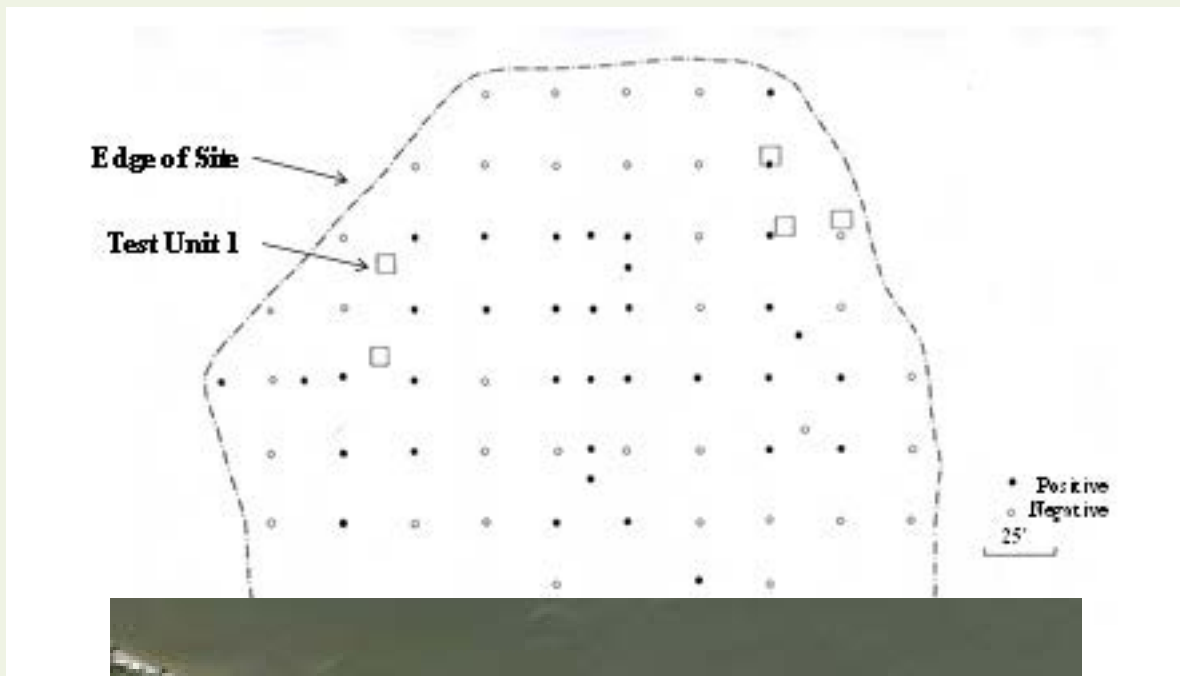


The Chippokes Plantation Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253) Surry County, Virginia: A 17th-Century Site

DHR Technical Report No. 8

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Abstract

The Chippokes Plantation State Park Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253) is located within the Chippokes Plantation State Park in Surry County on a high bluff above the James River, almost directly across the river from Jamestown Island. Located during a CRM survey in anticipation of bank stabilization, the site proved to date between AD 1640 and 1680 based on ceramics and domestic pipe stem dating. The lack of wine bottle glass, however, argues for an occupation date prior to 1670. With recovered artifacts mostly comprised of lead shot, English flint, smoking pipe fragments, gin bottle glass, a few nails, and little brick debris, several hypotheses as to site function are considered. These included earthfast structures either relating to population relocation immediately after the 1622 Indian Uprising or that of tenant farming to 1670, or intensive water fowling in an early 17th century subsistence context.

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Introduction

Chippokes Plantation State Park is located on the south bank of the James River in Surry County, Virginia. The plantation is among the oldest working farms in the nation. Captain William Powell received a land grant for 550 acres along Chippokes Creek in 1619. In 1646, the plantation was expanded to 1,403 acres. The centerpiece for the state park is the brick Italianate plantation house built in 1854 and open to the public. The plantation was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969, and in 1977 the General Assembly enacted legislation to create a foundation to establish, administer, and maintain the model farm.

Chippokes Plantation retains an extensive array of original plantation outbuildings, slave quarters, and farm buildings. Its 29 recorded archaeological resources include a Native American Late Archaic camp, Woodland Period encampments, early 17th-century activity areas, second half 17th century colonial farmsteads, second quarter 18th century domestic structures, and 19th- / 20th-century farm related sites. This extensive array of archaeological resources provides opportunities and challenges for management. The park achieves extensive interpretation, a component of park management, through house tours, a Farm and Forestry Museum, a visitor center, and by offering research opportunities of diachronic changes to the property. Management also retains a strong preservation ethos. Park officials avoid adverse impacts to sites when conducting projects, protect sites from natural erosion, and police the property to prevent illegal metal detecting and/or artifact collection.

