

An Interim Technical Report for the 2019 Field Season:

Archaeological Excavations at the Nathan “Nate” Harrison
Site in San Diego County, California



Cover image. Jamie Bastide (left), Gabby Mallios (center), and Shannon Farnsworth (right) highlight the many distinct layers within units NH 101-104.

Seth Mallios

With Contributions by Jaime Lennox, James Turner, Jamie Bastide, Shannon Farnsworth,
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Published by
Montezuma Publishing
Aztec Shops Ltd.
San Diego State University
San Diego, California 92182-1701
619-594-7552
www.montezumapublishing.com

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ISBN: 978-1-7269-0279-3

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Abstract

San Diego State University (SDSU) Department of Anthropology Professor Seth Mallios directed scientific archaeological excavations at the Nathan Harrison site in San Diego County for an eighth field season in 2019. Jaime Lennox again served as Crew Chief. James Turner, Jamie Bastide, and Shannon Farnsworth were Site and Laboratory Supervisors for the archaeological program. The 2019 field (ANTH 312/560) and lab (ANTH 561) courses took place from May 28-June 15, and July 7-26, respectively. Ten students enrolled in these two courses; eight were undergraduates and two were graduate students. SDSU American Indian Studies assistant professor Peter Nelson and volunteer SDSU undergraduate Isabella Montalvo also periodically joined the crew.

San Diego County pioneer Nathan Harrison (ca. 1832-1920) lived on Palomar Mountain during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, two-thirds of the way up its western slope. He was an African-American from the South and a former slave, who over the past century has grown to become a local legend. The Palomar Mountain property that Harrison homesteaded in 1893 is now owned by Vicki Morgan, who graciously allowed Dr. Mallios and his students and guests to continue archaeological work on the land, known today as “Harrison Serenity Ranch.”

Some of the more exciting, interesting, and intriguing artifacts that students uncovered during the field school included a black-powder flask, a wagon’s sand-board plate, and ironstone pottery with a Thomas Hughes and Son maker’s mark, as well as the usual assortment of nails, glass, and metal fragments. These items offered significant insights into Harrison’s daily life, highlighting his skills as a shepherd, cook, and rancher. They also reflected his many visitors during the turn of the 20th century when Harrison became a tourist attraction for early San Diegans seeking to escape the city and explore the wonders of Palomar Mountain.

Participants in the 2019 spring field school uncovered 904 artifacts. When added to the recently re-cataloged assemblage from the previous seven field seasons, the site artifact total was 51,359. The fieldwork emphasized a singular Harrison occupation at the site and pinpointed the cabin and patio as central loci of activity and the midden as a primary refuse area. It also narrowed the range of possible site locations for Harrison’s original mountain spring. Research in the field and laboratory continued to broaden insight into the life and legend of Nathan Harrison.

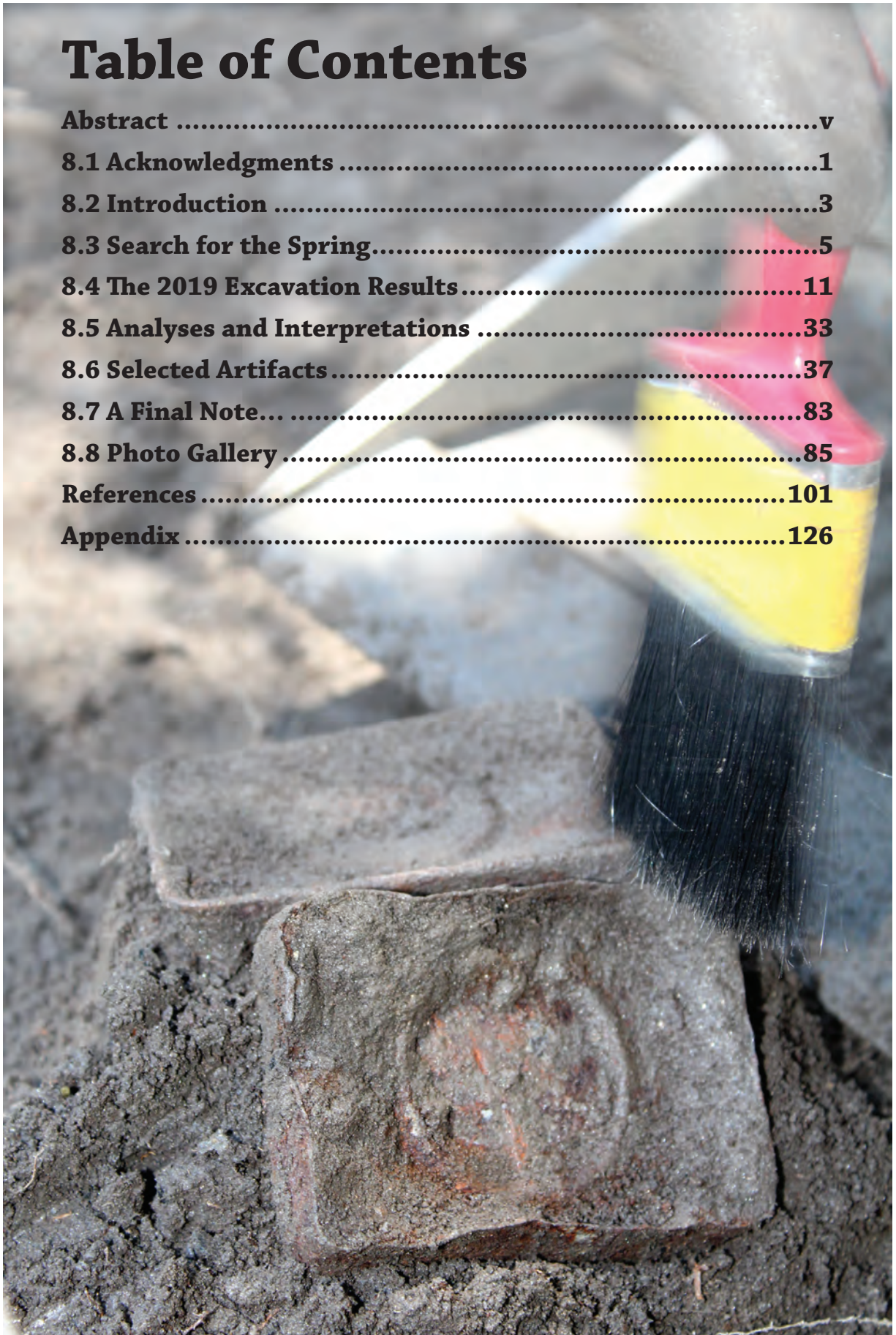
This field school unites cutting-edge archaeological research with one of few hands-on field experiences for students at an historical site in the region. As soon as students finished digging, they began actively processing, cataloging, and researching the artifacts they found and preparing a site report for the 2019 field season, an essential part of any field project. Dr. Mallios and his crew plan to resume work at the site in the summer of 2020, the centennial of Harrison’s passing.





