic/porcelain

Pre-treatment Photography: N/A

Post-treatment Photography: 609-61 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
11	8.09	7.39	.31

Condition: Good

The entire piece is broken. There is some irretrievable secondary breakage along edges of primary fractures.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any ligering sediments; 3) Object initially pieced together using pressure sensitive tape to establlish form;

4) All edges cleaned using 100% anhydrous acetone and cotton swab; 5) Sherds then bonded using 50% Acryloid B-72 in anhyrous acetone, pressure sensitive tape was used to mechanically support vessel as the bonding agent dried;

6) Lingering tape gum and excess bonding agent removed using a lint free cloth dampened with acteone; 7) Post treatment documentation

Conservation Vessel Provenience

Conservation **609-62**

Vessel # **156** **Doll head**

Lot #	Bag #	Artifact #	TU #	Feature	Count
447	**5805**	**56**	**116**		**1**
292	**5667**	**171**	**63**	**5**	**1**
356	**5817**	**25**	**118**		**1**
447	**5805**	**12**	**116**		**2**
292	**5667**	**116**	**63**	**5**	**1**
254	**5568**	**77**	**32**	**5**	**1**
273	**5560**	**197**	**37**	**5**	**4**
256	**5559**	**60**	**32/37**	**5**	**2**
274	**5555**	**72**	**37**	**5**	**1**
263	**5548**	**58**	**36**	**2**	**3**

609-61 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

URS Archaeological Conservation Condition Report

Project: Jackson Homestead 18MO609

Vessel #: V-156

URS Conservation #: 609-62

Object: Doll head

*see attached for bag/artifact/lot numbers and provenience information

Identification: Doll head

Materials: Ceramic/porcelain

Pre-treatment Photography: N/A

Post-treatment Photography: 609-62 After

Object size:

Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
4.11	3.8	3.54	.29

Condition: Good

The entire piece is broken. There is some irretrievable secondary breakage along edges of primary fractures.

Unsound	Broken	Cracked	Loss	Bent	Brittle	Wet	Dent
Active	Brunt	Accreted	Soil	Stable	Crystal	Sweating	Concretion
Fading	Stained	Pitting	Mold	Rot	Other	Salt	Use Wear

Summary of Treatment:

1) Document object; 2) Clean object to remove any ligering sediments; 3) Object initially pieced together using pressure sensitive tape to establlish form;

4) All edges cleaned using 100% anhydrous acetone and cotton swab; 5) Sherds then bonded using 50% Acryloid B-72 in anhyrous acetone, pressure sensitive tape was used to mechanically support vessel as the bonding agent dried;

6) Lingering tape gum and excess bonding agent removed using a lint free cloth dampened with acteone; 7) Post treatment documentation

Conservation Vessel Provenience

Conservation **609-61**

Vessel # **157** **Doll head**

	Lot #	Bag #	Artifact #	TU #	Feature	Count
	329	**5814**	**13**	**97/118**	**5**	**1**
	447	**5805**	**11**	**116**		**1**
	255	**5564**	**95**	**32**	**5**	**1**
	273	**5560**	**198**	**37**	**5**	**1**
	267	**5553**	**87**	**36**	**5**	**1**
	251	**5536**	**4**	**32**	**2**	**1**
	234	**5531**	**7**	**29**	**2**	**2**

609-62 Post-Conservation

PROJECT Jackson Homestead Conservation Project	**Conservation Artifact Photographs**
SCALE N/A	
SOURCE URS	URS

APPENDIX J:

LITHIC MATERIAL TYPES

SITE 18MO609
LITHIC MATERIAL TYPES REPORT

by Tracy H. Formica, M.S., RPA

Chert

Chert is a general term for all cryptocrystalline or microcrystalline siliceous sedimentary rock that fractures conchoidally. Chert precipitates from lime mud (i.e., microscopic silica and shells). Chert forms as veins or nodules in limestone or dolomite. Agate, chalcedony, flint, and jasper are all types of chert. In the Mid-Atlantic region, importance is placed on identifying jasper (discussed below). The designation "chert" is reserved for stone material not classified as agate, chalcedony, or jasper; flint is considered synonymous to chert. Point sources of chert originate in the Piedmont, Valley and Ridge, and Blue Ridge physiographic provinces throughout the Middle Atlantic region. Notable sources include:

- Delaware Chalcedony Complex in northwest Delaware (Custer 1989);
- Beekmantown Group and Elbrook Limestone in western MD (Stewart 1980); and,
- Helderberg and Oriskany Groups in western MD (McGrath et al. 1999; Lowthert et al. 2005).

Metarhyolite

Metarhyolite (commonly referred to as simply "rhyolite" by archaeologists) is metamorphosed rhyolite; rhyolite, by definition, is a light-colored, felsic (i.e., silica-rich), volcanic igneous rock. Constituent phenocrysts include quartz and alkali feldspar. Rhyolite deposits in the Middle Atlantic region underwent metamorphism during Late Pennsylvanian belt folding associated with the Allegheny Orogeny roughly 290 million years ago. The metamorphism produced chemical and physical changes in the rhyolite, resulting in the variegated colors, banding, and textural changes. Metarhyolite occurs as massive bedded deposits in the Blue Ridge and Piedmont physiographic provinces from Maine to North Carolina. Notable sources include:

- Mattapan Volcanic Complex in the west and southwest Boston Basin, Massachusetts (Zen et al. 1983);
- Catoctin Formation in the South Mountain area of south-central Pennsylvania and central Maryland (Fauth 1968, 1978; Stewart 1984);
- Carolina Slate Belt in Halifax County, Virginia, and the Uwharrie Mountains, North Carolina (Daniel and Butler 1996; Steponaitis et al. 2006); and,
- Mount Rogers Formation at Mount Rogers, southwest Virginia (Rankin et al. 1994).

Orthoquartzite

Orthoquartzite (aka Quartz Arenite or Silicified Sandstone) is a type of sandstone (i.e., clastic sedimentary rock) composed predominantly of sand-size (i.e., 2 – $^{1}/_{16}$ mm) silicified detrital quartz grains. Unlike quartzite, the quartz grains of orthoquartzite retain individual structural

identity and are cemented in a precipitate matrix (most commonly silica). Point sources of orthoquartzite are expected in the study region, given the geology; secondary sources can be found in stream bedload and float deposits.

Quartz

Quartz is an anisotropic rock-forming silicate mineral. When formed inside voids, or cavities, the crystal shape is a six-sided prism terminating with a pyramid at the end. Most commonly, however, quartz crystals intergrow with other quartz crystals and minerals; this results in a massive appearance, because individual crystal faces have grown together. Point sources of quartz veins are common throughout the study area; secondary sources can be found in stream bedload and float deposits.

Quartzite

Quartzite is a hard, dense, medium- to high-grade metamorphic rock composed predominantly of well-rounded, interlocking quartz grains. Unlike orthoquartzite, the quartz grains in quartzite are not cemented. Rather, individual grains have recrystallized along the former cement during metamorphism, resulting in an interlocking mosaic of rounded quartz crystals. Quartzite has a very homogeneous texture. A likely parent rock is orthoquartzite. Quartzite outcrops throughout the Blue Ridge and Piedmont physiographic provinces. Examples of known quarried sources include:

- Washington D.C. area (Holmes 1897); and,
- Loudon Co., VA (Petraglia 1994).

Silstone

Silstone is an indurated, non-fissile type of mudstone composed predominantly of silicified silt-size (i.e., $^{1}/_{16}$ – $^{1}/_{256}$ mm) detrital quartz grains and/or clay. Point sources of siltstone are expected in the study region, given the geology. As with other sedimentary rock, secondary sources can be found in stream bedload and float deposits.

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APPENDIX K:

SCHABLITSKY (2011) ARTICLE

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

AND THE IMPORTANCE OF MATERIAL THINGS II

Edited by

Julie M. Schablitsky & Mark P. Leone

The Society for Historical Archaeology

SPECIAL PUBLICATION 9

2011

Table of Contents

Julie M. Schablitsky

Meanings and Motivations Behind the Use of West African Spirit Practices

Men communicate by means of symbols and signs; for anthropology, which is a conversation of man with man, everything is symbol and sign, when it acts as intermediary between 2 subjects.