In the fall of 2007, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV), and the USDA-Forest Service's Passport in Time formed a

partnership to study the archaeology at Chippokes Plantation State Park. The partnership scheduled the field school during Virginia's Archaeology Month in October. The 2007 session tested the James River Bluff site (44SY0162), a Middle Woodland I and transition to Middle Woodland II Period Native American occupation (the focus of [DHR Technical Report No. 7](#)). The testing at 44SY0162 was geared to satisfy the requirements of the ASV/Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA)/DHR Certification Program, which trains avocational archaeologists to understand, support, and implement archaeology in working with professionals. Passport in Time is a national program started by the USDA-Forest Service to involve the public in aiding archaeological efforts on public lands. It has since been embraced by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and National Park Service and is now working in partnership with the DHR and DCR in Virginia.

In 2008, a subsequent field school's approach was broadened to emphasize a theme of creolization. Although one often thinks of Virginia and the Chesapeake region as an English phenomenon, it was, and is really the result of three cultures crashing into one another. Already occupying present-day Virginia, Native Americans had many influences on the development of the new culture rooting there, as did the enslaved population brought over from the west coast of Africa. The three cultures blended into an amalgam that was new and unique, a creole braiding elements from all three. At Chippokes, the newly found 17th century English

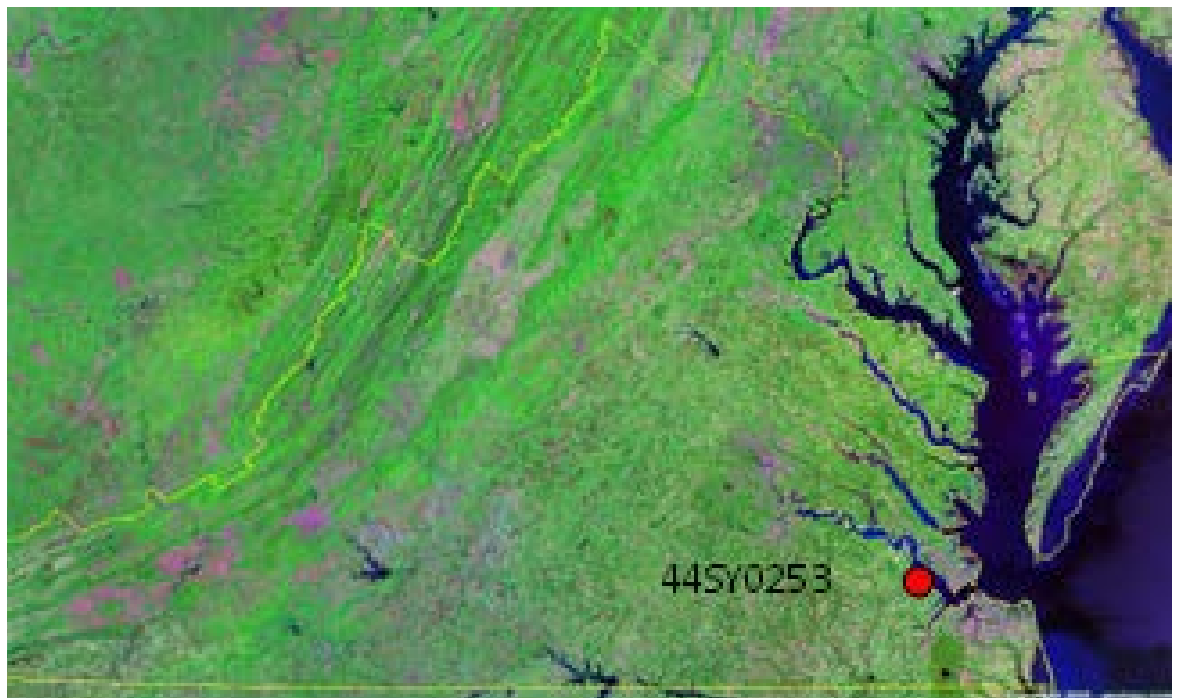


Fig. 1:
Location of Chippokes Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253), Surry County, Virginia.



Fig 2: Chippokes Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253) location within the state park. (USGS Hog Island Quad)

site 44SY0253, the focus of this report, was added as was the Walnut Valley Slave Quarters (Sanford 2012). The excavations at 44SY0162, the Middle Woodland II encampment tested during the 2008 field season evidenced all three cultures in the excavations (Barber 2010a, 2010b, 2020).

The Site

The Chippokes Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253) is in Chippokes Plantation State Park on the south bank of the James River (Figures 1 and 2), located on an eroded promontory ca. 30-feet above the river. To the east, the level landform gives way to College Creek with associated marsh and steep terrain that defined site boundaries. To the west is a smaller unnamed drain, again with steep sideslope defining the site edge. Overall, the site measures 175 feet N-S by 250 feet E-W along the river, as determined by a Shovel Test Pit (STP) regime, and follows the level landform. Originally, the site may have been larger, but recent disturbance associated with swimming pool construction (Figure 3) and riverine erosion may have destroyed a portion of the site. 44SY0253 is on level terrain of 0 – 2 percent slope. Soils are of the Uchee loamy fine sand, which is well drained but prone to erosion. At the time of site testing, vegetation was mowed, field grasses for most of the site tending to an oak/pine forest at the margins. Fauna is typical of coastal plain region with white-tailed deer, turkey, small mammals, birds, and fish, particularly anadromous species, of importance. Extirpated species include mountain lion, bear, and probably elk.