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Figure 8.2. Game of sandbag thrones.

8.1 Acknowledgments

The 2019 Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project field school benefitted greatly from a variety of people. Landowner Vicki Morgan, Vision Strategist Dr. Jacquelyn Martin, Chef Shannon Davis, Diane Williams, and Adam Lister, and jack-of-all-trades “Nick” Eugene Collette provided timely practical solutions and inspiration for this project. Their collaboration makes the project important, effective, and enjoyable. In addition, various members of San Diego State University (SDSU), including President Adela de la Torre, Interim Provost Joseph Johnson, College of Arts and Letters Dean Norma Bouchard, and Anthropology Department Administrative Coordinator Iris Isla, provided timely support for the project. Special thanks is also due for Greg Fowler, who made a critical \$5,000 donation to the project that provided room and board for the students.

The 2019 field students were rugged, robust, and rigorous in all that they endeavored. They braved hot days, persistent rattlesnakes, and even a fire evacuation; overall, they were a tireless and joyful bunch. As a group, Haley Alexander, Zach Clow, Bill Ebuén, Natalia Galeana, Heather Hewes, Geoffrey Hughes, Katherine Isola, Aryana Kaypour, Danny Piel, and Kathleen Stanford were outstanding (Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.2). James Turner, Jamie Bastide, and Shannon Farnsworth excelled in their new roles as Site Supervisors. Isabella Montalvo and Gabby Mallios, were skilled volunteers with extensive field experience. As always, Jaime Lennox was extraordinary in her duties as Crew Chief.

The 2019 field school benefitted from the expertise of SDSU American Indian Studies Assistant Professor Peter Nelson, who performed a ground-penetrating radar survey along the western edge of the Harrison Serenity Ranch property. The results of this preliminary work pinpointed an area of interest in the search for the original Harrison spring. Julian historian David Lewis continued to care for the Harrison pear tree and identified additional underground anomalies to investigate archaeologically. Palomar Mountain historian Peter Brueggeman’s archival skills, attention to detail, and regional knowledge were again a huge help to the project. Likewise, Palomar Mountain neighbor John Smiley, also a wealth of historical and geographical information, provided essential insights into the local landscape.

The Palomar Mountain community was especially welcoming to our crew. Palomar Observatory engineer John Baker graciously provided a behind-the-scenes tour of Caltech’s astronomical observatory, the mountain’s most iconic structure (Figure 8.3). Furthermore, Palomar Mountain State Park staff at the historic Boucher Hill Fire Tower granted us a spontaneous tour as we fled the archaeological site for higher ground during a Pauma Valley brushfire (Figure 8.4).



Figure 8.3. The tour of the Palomar Observatory included multiple levels and a walk around the dome.



Figure 8.4. What better place to look out on the status of a wildfire than from the nearest historic fire tower?



Figure 8.5. Orientation at the site began with a site tour of the overgrown excavation area.

8.2 Introduction

The Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project unites research, teaching, and community engagement. It offers new insight into the multi-ethnic development of San Diego County, trains the next generation of archaeologists, and celebrates public history in a most accessible manner. The project, which began in 2004, is an ongoing endeavor.

The 2019 interim technical report presented here is a continuation of the 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2017, and 2018 interim technical reports; it also builds on the 2017 Decade I final report. Except where noted, this report employs the same core archaeological techniques detailed in the 2004 report and amended in the 2005-08 and 2017-18 technical reports (Figure 8.5 and Figure 8.6).