-Levi Strauss (1966:115)

ABSTRACT

Over 30 years ago, historical archaeologists began to recognize signs of Africa in their sites as they studied cosmograms in colonoware bowls and etched lines in the concave bowls of spoons. These findings, along with ritually placed caches composed of everyday objects in curious contexts, stimulated discussions on the survival of African religion. Recognizing an archaeological record that speaks to enduring African traditions has changed the way archaeologists think about African American sites in significant ways. These spiritually inspired objects and practices have provided ways of understanding power relations, spiritual life, and social interactions. In addition to these studies lies the opportunity to recognize emotionally motivated behavior stimulated by interactions between individuals. Using the burned remains of a 19th century home, I examine the reasons behind the use of concealed material culture by an African American family. Furthermore, I discuss how interpretations of caches and objects of conjure can expose emotion at the household level and how these human responses can advance our understanding of not just the past but, the people who lived it.

Introduction

In a wooded lot nestled between U.S. Highway 29 and several automobile dealerships lay the burned remains of an African American home. Historical research and archaeological excavations revealed that either Ann Downs or her father, Zachariah, directed the construction of a slave[1] quarter on this property sometime between the 1820s and 1840s (Furgerson et al. 2011:47). Through an examination of population and slave censuses, we learned that Malinda Jackson, her children,[2] and perhaps at one time her mother Rachel Adams, lived in this small cabin. In 1830, Zachariah died and willed Rachel and her children to his daughter Ann with the direction that his male and female slaves be granted freedom at 37 years of age and that their children be released from bondage at 35 years of age (MCRW 1826).

Once they were emancipated, the formerly enslaved, including Malinda and her family, needed to consider whether they would continue to work for their former owner under a different arrangement or if they would leave to seek economic and educational freedom elsewhere (Hucles 1993:34). Not surprisingly, Malinda remained on the Downs' estate and married Thomas Jackson, a local farm laborer and probable father to her three youngest sons and daughters. In Maryland, it was quite common for former slaves to stay in their quarters and be paid a wage of about $5 a day (Fuke 1999:10,199). In all probability, Malinda did just this. By 1869, she saved enough money to purchase 8.75 acres of land along with the old slave cabin from Ann Downs. For an African American woman, owning property in the reconstruction South was a significant accomplishment. By 1870, just 116 blacks (out of 7,434 blacks enumerated in the U.S. Census) owned land in Montgomery County (Fuke 1999:49). Fuke (1999:62)

further underscores the implication of land ownership for African Americans during this time, stating:

> …even the smallest plots of land served a vital individual and community function by providing rural blacks, not with prosperity or wealth, but with a modicum of autonomy amidst a generally discouraging environment. Land, even in one- or –two-acre plots, provided an alternative to the close supervision of whites and permitted black families to dispose of some of their resources as they chose.

Despite attempts to live as free citizens in post-emancipation Maryland, African Americans continued to be violently reminded of their place in society thereby exposing the true meaning of ***their*** freedom—whites consistently disrupted gatherings, burned black churches and schools, and delivered beatings for the most minor of infractions or for no apparent reason at all. For example, the sight of Union African American veterans marching home after the war was enough to cause violence to spring from the hands of former Confederate soldiers on the eastern shore of Maryland. These acts of intimidation resulted in Union soldier's venturing out only in daylight, lest they be beaten and their weapons stolen (Fuke 1999:206-207). The reaction of certain whites to black soldiers wearing symbols of the United States government is a powerful statement and sends a message that African Americans were not even worthy to fight or die for their country. The anger incited in some Marylanders by blacks in military dress is especially poignant here since archaeologists recovered three ca. 1860 Maryland military coat buttons and a hard rubber U.S. Navy button from the Jackson's home.

During the reconstruction years, Jim Crow moved into Maryland and disseminated a list of segregation statues that affected every aspect of public life including transportation, education, and entertainment (Johnson 1943; Franklin 1956:7; Fuke 1999:195). Although being "separate and unequal" was part of black society's mantra ever since their arrival on this continent, these statutes simply made the familiar yoke of oppression legal, and perhaps worse, prominent in their daily life. African Americans could not step out of their front doors without being reminded of their second-class status and that the men who governed their country deemed them an "inferior race." The only physical space that they could gather, learn, and live without the guillotine of racism raised over their head was their home. Although the shelter of family could deflect some aspects of intimidation, African Americans continued to live under the threat of potential home invasions and the destruction of their property. Consider then, the extreme precautions that a southern black family would take to ensure the safety and protection, and ultimately the survival, of their home.

Malinda Jackson passed away in the late 1870s, but her children inherited the home and property and constructed a 20 x 13 ft., two-story addition onto the west side of the 10 x 13 ft. log cabin during the late 19th century. The financial freedom to triple the size of their home is a prime example of what land ownership enabled free African Americans to accomplish within a few decades. Around 1915, a fire burned the Jackson family home to the ground; it was never rebuilt. The property left family ownership in 1944, when Perry Eli Johnson, the husband of Malinda's granddaughter, sold the acreage to Marshall and Ethel D. Lehman (U.S. Bureau of Census 1910; Furgerson et al. 2011:66-74). In 1983, the property was acquired by the state for the construction of the Intercounty Connector (ICC) project, a beltway linking Prince George's and Montgomery counties around Washington DC.

The Archaeology of West African Spirit Practices

The charred remains of the Jackson Homestead were found by archaeologists surveying for the proposed ICC project in 2004. After coordination with project engineers, the Maryland Historical Trust, and consulting parties, the Maryland State Highway Administration determined the project could not be designed to avoid the site. As part of the mitigation for the destruction of the eligible property, the state commissioned the archaeological excavation of the entire house remains and portions of the surrounding site in the fall of 2007. The deadline for construction was nigh and therefore, the State Highway

Figure 1. Toiletry items recovered from the Jackson Homestead site. (Photograph by Lisa Guerre, 2010; courtesy of Maryland State Highway Administration).

Administration rented large tents, lights, and heaters to keep the dedicated archaeologists working through the winter.

The site yielded an artifact assemblage consistent with a working class household. Artifacts recovered included personal belongings (clothing fasteners, jewelry, bric-a-brac [Mullins this volume], and harmonicas), inexpensive whiteware plates, and food remains (animal bone, jelly jars, and beverage bottles) (Furgerson et al. 2011) (Figure 1). In addition to these everyday objects discarded over time and lost in the fire, we also recovered ritually placed objects, or caches, including a collection of quartz crystals and pierced silver coins. Depending on the context of the discovery, quartz crystals may be recognized as an artifact type that alerts archaeologists to the potential for ritually concealed objects and caches (Schablitsky 2009).