The James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIAI) recorded the site with DHR in the summer

of 2008 during a cultural resource management survey in anticipation of a riverbank stabilization project. JRIAI excavated 26 STPs, recovering Native American artifacts in the form of lithic debitage and ceramics as well as an early 17th century English component (Laird and Devlin 2008). The 2008/2009 field schools did the same but this report will focus only the colonial artifacts.

Research Design

The one weeklong 2008 field school was geared to determine the following elements about the site:

1. **Site Boundaries:** While the work of JRIAI determined the east–west edges of the site and the James River and steep bluff determined the north boundary, the site's south extent remained unknown. STPs were planned at 25-foot intervals to isolate site size.
2. **Refined Time Period of Occupation:** While the JRIAI survey determined that the site was occupied during the 17th century, a more refined date of occupation was sought through material culture.
3. **Presence or Absence of Cultural Features:** It appeared from the JRIAI survey that recovered artifacts were from the plow zone only. The question remained as to the presence of pits, chimney bases, post molds, fence lines, or other features.
4. **National Register of Historic Places:** Although protected as a state park, the site might contain adequate research value to qualify under NRHP Criterion D, and might therefore justify a change in boundaries of the Chippokes Plantation State Park Historic District.

To obtain the answers to the above questions, a series of Shovel Test Pits were planned with placement to augment the data collected by JRIAI. Once information on site boundaries and concentrations of material culture were determined, three test units were excavated (Figure 4). The program of testing was first planned for the STPs to be dug south of those previously exca-

vated. Laird and Devlin (2008) lamented the fact that they did not have time to dig enough STPs to isolate the southern boundary as one moved away from the river and towards the swimming pool. Testing would begin ca. 225 feet from the bluff's edge, 25 feet beyond of the most southern JRIAI STP.

The STPs dug by JRIAI would first be located and those of the field aligned with them. The field school shovel tests were located. STP's were 1.0-foot square units and placed at 25-foot intervals and dug into subsoil. STPs would continue towards the swimming pool until pool construction disturbance was noted.

The JRIAI STP lines were found and flagged and three STPs dug 25' to the south on the earlier termination of pits. In the open field, this was just to the south of two extant pine trees, which provided some geographic separation of the area tested and the area not tested. As it turned out, the pines marked the edge of the undisturbed site that JRIAI recorded. Three STPs were dug to the south of the trees. One STP (N500E550) had an upper level of sandy loam to 1.1-foot below ground surface (bgs) underlain by a lighter brown sandy level with road gravel inclusions to 3.05 feet and the arbitrary bottom of the STP. Auguring hit undisturbed subsoil at 3.70-feet bgs. Three other units were dug with varied stratigraphy but all indicative of heavy disturbance. The road gravel was identical to that currently found in the swimming pool parking lot. The conclusion is that, during a swimming pool construction, the area to the north of it was bulldozed, possibly for leveling or tree clearing, a far as the two pine trees, which are old enough to have been



Fig 3: Google Earth image of the Chippokes Swimming Pool Site (SY0253).



Fig 4: Sample excavation at the Chippokes Swimming Pool Site.

present at that time. Hence, the pines mark the undisturbed site's southern boundary.

Field Testing

Site 44SY0253 represents only a small portion of the cultural activities carried out at the original site. The construction, and subsequent destruction, associated with building the swimming pool, has rendered cultural data to the south moot while beach erosion to the north has eroded away an unknown portion of the site. All material culture recovered from the site remnants were of a disturbed plow zone nature. And finally, 300-plus years of plowing has deflated the site as well as reducing the size of the artifacts recovered to the smallest of fragments.

Based on the distribution of historic artifacts, five 5-foot square test units were excavated. Although profiles varied (Figure 5), portions of the site showed further impacts. For example, 5-foot square Unit 1 had a 0.20-foot level of mottled sand and loam between two levels of brown loam. Unlikely the result of flooding, some modern disturbance was probably responsible. This anomaly was not present over the entire site, indicative of localized impacts. Finally, no features were recorded below the plow zone level.