The 2019 report begins with a biographical synopsis of Nathan Harrison, which has benefitted from contributions from a variety of local scholars and residents. Accordingly, anyone with an historical image or any information regarding Harrison is urged to e-mail the Project Director at smallios@sdsu.edu, call him at (619) 594-4748, contact him by mail at Seth Mallios, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, 5500 Campanile Drive, San Diego, CA 92182-6040, or just drop by his office (AL472 at San Diego State University).

Like the previous technical reports, this 2019 interim technical report also discusses the excavation results from the past field season. It starts with our search for the original Harrison spring and then details stratigraphic insights from the excavation season, and provides temporal and spatial summaries of the site's material assemblage (Figure 8.7). In synthesizing the eighth year of historical and archaeological work on the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project, this annual publication serves as the 2019-2020 interim technical report. It also continues our streak of producing annual technical reports within a year of the end of the previous field season.

Biographical Synopsis

The child of Ben and Harriet Harrison, Nathan "Nate" Harrison was born into slavery in Kentucky in the 1830s. Virtually nothing is known of his childhood. As a young man, he traveled west with his owner, Mr. Harrison, during the early years of the Gold Rush (1848-52). Nathan Harrison worked as a miner in Northern California's mother-lode region in the 1850s and early '60s. Following the death of his owner, Harrison migrated southward toward Mission San Gabriel in the 1860s, working as a rancher, timber man, and laborer. In the 1870s, he frequented many parts of San Diego County, including Pauma Valley and other northern inland areas, as well as the city of San Diego; Harrison found regular work all over the region as a rancher, timber man, laborer, cook, and shopkeeper. It was during this time that Harrison married an indigenous woman with children from a previous union; their marriage was brief, although he would remain close to her family. From 1879 to 1882, Harrison patented and lived on land at Rincon, near the base of Palomar Mountain and adjacent to Pauma Indian territory; this acquisition made him the first African-American homesteader in the region. In 1882, Harrison sold his property to Andreas Scott and left Rincon, although he stayed in the general area and worked at Warner's Ranch and in Temecula for a few years. Harrison married again in the late 1870s or early '80s, this time to an indigenous woman named Dona Lavierla; they were not together long. In the late 1880s, Harrison made his home two-thirds of the way up the west side of Palomar Mountain; he claimed the tract's water in 1892 and homesteaded the land in 1893. Harrison lived on Palomar Mountain from at least the late 1880s through 1919. During his early years on the mountain, Harrison was busy in many local industries, including shepherding, cattle tending, bee keeping, and horticulture. In his later years on Palomar—especially after the County widened his road and made it a public highway in 1897—he became a popular attraction for tourists, visitors, and friends, who helped to sustain him with regular gifts of food and other supplies. During a visit by acquaintances in October of 1919, an ailing Harrison was convinced to leave the mountain and receive medical attention. Now in his eighties, he lived for an additional year in the San Diego County Hospital before dying there on October 10, 1920. Harrison's body was immediately interred in an unmarked grave in Mount Hope, the city cemetery.



Figure 8.6. Dr. Mallios and Jaime Lennox use the site sketch map to orient the students and prepare them for the necessary paperwork for each unit.



Figure 8.7. Aryana Kaypour holds a sardine-can key with the lid wrapped around it that had just been excavated.

8.3 Search for the Spring

After seven field seasons of excavation at the Nathan “Nate” Harrison site, certain archaeological mysteries remained. At the top of this list was the exact location and fate of the property’s original spring. Water was crucial to Harrison’s survival, both in terms of sustenance and the social capital it provided for him as he doled it out to visitors over the span of at least three decades on the mountain. In terms of historically verified activity areas, the spring rivaled the cabin as a primary spot of engagement with others, and might have been especially revealing as an exchange locus.

It is worth noting that Harrison filed a water claim for the spring association with his Palomar Mountain land a year before he homesteaded the property (1892 vs. 1893). Harrison’s water claim provided him rights to the springs and streams on his land for irrigation and livestock. It also stipulated that he could legally sell the water to neighbors and visitors. Water rights in the U.S. drew on a common-law system, dictating that rights defaulted to the first individual to claim the waterway, in this case, Harrison. This system was antithetical to Spanish law that gave primacy to community use and public benefit (Strathman 2005:38). When the California State Supreme Court ruled in 1895 that California would revert to “pueblo water rights,” these rules were seemingly reversed (Reich 2000:132). Numerous appeals and elaborate litigation regarding water ownership became the norm during Harrison’s time on the mountain as the state struggled to find legal agreement, or at least consistency, on these issues.

Harrison retained ownership of his spring during his lifetime yet never charged for it. He strategically offered it to visitors as a gift, regaling his guests and placing them in his debt. Escondido’s Mary Connaghan Newell celebrated Harrison as “the Good Samaritan of Palomar”; she called his spring a “filling station” and insisted hyperbolically that Harrison endeared “himself to thousands of visitors over a period of more than 70 years” (Davis c. 1955:62-64). Local Frank Jones witnessed how Harrison’s gifts of water elicited reciprocity in terms of food, clothing, and alcohol and concluded, “That was Nate’s racket!” (Ryan 1964e: No page numbers). These contemporary accounts were polar interpretations of the same gift-exchange transactions; Newell deemed them altruistic, and Jones labeled them opportunistic.