While the crew excavated through the winter, I turned my attention to numerous books and articles published on African religion, ethnographic accounts of hoodoo, and African American sites with ritual components (Puckett 1925; Wing 1941; Thompson 1983; Klingelhofer 1987; Thomspon 1993; Wilke 1995; Chireau 1997; Wilke 1997; Jones 1999; Leone and Fry 1999; Brown 2001; Leone and Fry 2001; Raboteau 2004; Leone 2005; Fennell 2007). This topic has intrigued anthropologists since the 19th century, yet we continue to wrestle with the origins, meanings, and composition of these spirit practices. I quickly learned that we don't even know how to properly refer to these African-based rituals. The most popular terms captured in ethnographic and contemporary accounts include provocative words such as: "hoodoo," "conjure," "root work," and "folk magic" (Puckett 1926; McQuillar 2003; Bird 2007). Although archaeologists are known to use these same names, they also incorporate words such as "African American Magic," "West African spirit practices," and "spiritual beliefs" (Wilkie 1997; Leone

2005; Fennell 2007). In order to ensure consistency with other writings on the Chesapeake region (Jones 1999; Leone and Fry 1999; Leone 2005), and to acknowledge that many (although not all) captives were taken from West Africa (Fennell 2011:5), I primarily use the term West African spirit practices.[3]

Archaeologists working in the Midatlantic and in the South had already navigated their way through the thick cultural history of African religion and recognized a relationship with their own sites (Wilke 1997; Thomas 1998; Leone 2005; Fennell 2007). Although they had not yet settled on a contemporary name for the incorporation of African culture into American material, these scholars knew this was not just a "slave religion" (c.f. Raboteau 2004); both enslaved and free African Americans concealed objects and/or caches within and outside of their home for ritual purposes. In fact, the items and context of material culture found on archaeological sites are familiar to contemporary African Americans. Similar rituals are still performed today, but many are warned to avoid the practice citing it as witchcraft and contradictory to Christian beliefs (L'Keisha Markley pers. comm. 2010). While discussing our archaeological findings with Reverend Spencer Jackson, Malinda Jackson's great-great grandson, I asked if his family ever used or discussed such spirit practices. Reverend Jackson stated that he only heard "root work" mentioned a few times, and only in negative contexts and was told to stay away from it. Many formerly enslaved African Americans also viewed these practices as negative, and some even denied the effectiveness of hoodoo (Bruce 1897:52). These perspectives appear to conflict with earlier, general views of African inspired spirit practices among the southern black community, and may be interpreted as a temporal and perhaps even a generational shift in attitude about such folk traditions. Although the knowledge of these spiritual beliefs survived, the general contemporary attitude towards this practice appears to be one of fear and avoidance, particularly in the case of the Jackson family.

Based on archaeological findings and current regional African American memory of these spirit practices, there is no doubt that a "religion" of African gods, iconography, and beliefs survived the passage to America. Although in bondage, the enslaved still carried their songs, rituals, and respect for their ancestors in their hearts and minds. Once they arrived here, those feelings and that identity transferred itself onto objects and into behavior that can be read today in artifact assemblages throughout the south and eastern United States. One of the oldest West African symbols is the Kongo cosmogram, or the ***dikenga dia Kongo,*** and it can appear in ritually touched African American sites. The dikenga sign is a simple cosmogram symbol with complex meaning drawn with a circle encompassing a cross with smaller circles on the ends of the cross. The vertical axis connects God and the dead while the horizontal axis delineates the water boundary between the living and the dead; the circles on the ends of the cross represent the four stages of the soul (Thompson 1993:49). This symbol is significant since we can encounter it in ritual contexts on African American sites.

Archaeologists in Annapolis, for example, found a starburst-patterned pearlware bowl placed over a cache containing other artifacts, including several buttons. Buttons transform nicely into small, yet three-dimensional, cosmograms given their round form and four holes that can be joined to form a cross (Vlach 1978, 1987; Leone 2005:203). Cosmograms may also assume the shape of a room or an entire home with caches demarcating the four points and center (Brown 2001:102; Leone 2005:217). The creation of caches is BaKongo in origin and they are usually assembled with the assistance of ritual specialists and placed at significant locations to invoke the help of spirits for many reasons including protection and health (Fennell 2007:56-57). The items in caches recovered archaeologically often include: crystals, straight pins, buttons, beads, glass, ceramic, bone, and cut nails (Brown 2001; Leone 2005; Schablitsky 2009). The object's metaphoric meaning rather than the function of the button, nail, or pane glass, for example, is what empowers the cache.

Within the same cities and even at the same site, we can sometimes detect a multi-cultural absorption of African beliefs. In other words, when material culture and its context are dissected, it is possible to see individual representations, for example, from the BaKongo but also expressions of Yoruba culture. I am not the first to observe this. Leone (2005:214) states, "…when African

spirit traditions appear archaeologically in the early eighteenth century, they are African, but are probably also American, and they may be the beginning of an amalgam of several African traditions, such as the BaKongo, Fan, Ifa, and Yoruba traditions."

In addition to archaeologists' efforts to produce cohesive interpretations and connections back to Africa from this spiritually charged material culture, we continue to consider how visible these practices were in public and private settings as well as how the rituals evolved over time. In some cases, particularly those associated with the early arrival of enslaved people of African descent, homogenous manifestations of African spirit practices (whether those be Kongo or Yoruba or others) may have been captured and preserved in the archaeological record as early as ca. 1700 (Leone 2005:222; Wilford 2008). Some of the earliest artifacts include colonoware bowls etched with cosmograms and possibly African-inspired clay pipes (Deetz 1993; Wilke 1997:99; Ferguson 1999; Mouer et al. 1999:112-113; Monroe and Mallios 2004). We know that early European folk magic was entrenched in colonial society, but were African-based rituals also publicly tolerated? Did the slave-holding community overlook open displays of African rituals, dismissing them as manifestations of typical "savage" behavior? Fennell (2007:68) suggests the public acceptance of African religion was unlikely, stating:

> …only private and covert forms of ritual were undertaken, each employing instrumental and abbreviated forms of the dikenga to obtain protection and well-being for the individuals involved. The institution of slavery and the dominant religion of Christianity had pushed the BaKongo beliefs off the stage of publicly displayed group rituals.

In other words, unlike in Africa, those who were enslaved could not openly display deity shrines or publicly practice their beliefs for fear of intolerance and punishment by those in power. True, it is unlikely a ritually charged public display by a marginalized group would have been tolerated, especially during and after the Enlightenment. But perhaps this was not the case in the very beginning of African enslavement. Annapolis archaeologists discovered a mass of clay holding lead shot, brass pins, ferrous nails and a stone axe in a ca. 1700 gutter feature (Wilford 2008). The discovery is African in origin and if this was indeed displayed above ground in a public area it may suggest young Annapolis tolerated open displays of African magic. Of course, it is also possible someone placed the bundle in an inconspicuous arrangement under the cover of night, thereby supporting the argument that those practicing such spiritual practices did so in secret. Another interesting point to consider on this matter is that many whites were quite aware of enslaved populations practicing African religion; these captured moments of intolerance in the written record insinuates such behavior was not entirely hidden from view. In 1779, a publication on the progress of the colonies in South Carolina reported slaves to be strangers to Christianity and "…under the influence of Pagan darkness, idoltry and superstition, as they were at their first arrival from Africa" (Hewatt 1779:100; Berlin 1996:285). Others suggest that initially, European Americans felt indifferent about the spiritual paths of their slaves, discouraging their adoption of Christianity for fear that it could result in "instances of solidarity and defiance" or worse, "weaken the argument for slavery" (Fennell 2011:36). Indeed, a fuller and deeper understanding of how the colonies reacted to African spirit practices is pivotal in learning how and why the contexts and manifestations of these rituals evolved over time. Until such research is complete, we can at least comment on later archaeological discoveries and ethnographies. We know that expressions of African culture would not have been acceptable in public or in the white homes where enslaved African Americans lived and worked. Archaeology also tells us that African spirit practices survived by becoming a set of secret and hidden rituals.

Separate or Syncretic Ritual Behavior?

In order for their identity to survive, those of African descent adapted European-made material culture and American grown roots and animals into their caches, bundles, and protective pieces. Ritually created caches and spiritually placed artifacts incorporated everyday items. Archaeology

has already demonstrated the reciprocal exchange of ideas between cultures regarding the decoration of pottery and possibly tobacco pipes. Therefore, it is not outside the realm of possibility that Native Americans shared the medicinal properties of roots and plants with enslaved Africans who in turn, incorporated them into their own religious and healing practices (Tantaquidgeon 2001).