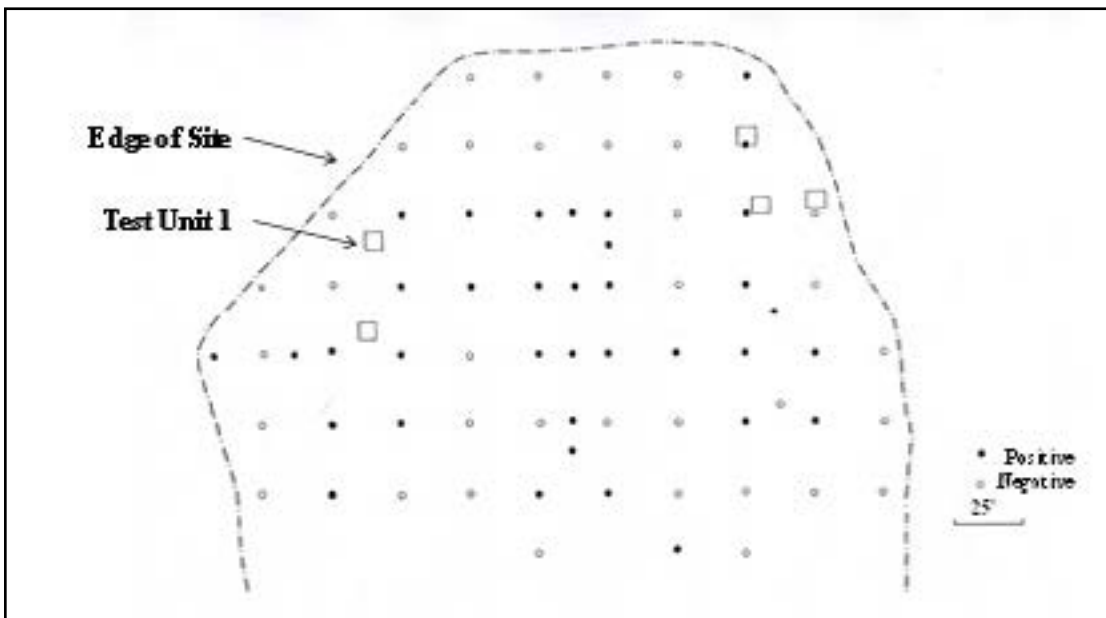


Fig. 5:
Distribution of STPs and
Test Units at the Chip-
pokes Swimming Pool
Site (44SY0253).

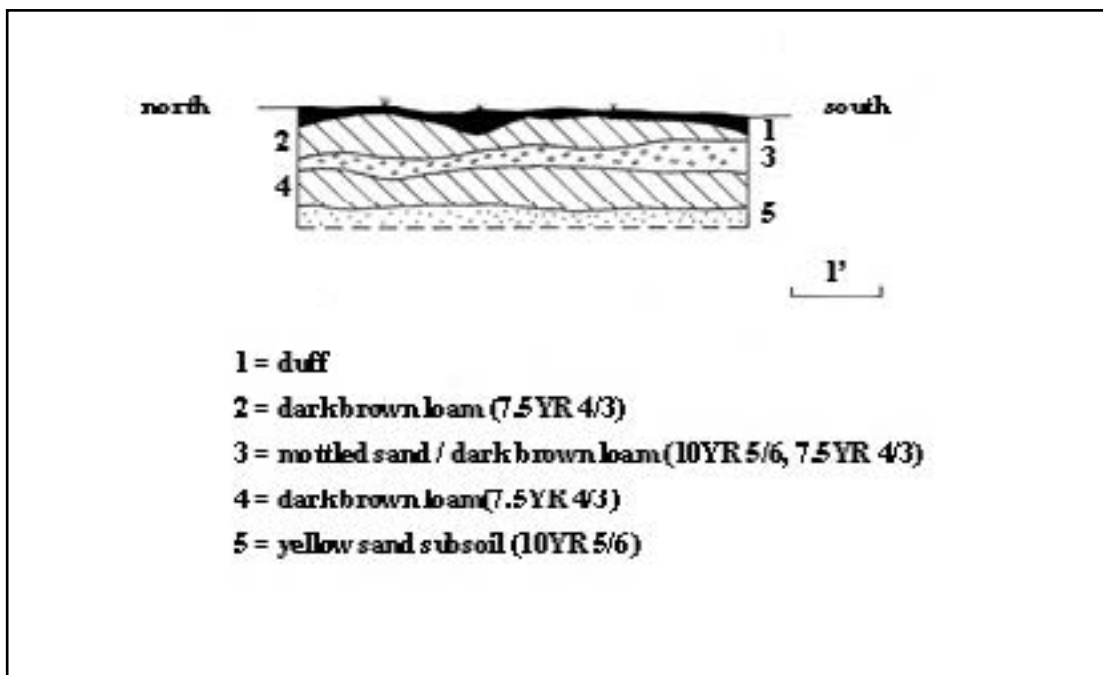


Fig. 6:
Unit 1, East Profile, at
the Chippokes Swimming
Pool Site (44SY0253).

Artifact Analysis

The assemblage was divided into five types in a quasi-Southian (1977) framework. The overall collection consisted of 264 artifacts recovered from 49 STPs and three 5-foot test units with extensions in some cases. Test units were placed in areas of relatively high STP artifact recovery. Ceramics made up only a minor component of the site with 20 total sherds recovered (Table 1). Of these,

15 were earthenware with three delft, one porcelain, and one Olive Jar. The assemblage reflected poor economic access with a date range of 1640 to 1680.

Associated with weaponry, 25 lead shot were collected from the excavations. Varying in size from 6.00 mm to a daunting 19.60 mm in diameter, most were in the 7- to 9-mm range with an average of 8.21 mm (Fig. 7). The



Fig. 7:
Recovered lead shot,
Chippokes Swimming Pool
Site (44SY0253).