Harrison friend Ed Davis provided intricate details regarding how Harrison provided water to travelers, visitors, and guests. He wrote:

When he [Harrison] heard a team far down the grade it was his invariable custom to come out and be waiting with a bucket of cool refreshing water for the thirsty horses. It was a steep hard pull up to Nate’s place and he had the only water convenient to the road, so when the teams reached his place, they were tired, sweaty and thirsty. How grateful those horses must have been when they plunged their muzzles deep into a bucket of cool water. This was a self-imposed task, which he performed faithfully, from an innate deep sympathy for the weary horses and what a satisfaction it must have been to him, to realize what it meant to the horses. The County later took over Nate’s task and put in a pump and water trough alongside of the road, but Nate was always there to pump the water in the trough whenever he heard a team on the grade (1938:11).

Ground-Penetrating Radar

There was disagreement between previous landowners of the Harrison property as to the exact location of the original spring. One stated that it was inside the property gate at the first bend in the road; another insisted that it was outside the gate at the interface between the homestead and the grade. Furthermore, the historical records and accounts included no information as to the depth, shape, or shoring of the original spring. In addition, there were only vague references to an earthquake decades after Harrison’s passing that caused the spring to disappear.

With little information and no agreement in the historical records, we employed non-invasive archaeological techniques to investigate these spring locale options one at a time. Dr. Peter Nelson oversaw the ground-penetrating radar survey of the first area (inside the gate at the first bend); it began with the re-establishment of his grid from the 2018 season (Figure 8.10) and removal of large surface debris from the area (Figure 8.11). Dr. Nelson and his



Figure 8.8. In this undated picture from the project's Kirby Collection, Nathan "Nate" Harrison stands in front of his spring, located on the western edge of his homestead.

team identified a feature that was circular in plan (Figure 8.12) and V-shaped in profile (Figure 8.13). The circle was approximately 5.0' in diameter, and V-shaped plan seemed to reach a depth of approximately 3.0'. Close examination of the GPR profile map suggested that the anomaly had more severe and sharp edges than U-shaped horizontal reflections around it. Other archaeologically-excavated historical wells across the country maintained a similar pattern of a cylindrical hollow shaft that experienced erosion and sloughing sides over time (Mallios 1999; Mallios 2000).

As a result of the dimensions of the anomaly, the crew attempted to center the potential feature in the center of four 5.0' by 5.0' units that were aligned with units in other areas of the site (cabin, patio, midden, orchard, arrastra, etc.). This overall 10.0' by 10.0' square would allow room for error on the edges of the feature (Figure 8.14). Furthermore, it would allow for grid-based terracing should soil-depth issues arise. Findings from these units are presented in the Excavation Results section.



Figure 8.9. The four units dug in the summer of 2019 in search of the original Harrison spring—shown here underneath the small white pop-up tent—were about 50' in from the gate that marks the current boundary of Harrison Serenity Ranch.



Figure 8.10. The 2018 technical report included details of Dr. Nelson's preliminary GPR-survey of the area and provided the baseline for the 2019 investigations.



Figure 8.11. There was no shortage of tree stumps in the immediate vicinity of the GPR anomaly.



Figure 8.12. The orange pinflags demarcated the external circular plan of the GPR anomaly and the north-central square hotspot.

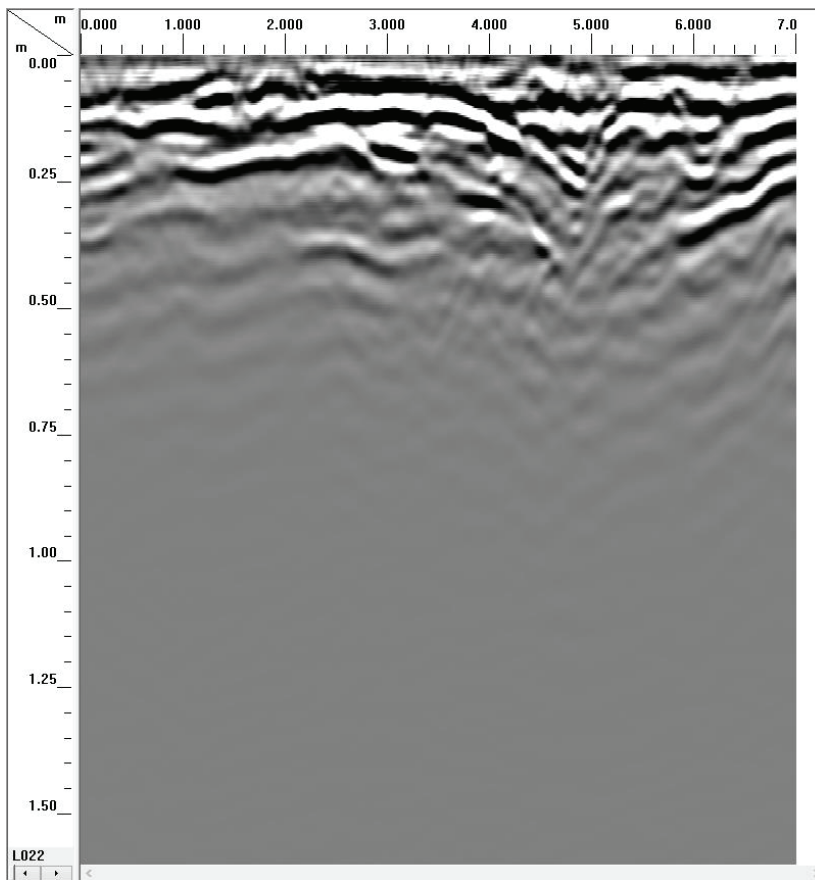


Figure 8.13. The V-shaped anomaly (in plan view) ran from 4.0-6.0-meters on the x-axis and reached a depth of 0.5 meters.