West African spirit practices also share some similarities with European magic thereby confounding the problem of determining a specific object's significance or a ritual's origin. Hoodoo conjurers, for example, often filled bundles and bottles with a variety of objects and then secreted the container (bottle or cloth ball) under steps, a floor, or in a path where the intended person would walk. "A black bottle containing a liquid mixture, and nine pins and nine needles, is a favorite charm. Sometimes the charm is a bundle containing salt, pepper, and silver five-cent pieces; sometimes needles pins, hairs, snake heads" (Herron and Bacon 1896:145). The use of bottles to contain and bury "liquid" and pins is very similar to the use of European witch bottles during the 17th and 18th centuries. This ritual consisted of concealing a bottle filled with urine, pins, and bent nails in a wall, under the floor, in the yard, or beneath a fire hearth in an attempt to throw back the evil believed to have been cast by a witch (Merrifield 1988: 167-168; King 1996:28-29).

Another possible incorporation of European practices into conjure may be the wearing of silver coins for luck and/or protection. One of the greatest fears of those who believe in magic is to be "conjured" or to have someone direct evil or ill will towards you. Often, those who believed in West African spirit practices wore protection such as a small bag filled with roots, bone, and other items around their neck or a coin around their ankle or in their shoe. The Jacksons may have used silver coins to protect themselves from evil. Archaeologists recovered three pierced silver coins that were either lost and/or recycled for ritual concealment (Figure 2).[4] The coins include an 1859 three-cent piece, an 1884 half dime, and another mid-19th century half dime with an illegible date. The coins are so heavily worn that devotional wear (continual rubbing or holding) is suspected (Randolf 2009).

In 1935, Hyatt (1970:1619) interviewed a conjure doctor's wife who revealed the reason behind wearing silver dimes:

Figure 2. Three silver coins discovered within the late 19th century addition. (Photograph by Lisa Guerre, 2010; courtesy of Maryland State Highway Administration).

> Take a little small nail an' stick a hole in de dime. Dey put it round on a piece of cord, but most of dem use a string. But de proper way is to fix have a piece of copper wire-jes a little thin copper wire. An' yo' wraps it around near de ankle of yore laig, on yore left left leg, an' if anybody do's yo' harm-or if anybody put anything down fo' yo' dat deime will turn dark and dat will give you a signal.

What is significant in this description is the location of the charm and the mention of copper wire. Although the practice of wearing a silver coin is not known in Africa, Senegambians wore copper coins around their neck while those in the Kongo culture strung round seeds or light wood around the neck and ankle, "close to the foot, and to the unfolding of one's path" (Thompson 1993:59). At this time, there is no direct evidence that wearing silver coins traces back to Africa (Wilkinson 1851:55; Merrifield 1988:25-26; Davidson 2004: 26-27). Instead, we should consider the possibility that African Americans incorporated the use of silver coins from Europeans, but kept the placement of the charm around the ankle, and in some cases the use of copper, from Africa. Here, we see flexibility in the object used, but the location or context retains its African origin. Whether the roots of this protective piece were African, European, or both, African Americans readily welcomed the silver coin into their spiritual toolkit. The "flash" of the silver and the cross and circle relief of a 16th century three-pence, for example, likely made silver coins an attractive charm (Davidson 2004:28, 34).

Although similarities to these African inspired spirit practices can be found cross culturally and within many religions, I believe the core is African with flexibility to absorb rituals and symbols that appear congruous with their own beliefs. In fact, many African Americans were Christians and did not see "rootwork" to be in conflict with these beliefs. Despite the incorporation of prayers and scriptures into African spirit practices by the late 19th century, some scholars suggest that the absence of Christian objects in caches is evidence that these practices are African in origin (Leone and Fry 1999:384). One alternative explanation for the absence of such paraphernalia is that Protestants own very few if any religious items since their beliefs do not

Figure 3. Infant of Prague medallion discovered adjacent to the front of the home. (Photograph by Lisa Guerre, 2010; courtesy of Maryland State Highway Administration).

encourage the creation or possession of graven items as warned in Exodus (The Holy Bible 20:3-5), "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth." Unlike the Protestants, Catholics do incorporate rosaries, medallions of saints, and small statues of the Virgin Mary into their worship. In fact, archaeologists commonly find broken rosaries and the occasional saint medallion on domestic sites. What remains curious to us is the use of Catholic paraphernalia by those who engage in African spirit practices.

One of the archaeologists at the Jackson Homestead site showed me a Roman Catholic Infant of Prague medallion they found near what would have been the front of the house, in a location that would once have been beneath a covered porch (Figure 3). To the Roman Catholic, this image is linked with blessings, miracles, and healings (Furgerson et al. 2011:371). The Jackson family had been Protestant and the presence of this infant Jesus was a surprise. One interpretation is that someone in the family, or perhaps a visitor, was Catholic and simply lost their sacred medallion. Further research revealed that similar African American sites produced a St. Christopher's medal and rosaries from contexts without a strong Catholic link (Orser 1994:38; Deagan and MacMahon 1995:23-35; Wilkie 1997:95-96). Ethnographies suggest, and now archaeology

confirms, that by the 19th century many Christian practices and objects had been incorporated into the material culture of West African spirit practices. Indeed, Catholic paraphernalia may have even played a role in African religion as early as the late 1700s since the BaKongo had been exposed to, and in some cases embraced, Catholicism (Thornton 1998:259; Fennell 2007:62-63). At a minimum, the recovery of sacramentals in such contexts suggests a belief by individuals who respected the power of all things spiritual. Furthermore, the presence of these items demonstrates the flexibility of African spirit practices to incorporate another religion's iconography into its own (Puckett 1926:563-565). Although we will never know who lost the medallion, it is probable someone in the Jackson family considered the piece sacred and used the Infant of Prague medallion for luck, protection, or conjure.

Archaeology of the Jackson Homestead

While the field crew was finishing the excavation on the Jackson Homestead, I was back in my office in Baltimore surrounded by books, scratching my own cosmogram symbols next to important sections in journal articles trying to absorb the complexities of African spirit practices. I read about the ways Mark Leone (2005:221) and Jane Cox worked together to come up with a predictive model for finding ritually placed caches in buildings. The results of their research suggested archaeologists should investigate three locations: (1)

Figure 4. View towards the east of Jackson home with foundation and chimney base. (Photograph by Kathy Furgerson, 2008; courtesy of Maryland State Highway Administration).

Figure 5. View towards south of chimney base that contained four caches. (Photograph by Kathy Furgerson, 2008; courtesy of Maryland State Highway Administration).

northeast corners, (2) hearths, or chimney bases, and (3) thresholds or bottoms of staircases or steps. Although caches could include a variety of objects, the most common items included pins, buttons, coins, glass bits, rings, bone pieces, and stones. Roots are also a key element in African spirit practices; however, they rarely survive in an archaeological context. In most cases, people placed caches in their homes in order to control the movement of spirits and protect the people who lived inside (Leone and Fry 1999:377-378). Those who believed in these rituals saw any opening, including windows, doors, and chimney flues, as a potential entrance for spirits. Placement of objects such as crystals could prevent unwanted energy from entering the home.

As soon as I learned that one could predict where caches may be hidden, I knew we were not done excavating the Jackson Homestead. I drove back out to the site and spoke with the field director to find out when they expected to dismantle the foundation and chimney base. Since the entire interior of the home and adjacent exterior had been excavated, the plan was to leave the foundation and hearth in place (Figure 4).

Typically, we want to leave something behind for the future and not completely destroy a site through total excavation; but, the construction contract had been signed and if we did not disassemble the foundation and chimney base, the heavy equipment operators would happily obliterate it for us in preparation for the new highway. In this case, we had nothing to lose and everything to gain-I wanted to know if someone had placed a cache and/or concealed objects within the home during construction. So, in the name of science, we restrung the units over the foundation and chimney base and began to dig.

Home Protection with Caches

Leone and Cox inspired us to disassemble the chimney, stone by stone, to determine if members of the Jackson family had concealed caches within their home. First, we dismantled the four-course stone chimney base and

TABLE 1. Description of artifacts, flora, and fauna discovered in each of the four caches.