Fig. 8:
Lead waste, Chippokes
Swimming Pool Site
(44SY0253).

presence of nine pieces of lead sprue was indicative of shot production on-site (Fig. 8). One linear lead artifact of unknown function was also recovered. Indicative of more weaponry, 73 fragments of English flint, one gun spall of English flint, and one fragment of French flint were recovered from the site making up 28.41 percent of the artifact total (Figures 9 and 10). Flint coloration went from pure white to grey to dark black with the French flint being amber in hue. The one gun spall was of a truncated crescent shape and fired almost purple. Gun spalls predate formally produced gunflints and were prevalent until ca. 1630.

Glass was comprised of 15 green case bottle fragments and one oval glass button piece. The square case bottles of this type were produced into the 1640s / 50s when replaced by the squat greenish-black wine bottles. As no wine bottle glass was recovered from the site, occupation probably pre-dated 1650.

Domestic pipe bowl and stem fragments made up the

highest frequency of artifacts with 87 recovered or 32.95 percent of the total (Figures 11 and 12). Of note was the total absence of imported kaolin pipes, again reflecting lower economic status with only cheaper domestic pipes made or purchased. Most fragments were unadorned with the decorative motif being rouletting around a few of the bowl rims. The only complicated decoration was a starburst motif at the base of one bowl fragment. Long a mainstay of imported clay pipes (Binford 1962, Harrington 1954), Monroe et al. (2004) have devised a formula for calculating the mean date of colono (domestically made, previously referred to as ‘Chesopean’) pipes. The Monroe / Mathios domestic pipe stem dating technique relies on the lessening of the bore diameter of the stem through time, which is measured in sixty-fourths of an inch. With the 44SY0253 stem bores varying from 9/64s to 7/64s, most measured 8/64s. Based on a linear regression model, the mean date calculated for the Swimming



*Fig. 10:
Gun spall (left, obverse;
right, reverse), Chippokes
Swimming Pool Site
(44SY0253).*



*Fig. 9:
Recovered English flint,
Chippokes Swimming Pool
Site (44SY0253).*

Pool Site was 1675. Based on other artifact categories, this date appears to be much later than the colonial occupation.

Iron was limited to Rosehead nails, nail fragments, and three identifiable iron pieces. Unidentifiable rusted concretions were not quantified. Roseheads are indicative of early 17th century fasteners followed by more squared wrought iron nails. One small iron eyelet, one ring or clasp, and one piece of sheet iron with a hole through it were also recovered. The hole may have been created by a nail. Two pieces of copper were also recovered — one small piece of sheet copper and one brass tack of unknown function.

From the counts above, it is obvious that the material culture found on-site was not extensive. Table

2 divides the assemblage into five categories: foodways, recreational activities, weaponry, and architectural. The artifacts associated with weapons are of the highest frequency making up 41.67 percent of the total, followed by smoking pipe fragments with 32.95 percent of the assemblage. While smoking is not an activity solely associated with males, the use of weapons during the early 17th century was primarily isolated to the men's world. Foodways made up 13.64 percent with architectural-related artifact limited to 11.75 percent. Without even the moderate presence of brick, an indicator of middling-to-high economic status, structures would be expected to be earthfast with wooden chimneys.



Fig. 11:
Domestic pipes, Chippokes Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253).



Fig. 12:
Domestic pipe stems, Chippokes Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253).

Conclusion

The range of probable occupation of 44SY0253 rests between AD 1640 and 1680 with a mean date based on domestic pipe stem bores of AD 1675. However, as wine bottles did not appear on American sites until ca. AD 1650 (Noel-Hume 1969:60), the site likely predates the mid-17th century with the presence of case bottle glass supporting the earlier period. In any case, the lack of substantial occupation debris might argue for an ephemeral site, a special use area likely associated with what was then called College Plantation. College Plantation was established directly after the Powhatan uprising of March 1622 where a substantial number of survivors from the Virginia Company's college land at Henricus moved to the south side of the James River to William Ewens' plantation along College Run at what is now Chippokes Plantation State Park (Laird and Devlin 2004:14; Kornwolf 1976:96). Abandoned soon thereafter, William Edwards and Rice Davis patented a 1,080-acre portion of the area in 1648 with Edwards taking sole ownership in 1657 with an additional 930 acres. It may be that the site dates to the 1620s with the low material culture related to that period coupled with an occupation of short duration. On the other hand, the domestic pipe date may place the time of occupation in the third quarter 17th century.

The only other mention of the College Plantation came in May 1670 after a hurricane in August 1667 caused much damage (Surry County Deeds, Wills, etc 1670; Stewart 1939; Laird and Devlin 2008:14):

...wee of the Jury doe find that the whole plantacan called the Colledge in Anno: 1666 there being then 3 Sixty foote walplate tobb: houses one 50 foote raftered house one thirty foote dwelling house one twenty foote house & one house called a qrtr: of fifteen foote Longe Standing upon the sd Plantacan to be worth 200 lb tobb or Six pd Sterling pr Ann: & in the yeare 1667 the Gust did destroye not only all the sd houses Standing upon the Plantacan Excepting two dwelling houses Now standing there upon one thirty foote & the other twenty foote & the house called the quarter of fifteen foote but did also bloe downe & destroye Most of the Timber trees then standing upon the sd Plantacan and those that are Standing Experience having declared them to be Much Spoyled & wind shaken.