Figure 8.14. Students triangulate corner coordinates for the four contiguous units used to explore the GPR anomaly.

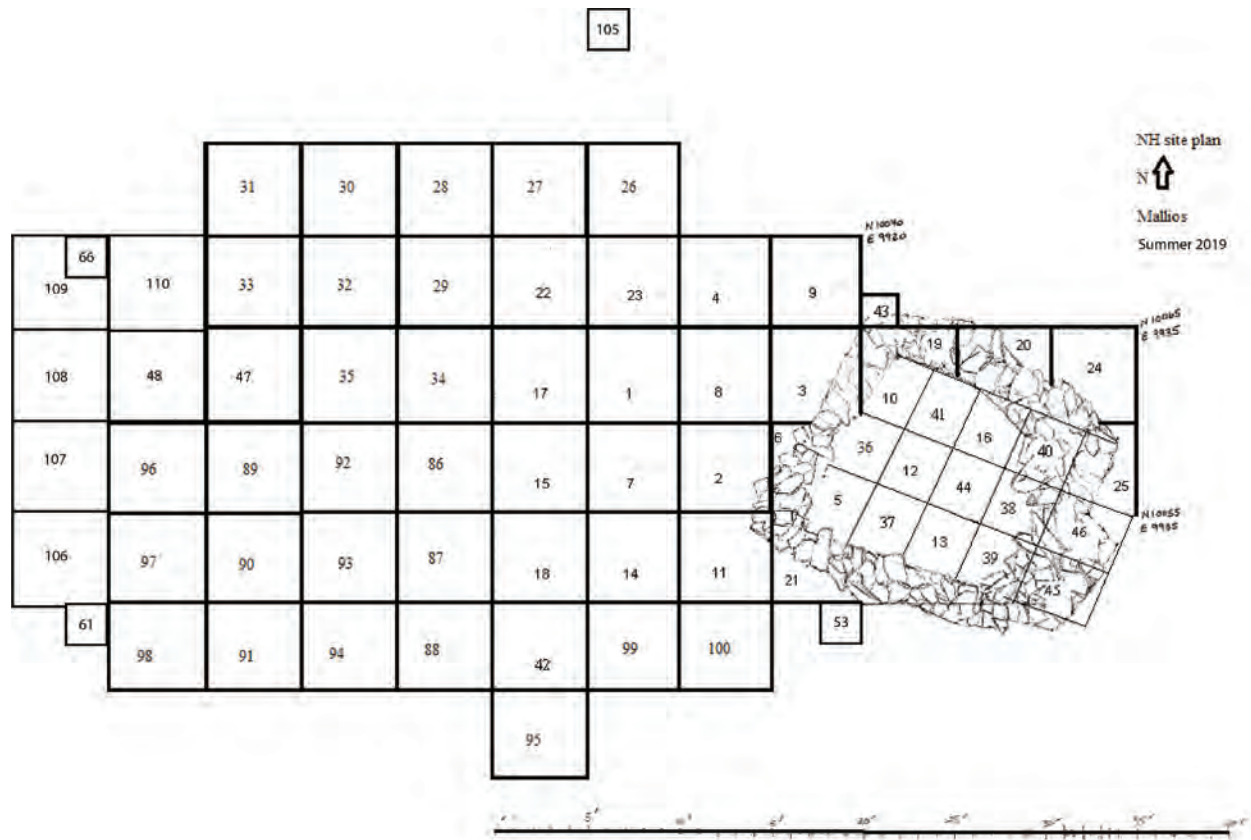


Figure 8.15. Cabin area site sketch map.