COURSE 1
Artifacts: Brick, metal button, glass and quartzite burned conglomerate, whiteware, glass (aqua, colorless, green, and window), lead shot, mica, and cut nails. *Flora:* Poke berry seeds and grape seeds. *Fauna:* Eggshell, teeth (squirrel and rabbit), mouse (deer and house), medium-large mammal, unidentified bird, catfish, pheasant/partridge, and a cardinal wing.
COURSE 2
Artifacts: lead shot, cut nails, straight pins, glass (aqua, colorless, and window), round metal lid, brick fragments, ferrous pressed lattice jewelry, ferrous mesh, fence staple, copper alloy wire, copper alloy shoe grommet, copper alloy shoe grommets, shoe screw, cut tack, whiteware, gray stoneware, mica, black hexagonal glass beads, clay tobacco pipe stem, pencil lead, buttons (shell, bone, black glass/metal, Prosser porcelain), white glass collar stud with bulls eye pattern. *Flora:* Poke berry seeds. *Fauna:* Rabbit, squirrel, teeth (pig), chicken wing, flicker wing, frog/toad, hispid cotton rat, eastern harvest mouse, deer mouse, vole, rat, perch-like fish, snake, and venomous snake.
COURSE 3
Artifacts: Ferrous wire mesh, cut nails, percussion cap, colorless glass (heat altered), black hexagonal bead, copper alloy rivet, gray hexagonal bead (heat altered), white bead, brick fragment, and round and oval ferrous lids. *Flora:* Poke berry seeds and grape seeds. *Fauna:* Turkey wing, snake, house mouse, opossum, Bobwhite quail, squirrel, rabbit, fish, bird, eggshell, and teeth (pig, rabbit, squirrel, and opossum).
COURSE 4
Artifacts: Gray cylindrical bead (heat altered). *Flora:* Poke berry seeds. *Fauna:* Fish, bird, rabbit, squirrel, turtle, eggshell, and tooth (squirrel).

kept the artifacts horizontally controlled (Figure 5). The rock was solid and with some effort, easily removed from the decomposing mortared joints. I observed the mortar that cemented the stones together and it appeared to be a simple mixture of lime and sand. Our collection methods included picking out any obvious artifacts and removing the thin layer of soil between the courses of stone for flotation. I realized that any roots had likely decomposed, but seeds or other botanical remains may have survived in this sealed context. When we removed the first layer of stone, I saw several animal bones. The bone was well preserved and not calcined, nor was it part of the mortar. While excavating beneath the second course of stone, I troweled back a thin layer of soil to reveal a cache of glass, brick, and nails. Within a few minutes, I saw the other associated objects--straight pins, lead shot, and Prosser porcelain buttons. Although it can be dangerous to draw conclusions in the field, I felt certain we had a West African spirit cache. After several days of additional fieldwork, we determined that a cache of artifacts and bones had been sealed between each of the four courses of stone during construction of the original home (Figure 6) (Table 1). The concentration of artifacts in the center of each course of stone, sealed by mortar, along with the variety and type of artifacts, reflected a typical hoodoo calling card. Since this slave cabin was the first building on the site, we could not explain away the artifact assemblage in the chimney base as accidental inclusion during this first phase of construction. The solid integrity of these caches demonstrated, perhaps for the first time in this region, that ritual objects were not just sealed under a loose board or brick–ancestral spirit practices were also being incorporated into, and assembled during, building construction.

Several months later, I sat down in the laboratory to examine the four separate sets of artifacts collected from between the courses of the chimney base. My questions were not unique, but important. Was it possible to identify an alternative ritual meaning behind each artifact? Did the artifacts, when viewed together, contain the right combination of items to be

Figure 6. Cache discovered under the second course of stone in chimney base. Artifacts pictured include pane glass, buttons, brick, ferrous mesh, mica flakes, hexagonal beads, pencil lead, straight pin, lead shot, shoe grommets, shoe screw, stoneware, pipe stem fragment, whiteware fragment, fence stable, cut tack, and cut nails. (Photograph by author, 2009).

interpreted as a ritual cache? I considered both the finds of other archaeologists and interpretations of African scholars when observing the assemblages. The BaKongo name for bundles that contain and direct spirits that are concealed in the earth or worn on the person are minkisi (nkisi is singular) (Thompson 1983:117). I learned that color and material rather than the original use of the object was important in understanding the function of a nkisi. Although it was not possible to ascertain the meaning behind all of the objects, many items could be interpreted and linked to African beliefs. The white ceramic sherds and pipe stems, for example, may have been added to these caches because of their white color and even their clay material that symbolizes the spiritual realm (Thompson 1993:57). The buttons made from shell, bone, and Prosser porcelain may have been attractive for the same reasons, but also for the potential use as a cosmogram. Unlike the Annapolis caches, the Jackson's chimney base only contained bits of mica and glass rather than crystals, however, these still would have functioned to capture the "flash" of the spirit and the body of water that exists between the living and the dead (Thompson 1983:117).

Cut nails, straight and bent, are encountered in many caches and three of the four courses of stone in the chimney base also held ferrous nails. Some interpret the presence of nails and/or pins as objects related to the function of the cache (Leone 2005:235). What should also be considered is a possible influence from the Yoruban god called Ogun, a deity of war and iron. It is believed that Ogun's spirit "…lives in the piercing or slashing action of iron" and is honored by iron or brass (Thompson 1983:53). The influence of Ogun has also been considered in the interpretation of cast iron pots, bayonets, and chain among other artifacts, in a mid-19th century slave cabin in Texas (Brown 2001:102).

Late 19th and early 20th century ethnographic interviews with African Americans revealed regular use of bones in their spiritual practices. Some practitioners incorporated bones into charms and bundles that they wore around their neck for protection while others collected wild fauna to be used in rituals for curing and harming (Herron and Bacon 1896:143; Deane 1937). Wings from birds, jaws from rodents, and parts of poisonous snakes were usually one ingredient in a charm bundle recipe that held other items such as pins and hair (Puckett 1926:232). The faunal assemblage from the Jackson's chimney base included a variety of rodents, squirrel, rabbit, opossum, and pig along with Bob White quail, chicken, turkey, pheasant, a Common flicker and fish. Reptiles were also sealed in the chimney and included a venomous snake and frog/toad along with 700 shell fragments from bird eggs (Table 1). Although only pieces of the larger mammals were found between the courses of stone, complete bodies of the smaller rodents appear to have been deposited. The bone fragments were not part of the mortar nor did small rodents drag them into the crevices of the stone; out of the over 1,200 bone fragments, only three exhibited rodent gnaw marks (Windham 2009). One rabbit tibia showed evidence of carnivore gnawing while seven rabbit and bird long bones were disarticulated from the body through twisting that resulted in a spiral fracture. The presence of animal chewed bone as well as butchering patterns suggest that bone used in ritual caches could be freshly caught or collected from carcasses.

At the center of African spirit practices is the use of roots. Because roots seldom survive in typical archaeological contexts we can only minimally address their use; however, nuts, seeds and wood can be found during the flotation of soil. Since we did not want to miss one seed, pin, or bead, all of the soil found in the caches was collected, floated, and analyzed by an archaeobotanist. Of course, small quantities of walnut shell, grass seeds, and grape seed appeared to be accidental inclusions. But, the discovery of over 8,000 poke berry seeds (*Phytolacca americana*) in a single cache feature was a different story, especially since such a high number of seeds equated to approximately 800 berries. Although it would be possible to dump a bucket full of berries between the courses of stone, it seemed just as probable that the Jacksons poured the red, seed filled pulp from processed berries onto the stone chimney base during construction.

Pokeweed is an edible plant that is prepared much like other southern greens after boiling and rinsing several times. The berries can be rendered down to produce a juice that can be used as a dye or to create jelly or color wine. Although the leaves and berries can be eaten after thorough preparation, the seeds are poisonous and only edible by birds. Pokeweed remains have also been found in extremely high numbers on other African American sites. At the King's Bay Plantation in Georgia over 75% of the 20,000 seeds recovered came from pokeweeds (Rock and Newsom 1987:441-442). African and Native Americans used pokeweed roots to make a tea to treat rheumatism (Puckett 1926: 364; Tantaquidgeon 2001:32). Rubbing with poke root tea was also believed to remove conjure (Bruce 1895:55; Puckett 1926:235). Since pokeweed can be used in various conjure related activities, it is possible that they served a similar purpose here.