It would seem that, prior to the destructive hurricane of 1667, three houses and a quarter were present on the

2,000-acre plantation. It is possible that these structures were located at 44SY0253.

The artifact assemblage recovered from 44SY0253 appears to mirror that of other pre-1650 Colonial sites in Tidewater (Hazzard, personal communication 2010). Due to the earthfast nature of most construction of the period, little architectural remains survive save the supporting post holes and molds. As material culture remains low, particularly regarding out-laying settlement, ceramics, glass, etc., can be expected to be low in number as well. The presence of abundant evidence of smoking suggests some leisure activity with the domestic pipes pointing to low economic means. The high frequency of gun-supporting artifacts suggests that weapons were a fundamental part of site activities, whether in food gathering or defensive needs. The high frequency of weapons within a 17th-century context suggests male activities. The presence of weapons on a 17th-century Virginia site is hardly surprising. The English crown was ambivalent regarding the desire to have a citizen militia quickly ready for duty (while furnishing their own weapons as a cost-reduction method), balanced against having an armed citizenry which might rise up against current authority (e.g. – Bacon and Spotswood). Apparently, the need for a standing army won out and, in 1684, Virginia passed a statute requiring all free men to provide themselves with “a sword, musquet, two pounds of powder and eight pounds of shot” (Hening 1823).

In summary, 44SY0253 may represent two differing types of occupation. The first would be that of a short-lived post-1622 Indian Uprising settlement where Henricus survivors relocated. The abrupt bluff above the James, flanked by two minor yet well-entrenched drains would provide a solid defensive position. If the Muster of 1625 can be taken at face value, the settlement was abandoned by that year. The second type of domestic occupation would be a more permanent tenant farmer endeavor, raising tobacco for export. This was likely the situation at the time of the 1667 hurricane that leveled most of the area. Either or both hypotheses may be true although the destruction by swimming pool construction and riverine erosion have severely impacted the site.

A third hypothesis is also worth consideration. Joanne Bowen (1996:1), in her analysis of the animal bones from Jordon's Journey, a first half 17th century Colonial settlement on the James River near present-day Hopewell, Virginia, found that “On the average, wildlife (except-

ing oysters and crabs) provided up to 30% of all meat consumed. Only later, during the final decades of the 17th century, when forests had been turned into fields did wildlife drop off as an essential source of food.” While Barber (1990) found similar wild game input at the Maine, an early 17th-century settlement just upriver from Jamestown, the real insight from Jordon’s Journey fauna relates to the substantial input from migratory waterfowl with more than 40 different species identified. A new exploitation pattern, the intensive harvesting of ducks and geese in the prime Atlantic flyway would make good

sense. With 44SY0253 located on a bluff overlooking the James and two marshy creeks, bird dispatching would have been an easy undertaking.

Although no *in situ* material culture was uncovered, the site might merit further work if threatened and should remain potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In the final tally, 44SY0253 remains an early 17th-century anomaly as to site function. At present, with the threat of cutting back the bluff circumvented, there remains no current reason to further test the site.

Table 1. Chippokes Plantation State Park Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253), Surry County, Virginia: Recovered Artifacts.

Artifact Category	Artifact Type	#	%	Total
Ceramics	Unglazed earthenware	5	1.89	
	Lead Glazed Earthenware	9	3.41	
	Salt Glazed Earthenware	1	0.38	
	Spanish Olive Jar	1	0.38	
	Delft	3	1.14	
	Porcelain	1	0.38	
				20 (7.58%)
Pipes	Domestic Stem frags	55	20.83	
	Domestic Bowl frags	32	12.12	
				87 (32.95%)
Flint	English	73	27.65	
	English Gun Spall	1	0.38	
	French	1	0.38	
				75 (28.41%)
Lead	Shot	25	9.47	
	Sprue	9	3.41	
	Linear	1	0.38	
				35 (13.26%)
Glass	Case Bottle frags	15	5.68	
	Button	1	0.38	
				16 (6.06%)
Iron	Rosehead nails	11	4.17	
	Nails and frags	15	5.68	
	Misc	3	1.14	
				29 (10.99%)
Copper/Alloy	Sheet Copper	1	0.38	
	Brass Tack	1	0.38	
				2 (0.76%)
Total		264	100.00	264 (100.00%)

Table 2. Chippokes Plantation State Park Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253), Surry County, Virginia: Recovered Artifacts by Category.