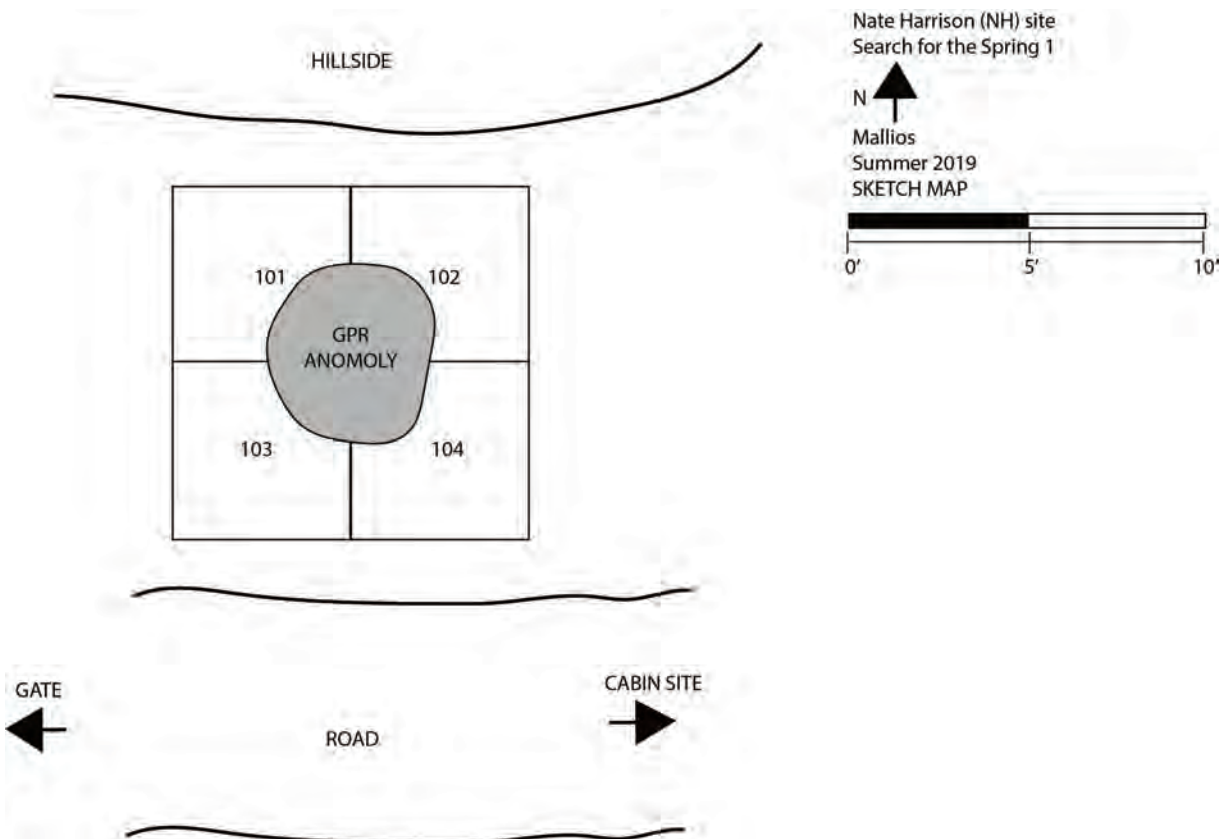


Figure 8.16. Search for Spring I site sketch map.

8.4 The 2019 Excavation Results

During the 2019 archaeological field school, student archaeologists excavated seven extant units in the midden area near the main cabin and started six new ones as well. The site sketch map shows the spatial relationship between the cabin remains and each of the excavation units (Figure 8.15). In addition, excavators dug four new units in the search for the spring (Figure 8.16). The Excavation Register lists the preliminary details of each unit (Figure 8.17).

ER# (no letters)	NE corner Coordinates	General Description	Date assigned (MM/DD/YYYY)	Initials
1	N10,065 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/09/2004	SM
2	N10,060 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	06/11/2004	SM
3	N10,065 E9,920	5' x 5' unit	06/11/2004	SM
4	N10,070 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	06/14/2004	SM
5	N10,059.265 E9,923.310	3' x 3½' unit	06/15/2004	SM
6	N10,064.060 E9,921.075	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/15/2004	JM
7	N10,060 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/16/2004	SS
8	N10,065 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	06/16/2004	SS
9	N10,070 E9,920	5' x 5' unit	06/16/2004	SS
10	N10,065.020 E9,926.940	3' x 3½' unit	06/16/2004	SS
11	N10,055 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	06/16/2004	ML
12	N10,060.660 E9,927.920	3' x 3½' unit	06/16/2004	JM
13	N10,056.320 E9,929.000	3' x 3½' unit	06/16/2004	SM
14	N10,055 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/17/2004	MW
15	N10,060 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/21/2004	HS
16	N10,061.725 E9,932.300	3' x 3½' unit	06/21/2004	SS
17	N10,065 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/22/2004	SS
18	N10,055 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/22/2004	SS
19	N10,065 E9,925	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/23/2004	MW
20	N10,065 E9,930	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/23/2004	JM
21	N10,055 E9,920	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/23/2004	SS
22	N10,070 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2004	SS
23	N10,070 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2004	SS
24	N10,065 E9,935	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2004	SS
25	N10,060 E9,935	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/24/2004	JM
26	N10,075 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	MN
27	N10,075 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	SS
28	N10,075 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	SS
29	N10,070 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	SS
30	N10,075 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	SS
31	N10,075 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS
32	N10,070 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