In the end, I determined that at least one of the cabin occupants initiated the placement of four ritual caches between the stone layers that formed the base of a wood burning fire hearth. The objects included ferrous pieces, bits of glass, and other objects that may have been significant for their color, material, or as a personal belonging contributed to the cache for protection. The faunal remains represented a variety of small mammals, however, the discovery of teeth, bird wings, and snake vertebrae are interesting since they may be referenced back to more recent West African spirit practices. The use of poke berries in one

of the caches may be significant because of their red color (for communication with the spirits) (Thompson 1993:59) and for the power to remove conjure. Since the concealment of these objects took place during the construction of the cabin sometime between the 1820s and 1840s, it is likely this ceremony was performed openly, at least in front of other African Americans. The context, rather than the items, suggests the caches were sealed in the chimney base to protect the Jackson family from spiritual harm. Any opening within the house, including flues of chimneys, can serve as a passageway for spirits. The first occupants of this small slave cabin believed that this multi-cache concealment in the chimney base was their insurance against malevolent magic entering their home.

Home Protection with Objects

Archaeologists have excavated few, if any, stone foundations to search for ritually placed objects. In most cases, the structural integrity of the foundation has been compromised from rodents and tree roots. The Jackson home's late 19th century foundation had been mortared; however, the southern wall and the cabin foundation were found partially collapsed. Despite the marginal integrity of some areas of the foundation, careful excavation of the northern and southern stone foundation revealed a number of artifacts. Twenty buttons were found in the south wall of the late 19th century addition and five buttons were pulled from the north wall, four of which were white Prosser porcelain. Archaeologists also removed numerous bones, as well as a bat leg (femur) and a cat's lower leg (metapodial) from between these stones. Although some of these bones and artifacts may have been placed between and underneath the foundation stones through natural means or as accidental inclusions, other objects appear to have been consciously sealed during construction. While dismantling part of the southern stone foundation, I observed an archaeologist lift one stone up to reveal a porcelain doll's arm nestled beneath it. This object was perfectly encased between two intact stones.

In the southwest corner of the original slave cabin, incorporated within the foundation, we also found a prehistoric siltstone ax (Figure 7). The ax was not part

Figure 7. Stone ax found under southwest corner of original cabin. (Photograph by author, 2009).

of a prehistoric component of the site. Instead, this stone tool appeared to have been found, collected, and incorporated into the foundation during initial construction. Ethnographic accounts reveal that axes were believed to chase storms away. To turn away the driving wind, rain, and lightening, one could take an ax and wave it in the air, chop up the ground with it, or simply "place an ax in the corner of the house" (Puckett 1926:320; Raboteau 2004:81). In addition to this stone ax, we collected eight quartzite projectile points primarily placed within the home along the exterior walls in both the cabin and late 19th century addition (Figure 8). Prehistoric tools, including scrapers and projectile points, have been found on several African American sites across the south and southeastern United States (Adams 1987; Patten 1992; Wilke 1995; Brown 2001). In most cases, these prehistoric stone artifacts have been interpreted as an item picked up out of curiosity, while others insinuate the points may have been used for other purposes (Wilke 1995:143). Interestingly, an interview with a conjure doctor in Mississippi revealed "…that the Indian arrowheads often found in the locality were not made by man at all, but were fashioned by God out of thunder and lightening" (Puckett 1926:315). Thompson revealed this belief likely has roots in Africa. Shango, a god depicted balancing a doubled edged ax on his head, rules thunder and lightening–his power "…streaks down in meteorites and thunder stones, stones both symbolic and real" (Thompson 1983:86).

Fear of loss of their home by fire through lightning and severe storm events likely motivated the Jackson family to place a siltstone ax in the southwest corner of their log home. It is not possible to know unequivocally why they tucked quartzite projectile points along their foundation, but it is possible these artifacts were used to protect the family from harm either from spirits and/or lightening. It is also probable that the quartz material was seen as significant, but not the sole reason for

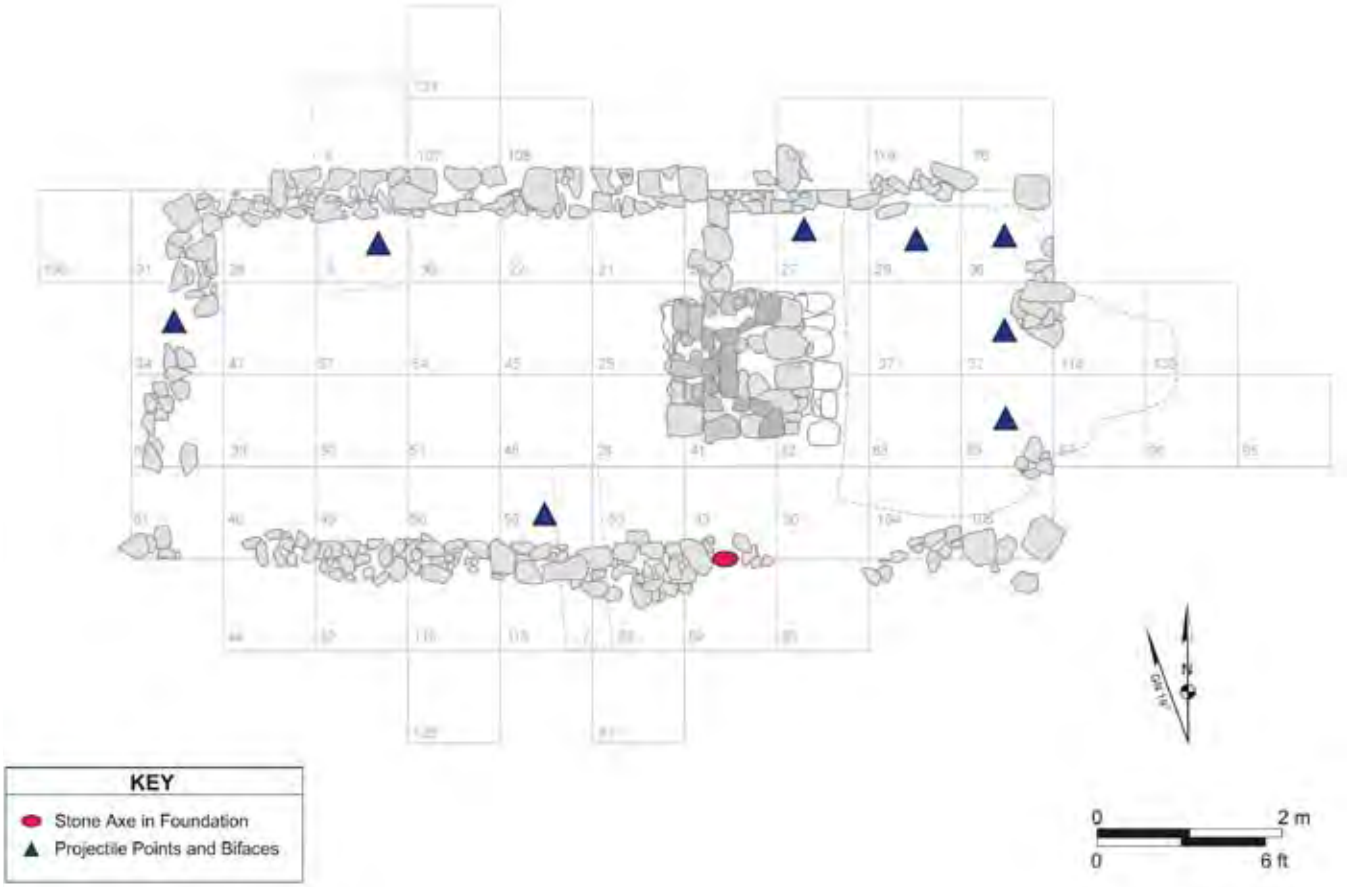

Figure 8. Footprint of home displaying location of quartz/quartzite projectile points and siltstone ax. (Map by Kathy Furgerson, 2010; courtesy of Maryland State Highway Administration).

collection and use in this context.[5] The fear of loss of a home by fire was a real fear among those who cooked, heated, and lived by open flames. In order to abate these feelings of anxiety, the Jacksons sought out methods of protection. Since the men in the family worked as farm laborers on property with a prehistoric site, the acquisition and eventual incorporation of quartz projectile points into the home was easily accomplished.