Type		Number	Percent
Foodways	(ceramics, glass)	36	13.64
Recreation	(smoking pipes)	87	32.95
Weaponry	(flint, lead)	110	41.67
Architectural	(iron, copper, alloy)	31	11.75
Total		264	100.01%

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Appendix A: Recovered Artifacts

**Chippokes Swimming Pool Site (44SY0253), Surry County, Virginia
March 2009**

STP N550E475 L1

1 piece of English flint – light grey

STP N550E500 L2

1 piece of English flint - grey
1 domestic pipe stem fragment
1 lead shot – 6.04 mm D

STP N550E525 L1

1 piece of English flint - grey

STP N550E525 L2

1 lead shot – 8.94 mm D

STP N550E525 L3

1 brass tack – 11.73 mm L, 8.33 head D

STP N550E500

3 domestic pipe stem fragments – 3 8/64

STP N550E525 L1 of expanded 2.5' unit

1 dark black glass button fragment – spheroid or round

STP N550E575

1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64

STP N562.5E487.5 L1

1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64

STP N562.5E487.5 L2

3 domestic pipe stem fragments – 1 7/64, 1 8/64

STP N575E425 L2

1 case bottle fragment

STP N575E475 L2

1 Chesapeake pipe bowl fragment with rouletting and incising

STP N575E475 L3

2 domestic pipe stem fragments – 1 7/64, 1 9/64

STP N575E487.5 L2

1 English flint gun spall – rounded strike, tapered body, burned purple; 20.42 mm L, 25.30 mm W, 8.29 mm T

STP N575E500 L1

1 unglazed earthenware fragment

STP N575E500 L2

2 pieces of English flint – 2 grey
1 domestic pipe stem fragment
1 piece of English flint – light grey
2 lead shot – 7.70 mm D, 6.84 mm D
1 greenish bottle glass fragment
1 salt-glazed earthenware fragment

STP N575E525 L2

1 piece of English flint - black

STP N575E550 L1

1 domestic pipe bowl fragment

STP N575E550 L2

2 domestic pipe stem fragment – 1 7/64, 1 9/64
1 lead-glazed earthenware fragment
1 delft ware fragment

STP N580E560 L1

1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64
1 lead shot – 7.15 mm D
1 lead sprue

STP N600E350 L2

1 piece English flint w/ cortex
1 iron nail fragment, bent

STP N600E487.5 L3

2 domestic pipe bowl fragments
1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64

STP N600E487.5 L3

1 domestic pipe bowl fragment
2 domestic pipe stem fragments – 2 8/64
2 pieces of English flint – 1 white, 1 light grey
2 greenish bottle glass fragments

STP N600E500 L2

2 domestic pipe stem fragments

STP N600E500 L3

1 domestic pipe stem and bowl with undecorated heel
– 8/64

STP N600E525 L2

1 lead shot – 7.52 mm D

STP N600E500

1 green glass fragment

STP N600E475 L3

2 pieces English flint – 1 light grey, 1 grey

STP N600E525 L3

2 pieces of English flint – 1 burned white, 1 grey
1 lead shot with some sprue attached – 7.08 mm D,
7.68 mm with sprue
1 spheroid lead shot – 8.72 mm x 5.71 mm

STP N600E575 L2

3 pieces grey English flint
1 small iron ring or clasp
1 piece of iron oxide

STP N612E562 L1

1 domestic pipe stem fragment
1 grey English flint gun spall, battering on one long
facet, roughly rectangular: 22.16 mm
L, 21.39 mm W, 7.12 mm T

STP N625E425 L2

1 iron Rosehead nail - bent

STP N625E450 L2

1 piece grey English flint
1 iron Rosehead nail -fired

STP N625E475 L1

1 folded linear lead piece – possibly sprue

STP N625E475 L2

1 piece of English flint – light grey
1 piece Chinese porcelain – blue line decoration

STP N625E500 L4

2 domestic pipe bowl fragments
1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64

STP N637.5E550 L1

1 lead shot, one side flattened as in expended - 9.50
mm D
1 lead shot – 5.95 mm D
1 iron nail – bent
1 piece of iron with hole

STP N650E475 L1

1 piece of English flint – dark grey

STP N650E475 L2

1 piece of English flint – black with cortex

STP N650E487.5 L2

2 domestic pipe stem fragments – 2 8/64
1 green glass fragment

STP N650E500 L7

1 lead shot – 7.47 mm D, 7.73 with sprue

STP N625E550 L1

3 pieces of English flint – 2 fired

STP N625E550 L2

1 iron nail

STP N650E550 L1

2 dark grey pieces of English flint
1 lead shot w/ cavity - 9.47 mm D
2 iron nail fragments

STP N650E550 L2

2 light grey pieces of English flint

STP N650E575 L1

1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64

STP N675E550 L2

1 domestic pipe stem fragment
1 case bottle fragment

STP N700E550 L1

1 piece of dark grey English flint w/ cortex

STP N700E550 L2

1 iron Rosehead nail
1 piece of iron oxide

EU1 N quadrant L1

1 domestic pipe bowl fragment

EU 1 NE quad L2.2

1 domestic pipe bowl fragment with rouletted rim
1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64
1 domestic pipe bowl fragment with rouletted rim
1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64
1 greenish bottle glass fragment

EU 1 NW quad L2.1

1 greenish bottle glass rim fragment

EU 1 NW quad L2.2

1 domestic pipe bowl fragment
1 piece lead sprue
1 greenish bottle glass fragment
1 lead-glazed earthenware