ER# (no letters)	NE corner Coordinates	General Description	Date assigned (MM/DD/YYYY)	Initials
33	N10,070 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS
34	N10,065 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS
35	N10,065 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS
36	N10,061.543 E9,924.153	3' x 3½' unit	07/13/2005	SS
37	N10,076.050 E9,938.915	3' x 3½' unit	06/01/2006	HS
38	N10,068.790 E9,943.430	3' x 3½' unit	06/05/2006	SM
39	N10,070.435 E9,947.020	3' x 3½' unit	06/07/2006	SM
40	N10,060.445 E9,940.445	3' x 3½' unit	06/07/2006	SM
41	N10,072.495 E9,936.860	3' x 3½' unit	06/08/2006	SM
42	N10,050 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/12/2006	JL
43	N10,067 E9,922	2' x 2' unit	06/14/2006	JL
44	N10,058.410 E9928.590	3' x 3½' unit	05/30/2007	SM
45	N10,054.340 E9,936.240	3' x 3½' unit	05/30/2007	SM
46	N10,057.325 E9,937.385	3' x 3½' unit	05/30/2007	SM
47	N10,065 E9,980	5' x 5' unit	06/07/2007	JL
48	N10,065 E9,885	5' x 5' unit	06/12/2007	SM
49	UNASSIGNED			
50	UNASSIGNED			
51	N10,010 E10,000	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/21/2008	SM
52	N10,030 E10,000	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/27/2008	SM
53	N10,050 E9,920	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
54	N10,030 E9,920	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
55	N10,010 E9,920	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
56	N9,990 E9,920	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
57	N10,040 E9,900	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
58	N10,020 E9,900	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
59	N10,000 E9,900	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
60	N9,980 E9,900	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
61	N10,050 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
62	N10,030 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
63	N10,010 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
64	N9,900 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
65	N9,970 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
66	N10,070 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
67	N10,060 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
68	N10,040 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
69	N10,020 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
70	N10,000 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
71	N9,980 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
72	N9,960 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS

AN INTERIM TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE 2019 FIELD SEASON

ER# (no letters)	NE corner Coordinates	General Description	Date assigned (MM/DD/YYYY)	Initials
73	N10,080 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	SM
74	N9,750.273 E9,952.290	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
75	N9,760.209 E9,952.978	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
76	N9,755.842 E9,947.714	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
77	N9,745.503 E9,951.923	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
78	N9,755.218 E9,957.636	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
79	N9,763.260 E9,946.109	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	JL
80	N9,753.426 E9,945.182	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	JL
81	N9,753.002 E9,950.125	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	JL
82	N9,762.940 E9,951.024	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	HS
83	N9,757.573 E9,955.548	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	JL
84	N9,758.312 E9,945.609	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	SM
85	N9,754.315 E9,951.258	Amorph. feat. west of str. 2	06/11/2008	SM
86	N10,060 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	02/04/2017	JL
87	N10,055 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	02/04/2017	JL
88	N10,050 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	02/04/2017	JL
89	N10,060 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	03/11/2017	JL
90	N10,055 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	03/11/2017	JL
91	N10,050 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	03/11/2017	JL
92	N10,060 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
93	N10,055 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
94	N10,050 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
95	N10,045 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
96	N10,060 E9,885	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
97	N10,055 E9,885	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
98	N10,050 E9,885	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
99	N10,050 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
100	N10,050 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
101		5' x 5' unit Spring area I NW corner	05/29/2019	SM
102		5' x 5' unit Spring area I NE corner	05/29/2019	SM
103		5' x 5' unit Spring area I SW corner	05/29/2019	SM
104		5' x 5' unit Spring area I SE corner	05/29/2019	SM
105	N10,082.5 E9,907.5	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/31/2019	SM
106	N10,055 E9,880	5' x 5' unit	06/05/2019	JL
107	N10,060 E9,980	5' x 5' unit	06/05/2019	JL
108	N10,065 E9,980	5' x 5' unit	06/05/2019	JL
109	N10,070 E9,980	5' x 5' unit	06/05/2019	JL
110	N10,070 E9,985	5' x 5' unit	06/05/2019	JL

Figure 8.17. The Excavation Register for the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project.

Initial work at the site during the 2019 field season consisted of a massive clean-up as the past year had resulted in ample debris on the site in the form of leaves, dirt, and plant growth (Figure 8.18). A layer of filter fabric had been placed at the base of each unit in the patio and midden areas to mark the previous year's progress and to supply a buffer that nonetheless allowed for drainage. Any artifacts found during the clean-up or in the first 3.0" of excavation were grouped in the unit's A layer, regardless of the starting depth (Figure 8.19).



Figure 8.18. A wet spring in early 2019 led to a site covered with new plant growth and an extensive clean-up day at the start of the summer field school.



Figure 8.19. Katherine Isola dumps the first two buckets of the 2019 summer field season.

Main Site Area (Midden)

Previously Excavated Units

NH47

NH47 was first excavated in 2007 and is located on the patio, two units east of the western edge of the 2019 field season grid and two units south of the northern edge of the grid. The 2007 excavations began with a clean-up A layer and continued with full excavations of layers B, C, and D. Layers A and B soils were a brown loamy sand, while layers C and D were a loamy/sandy sand; all layers were given a Munsell reading of 10YR 4/2. Each of the four layers yielded a considerable amount of artifacts throughout; this included charcoal, bone fragments, ceramic and glass sherds, and various metal artifacts including bullets, buttons, rivets, can keys, and fragments. The 2008 excavation session also included a clean-up A layer for NH47, which yielded similar results as the 2007 excavation; the layer was described differently, however, as a sandy sand with a Munsell of 2.5Y 3/2. For the 2019 session, the clean-up NH47A layer was a loamy sand with artifacts including four nails, 3 glass sherds, and approximately ten charcoal fragments. Layer E was described as having a loamy dark brown soil with a Munsell reading of 5 YR 2/1; artifacts included one bone fragment, one can, one can key, and two glass sherds. Layer F was partially excavated with all but the balk removed. NH47F yielded relatively few artifacts; it included two charcoal fragments and a metal fragment. NH47F, a dark brown loamy sand, had a Munsell reading of 10 YR 2/1. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH48