In sum, the Jacksons' home received protection during the ***construction*** of the original cabin and again during the formation of the 19th century addition. This is different from many similar sites that have caches and/or objects concealed during occupation. Like other places yielding expressions of African based spirit practices, this home, and perhaps even the yard space, continued to receive offerings throughout time. After I received the results of the faunal analysis, I knew the discovery of some of the artifacts in the late 19th century foundation, perhaps even the bat wing and cat paw (among other animal bone), may not have been the result of coincidence or natural depositional events. These multiple episodes of ritual concealment began when the builder laid the first course of stone on the property and continued through at least the late 19th century. The concealment of caches and individual objects within, around, and under the structure suggest the entire home was ritually managed as a conceptual whole. It is also important to understand that the Jackson's concept of "safe space" was not necessarily confined to the area between the walls of their house. The surrounding yard area, including the trees, paths, and fence lines, were also likely manipulated and incorporated into their use of spiritual space (Upton 1988:367; Gundaker 1993:60-61).

Symbols of Emotion

Some scholars interpret the meaning of African spirit practices in the context of slavery, stating it was the only way those enslaved could hold on to their African identity, preserve their community, and exert some control over their life while in bondage (Wilke 1995:138; Thomas 1998:534,546; Leone and Fry 1999:381). Some may be impressed by the perseverance of any manifestation of African religion in the face of such terror, but in truth, there was little choice-ritual provided a mechanism for an emotional release from acculturation, bondage, and loss (Harkin 2003:276). Although these African-based religious traditions were not created to mitigate the stress of enslavement, participation in these rites did provide an outlet for everything born of slavery. Most archaeological discoveries and observations about these practices have come to us from enslaved contexts where the people remain unnamed and the population is discussed as a whole. The institution of slavery and lack of detailed records is to blame for these broad interpretations. Consequently, we have not fully considered the meaning of conjure to the individual nor the way it can be used by one family.

Reflecting back to the ethnographic accounts of "hoodoo," it is apparent African Americans invoked the spirit world in an attempt to control areas of their lives in which they felt powerless and as a means to mitigate the violent tendencies and acts of intimidation manifested by racism. Indeed, enslavement was one facet of their life, but it was not the only or necessarily the most common ailment treated by African spirit practices. Sickness, loss of a loved one, and various other tragedies were the types of daily problems negotiated by everyone, including the enslaved—and those experiences stimulated emotions such as fear, anger, revenge, desire, among others. If we consider for a moment the person or even a family unit occupying the same space, and forego the larger consideration of an enslaved population, it facilitates our appreciation of the range of reasons those of African descent engaged in spirit practices—it moves beyond the plantation and considers the individual. If, as archaeologists, we are to properly interpret the placement of such material culture, sometimes we must narrow our focus.

During artifact analysis in the laboratory, an archaeologist noticed that a simple hard rubber overcoat button dating to the latter half of the 19th century had been inscribed with the initials M and A with an X on the back and again on the rim (Figures 9a and 9b). U.S. Census records revealed that Malinda's 27-year old daughter in law, Mary J. Walker Adams and 10-year old granddaughter Mary Ida Adams lived in the home in 1880. After we identified occupants with those

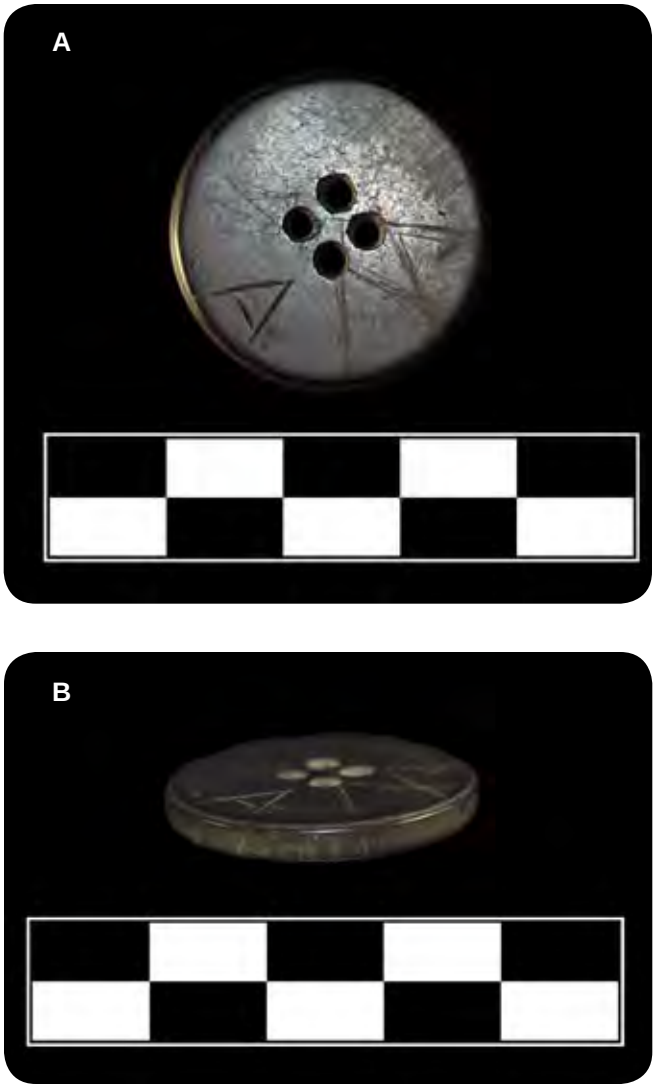

Figure 9a and b. Hard rubber coat button with incised M, A, and X on back and side. (Photograph by Lisa Guerre, 2010; courtesy of Maryland State Highway Administration).

initials, we considered the possibility that the letters may have been etched on the button by the owner of the coat to communicate possession; however, the scratches were placed on the back and side of the button. In close proximity to the button, archaeologists also recovered three fragments of pane glass; one was scratched with an X, another with parallel lines with a perpendicular line, and a third with the letter A. The button and glass shards were recovered from the upper levels of the cellar fill associated with an area under the floor and just in front of the fire hearth. Unlike the chimney base caches that served to protect the family inside of the home, the button and pane glass may have been concealed in secret. Ethnographic accounts relate many ways to bring harm to a person, to control their actions, or to throw back conjure. One of the most common methods involves scratching an item with an X and the name of the person to be conjured. This now powerful object would then be hidden beneath the floorboards or doorway just under the path of the person chosen to be affected (Hyatt 1970:760-761; Leone and Fry 1999:381; Fennell 2007: 23-24).

Considering the context of the coat button and possible association with the scratched pane glass, I now understood these objects to have been incorporated into a conscious and ritual effort intended to bring harm upon an individual or to control someone's actions. The placement of the button within the home suggests that the person to be conjured was most likely a family member or at least someone who frequented the home and spent time in the public part of the house, the kitchen. The possibility that someone within the home engaged in conjuring provided an opportunity to consider the dynamics of the household. We know that conjuring can be performed on anyone for any reason, so it is not surprising that it also takes place within the home. What is interesting is that this ritual behavior, caught in the archaeological record, allows us to reflect upon actions steeped in emotions. Whoever secreted these objects under the kitchen floor in front of the fire hearth was actively replacing feelings of powerlessness, fear, and perhaps even anger, with feelings of hope and control. Although the exact identity of the conjurer or the intended victim, and the reason behind this conjure, cannot be unequivocally determined, we now know it is possible to identify the presence of family or familiar relationship tensions within the archaeological record. Indeed, these types of findings urge us to further explore the possibility of considering emotions in archaeology.