EU1 Ext A East side L1

1 piece of English flint – grey with cortex
1 domestic pipe bowl fragment
4 domestic pipe stem fragments – 1 7/64, 2 8/64

EU1 Ext A east side L2

2 pieces of English flint – 1 grey, 1 dark grey
2 domestic pipe bowl fragments – 1 with starburst stamp on base
2 domestic pipe stem fragments – 2 8/64

EU1 Ext A E side L2.2

1 piece of English flint – light grey
1 lead shot – 6.55 mm D

EU1 Ext B south side L2

1 domestic pipe bowl fragment
1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64
1 piece of English flint – light grey
1 Delft ware fragment – probably cup or small bowl

EU1 Ext B L2.1/2.2

1 piece of English flint - white
2 domestic pipe bowl fragments – 1 with heel intact

EU1 Ext C SE quad L1

3 pieces of English flint – 1 dark grey, 1 light grey, 1 burned white
1 domestic pipe bowl fragment
1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64

EU1 Ext C SE L2.1

1 piece of English flint - white
1 domestic pipe bowl fragment – rouletting around rim

1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 6/64

EU1 Ext C SE L2.3

1 domestic pipe stem – 8/64

EU1 West ext L1

1 piece of English flint – white

EU1 Ext D L2.1/2.2

3 pieces English flint – 1 blackish grey, 2 grey

EU 2 SE quad L2

3 domestic pipe bowl fragments
1 greenish bottle glass fragment

EU1 Ext D SW side L1

2 pieces of English flint – 1 black, 1 grey

EU 2 SW quad L2

1 piece of English flint - grey
2 domestic pipe bowl fragments
1 domestic pipe stem fragment
1 lead shot – 8.19 mm D
2 lead-glazed earthenware fragments
1 unglazed earthenware fragment

EU 2 NE quad L1

1 piece English flint – light grey

EU 2 NE quad L2

1 piece of English flint - grey
2 domestic pipe bowl fragment
1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 1 7/64, 1 8/64
2 lead shot – 1 7.74 mm D, 1 8.76 mm D
1 lead-glazed course earthenware fragment

EU2 NW quad L2

1 domestic pipe bowl fragment with rouletted rim
2 domestic pipe stem fragments – 1 8/64
1 lead shot – 8.44 mm D
1 delft ware fragment
2 iron rose-head nails
1 unglazed earthenware fragment
1 well-fired thin unglazed earthenware fragment
1 lead-glazed earthenware fragment

EU 3 SE quad L1

1 large lead shot – 19.60 mm D

EU 3 SW quad L2

4 domestic pipe bowl fragments
2 domestic pipe stem fragments
1 piece English flint – light grey
1 lead shot – 7.70 mm D
1 lead sprue
1 lead waste chunk
1 lead-glazed coarse earthenware fragment
1 thin lead-glazed earthenware fragment – both interior and exterior glazed

EU3 NE quad L2

1 domestic pipe bowl fragment
1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64
4 pieces English flint – 1 black with white cortex, 1 grey, 2 light grey
1 lead shot – 6.00 mm D
1 aborted lead shot
5 lead sprue
4 pieces of greenish bottle glass

EU3 NE quad L3

1 lead-glazed earthenware fragment

EU 3 NW quad L2

2 pieces of English flint – 2 light grey
1 domestic pipe stem fragment
2 pieces English flint – 1 oxidized white, 1 light grey
1 piece French flint – amber

EU 1 L1 2009

1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64

EU 1 L2 2009

1 light grey English flint gun spall, battered on one facet: 21.12 mm L, 22.70 mm W,
9.68 mm T

EU 2 L1 2009

2 pipe bowl fragments
2 pipe stem fragments – 2 8/64
7 pieces of English flint – 3 black, 3 grey, 1 banded
1 small piece sheet copper
2 pieces lead shot – 1 irregular in mold, 10.64 mm D;
1 flattened in expended,
8.85 mm D
1 iron Rosehead nail
2 iron nail fragments

EU 2 L2 2009

3 domestic pipe stem fragments – 2 8/64
8 pieces of English flint – 1 black with cortex, 1 grey with cortex, 3 grey, 3 light grey
1 iron Rosehead nail
1 iron nail
1 nail fragment
3 pieces iron oxide

EU 3 L2 2009

1 domestic pipe bowl fragment
1 piece light grey English flint
2 iron Rosehead nails
2 nail fragments
1 piece of iron oxide

EU4 L1 2009

1 Spanish olive jar fragment – 9.86 mm T
1 unglazed redware fragment – 4.52 mm T
2 iron Rosehead nails
2 iron nail fragments
1 piece of iron oxide

EU 5 L1 2009

1 domestic pipe stem fragment
2 rosehead nails
2 nail fragments
1 iron eyelet

EU 5 L2 2009

1 domestic pipe stem fragment – 8/64
1 lead shot, 1 small circular hole, 2 cut marks, 2 gouges – 13.72 mm

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