Recognizing emotionally influenced behavior in archaeology, for the most part, has been overlooked except in cases of mortuary behavior, death, and burial (Trinkaus and Zimmerman 1982; Meskell 1994, 1998). The homogenous and small number of publications is to be expected since the more temporal and cultural distance that exists between ourselves and the people we study, the more uncomfortable we become using our emotional understanding as a template for analysis.

Tarlow (2000:723) states there is a question regarding "how far the perceptions, experiences, and emotions of modern individuals can be considered the same as the perceptions, experiences, and emotions of people in the past." I believe historical archaeologists are at an advantage here since we can receive, recognize, and sometimes even empathize with emotional responses to past life experiences through oral histories, journals, ethnographies, and other written records—they are us. In the case of West African spirit practices, we know that individuals concealed objects, bundles, and bottles in the ground or under steps and floors to influence spirits and control an individual's behavior or to reverse an assumed spell. The concealment of a coat button with the initials M and A along with an X under the floor is an expression of fear and not necessarily from a stranger, but fear from conjure or fear regarding the outcome from the perceived actions of an individual. Tarlow (2000:728-729) argues such detection and understanding of individual emotions is outside the purview of archaeology and she believes we will be most successful studying the social rather than individual emotional experience. In many cases, this may be true, but with single component sites, tight integrity, and a solid written record it is possible to recognize expressions of emotion in an archaeological site and tie those back to an individual family. If it is possible to identify activities driven by necessity (for example, food consumption and home construction) why would it not be possible with emotionally driven behavior (such as ritual caches and erection of a monument)?

Concluding Thoughts

In the early 1930s, Harry Middleton Hyatt conducted countless interviews with African Americans and whites[6] concerning their spiritual beliefs and practices. He published four volumes containing a range of interviews with practitioners and "root doctors" who shared "recipes" one could use to control the spirit world and in turn, affect your life or the lives of others. When trying to understand and interpret a ritually-placed artifact cache, unusual animal bones, or modified artifacts, it is logical to search these interviews for similar objects in an attempt to "break the code." Although there may be similarities between artifacts recovered from archaeological contexts and those items used in ethnographic accounts and contemporary practice, caution must be exercised during the interpretation of these objects–African spirit practices are flexible. These rituals constantly evolve and the items used in practice also change due to simple reasons such as the availability of objects, roots, and bones. The incorporation of Catholic saints into African spirit practices is another unique example, and a cautionary note to archaeologists, of how ***any*** object can become empowered in the eyes of the practitioner.

Spirit management practices in North America vary regionally due to a variety of factors, such as the availability of items to be used in caches, influences of different European traditions, and by different interpretations that evolved in locally-specific ways. Wilke (1997) urges archaeologists to incorporate a diachronic approach to our study of these spiritual practices so that we may recognize changes that occurred within African American communities as communicated through expressions in their ritual practices. What complicates this approach is that these practices "shape shift" over time, across regions, within communities, and between individuals. Hyatt (1973:XV) observed:

> Hoodoo is a religion for many believers…not every believer in hoodoo believes the same thing, or believes with the same intensity. This of course is also true of Christians. Furthermore, hoodoo is an amorphous body of rites and substances continually changing. Not all of the matter I discovered more than a generation ago would be found today…

As archaeologists, our aim should not be to match artifact assemblage with a known recipe in a hoodoo cookbook to understand the significance of the object(s) and the meaning behind a cache. The variation on the individual level is too great. Instead, our focus should be to recognize the belief system as revealed to us in the archaeological record, and to determine the intensity and duration in which the individual or group adhered to such beliefs. This approach would allow us

to recognize conflict at the household or community level, and to determine if the archaeological context can communicate the emotion(s) behind the behavior and if that relates to fear regarding the activity of an individual (e.g. control of lover), simple protection of self or household (e.g. wearing of silver coins and use of stone projectile points), or others.

Family is a very important aspect of African American life and the preservation of these ritual traditions protected those relationships (Wilke 1995:138). All families endure periods of harmony and conflict at the household and community level. Since the late 1800s, the Jacksons' home supported several family members, as well as transient laborers who lived on the property in separate residences. Admittedly, it is risky for an archaeologist to attempt to resurrect expressions of family conflict from the archaeological record. However, I believe it is possible to peer into their past lives and recognize the presence of fear, anger, and conflict in the behaviors that resulted in the creation of these caches.

The attempt to protect yourself, your family, or your things from natural (e.g. weather events and fire), spiritual, and human forces is a response that can be triggered on a daily basis. Fear is one of the strongest human emotions that we possess and that sentiment manifests itself in behavior and those actions can and do incorporate objects. Malinda Jackson and her children knew slavery, and the opportunity to own their house and a small parcel of land was significant to them in ways we can never appreciate. Despite freedom from enslavement, the Jackson family continued to struggle with each other as well as their antebellum community. They clearly communicated the presence of conflict that manifested itself as fear and expressed itself as ritual behavior and desires through the caches and objects they tucked within their home. West African spirit practices served as a private outlet for such basic emotions as fear and even anger.

In many publications, archaeologists have assigned the internment of complete animal skeletons, pierced silver coins, and discovery of crystals on African American sites as an attempt by people to control their environment and/or the actions of others, in particular, those in power. The interpretation of these caches as ritually-related usually stops here and the reader either accepts or rejects this unconventional proposition. Although the identification of human behavior from the archaeological record is a cornerstone of our discipline, it is also important to understand the motivation behind a specific action—the use of West African spirit practices was not always performed to maintain family ties, to counteract oppression, or to direct harm upon their captors. In many instances, conjure was used to control relationships within the home and within the immediate African American community.

I argue that it is within household contexts (domestic space occupied by any number of related individuals) using emotionally charged archaeological evidence that we can identify expressions of fear that have been directed at friends or family who occupy and encounter the same space. In other words, there is often an emotional response behind a ritualistic act that expresses itself as the grouping, hiding, or even wearing of specific objects believed to help influence the spirit world. By recognizing the emotion behind the ritual we can advance our understanding of past human behavior that is related to control of the environment that can be stimulated by conflict, either at the individual, household, or community level. Although I focused on the detection of fear-motivated behavior, archaeologists should also consider other emotions such as joy, pride, hope, denial, and anger when the integrity of the site allows for such interpretations. At the root of many forms of ritual behavior is an emotion that has been triggered by an external stimulant and/or internally derived stressor. When an individual charges that emotion with spirituality, their response to that particular situation, ailment, or person may be heightened and even exaggerated. As archaeologists, we will not be able to detect most emotions expressed by the people we study. Admittedly emotions can be internally processed and often are not manifested as behavior that would be captured and preserved in an archaeological context. But, when the opportunity presents itself, we should be ready to recognize and consider the potential.

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Endnotes

1 On occasion, the term “slave” may precede and aid in the description of a type of structure, be used in reference to an historical document, or be used in an attempt to achieve temporal context; the term is only used when deemed essential. The term “enslaved” is used to describe people of African descent kept in bondage.

2 The 1860 US Slave Census documented four young boys aged 1, 3, 5, and 11, as “mulatto”. DNA analysis revealed four degraded mtDNA profiles on four smoking pipe stems. All four samples were consistent with Haplogroup H which is common in North Africa, Europe, and the Middle East (Fratpiertro 2009).

3 When speaking in general, I may also use African spirit practices. Infrequently, I incorporate the terms hoodoo, conjure, and magic in an attempt to acknowledge the terminology employed by those who practiced these rituals in the recent past.

4 The silver coins were found in burned contexts and association with a cache is uncertain.

5 A large quartz quarry is only a few miles away with a prehistoric lithic component right below the Jackson site. Quartz and quartzite rock would have been easily obtained from nearby sources for the use in spiritual practices.

6 The interviews took place as far north as Baltimore, Maryland and as far south as Jacksonville, Florida.

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