NH48 is located directly west of NH47 and was also excavated in 2007 and 2008. Layers 48A, B, and C were all fully excavated in 2007; layer A was described as a loamy sand, layers B and C were described as a sandy sand, all three were given the Munsell reading of 10 YR 4/2 and all yielded a similar artifact quantities as NH47. Also similar to NH47, NH48 was again excavated in 2008 with a clean-up A layer, which again resembled the results of NH47's 2008 clean-up layer. Excavation on NH48 resumed with the 2018 field session. A clean-up A layer and D layer were fully excavated; both layers were described as a sandy loam and were given a Munsell reading of 10YR 4/2. Although the clean-up A layer resembled the NH47 2018 clean-up layer, layer D increased in artifact quantity with all material classes represented with increased amounts. For the 2019 session, the clean-up 48A layer was described as a dark brown sandy loam and contained a relatively high number of artifacts including bone fragments, metal artifacts, and glass sherds. Excavation began on the 48E layer, however due to time constraints, the students were rotated to a new unit; the E layer was not fully excavated and artifacts found included a ceramic sherd, glass sherds, metal fragments, and bone fragments. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH89

NH89 is located immediately south of NH47 and was initially excavated during the 2017 session, with layers A, B, C, and D fully excavated and layer E partially excavated. All layers consisted of sandy loam with a Munsell of 7.5YR 2/2, and all contained a considerable amount of artifacts from all artifact types, with numbers beginning to decrease in layer E. The 2018 session began with a clean-up layer A and ended with fully excavating layer E. Both layers were described also as a sandy loam, and both had similar artifact counts with bone fragments, charcoal, metal fragments, and glass sherds. Excavation in NH89 resumed for the 2019 session with the removal of the southern balk wall, which included layers 89A through E. Artifacts included bone fragments, charcoal fragments, and a nail. Layer 89F was a grey brown sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 7.5 YR 3/2; it contained four bone fragments, approximately 20 charcoal fragments, one nail and one metal fragment, and five glass sherds. Layer 89G was partially excavated with the eastern half of the unit excavated. A gritty and blotchy tan subsoil was beginning to show toward the base of NH89G, though artifacts were still present, including three bone fragments, charcoal fragments, a possible ceramic sherd, and two glass sherds. The soil of NH89G was a grey brown sandy sand with a Munsell reading of 7.5 YR 4/2. Subsoil was not reached across the base of this unit.

NH92

NH92 is located directly east of NH89 and was also first excavated during the 2017 session. Layers 92A, B, C, D, and E were all excavated, described as a sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 7.5YR 5/2, and had a relatively steady output of all artifact material classes in relatively high quantities, with a slight decrease by layer E. A clean-up 92A layer and layer F were fully excavated during the 2018 session, both of which were a sandy loam. Although the quantity of artifacts dropped in both the clean-up and F layers compared to the A, B, C, and D layers, both still produced bone, charcoal, glass, and extensive metal artifacts, including fragments, wire, cans, a spoon (clean-up), a spur (layer F), and a fired rifle cartridge (layer F). Excavation resumed with a clean-up A layer for the 2019 session. The soil was a dark brown sandy loam, with a relatively high artifact count, including bone fragments, a ceramic sherd, various metal artifacts, and glass sherds. Excavation began on layer NH92G, but as with NH48E, the students excavating were rotated to a new unit due to time limitations; the G layer was not fully excavated and one charcoal and one bone fragment were found. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH93

Also first excavated during the 2017 session, NH93 is located directly south of NH92. The 2017 session included full excavation of layers 93A and B as well as partial excavation of layer C; all three layers consisted of sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 7.5YR 4/2. Excavation on NH93 resumed for the 2018 session with a clean-up A layer and the C layer fully excavated; both layers were sandy loam with Munsell readings of 10YR 3/2 and 10YR 5/2 respectively. The artifact output for both the 2017 and 2018 sessions mirrored that of unit NH92 in that all layers yielded a substantial amount of all artifact types with the exception of an increase in volume of artifacts found in layer 93C. For the 2019 session, a clean-up A layer again yielded a relatively high artifact count with bone fragments, various metal artifacts, glass sherds, and charcoal. Excavation then began on layer 93D, and as with NH48 and NH92, students were rotated to a new unit. NH93D was not fully excavated; contained a variety of artifacts including metal and bone fragments, glass, and ceramic sherds. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH96

Located directly west of NH89, NH96 include multiple layers (A, B, and part of C) that were excavated in 2017. All three consisted of a sandy sand with Munsell readings of 7.5YR 4/2. Artifact yield from the three layers resembled that of NH89, with all artifact types found, but in slightly less quantities. For the 2018 session, a clean-up A layer was fully excavated, along with complete excavation of layers 96C and D. All three layers consisted of sandy loam with Munsell readings of 7.5YR 4/2, 7.5YR 4/2, and 5YR 3/1 respectively. Artifact output and volume was similar between the three layers and to the 2017 results. Excavation resumed on NH96 during the 2019 session with a clean-up A layer. The soil was a medium/dark brown loam; it contained a relatively high artifact count including all artifact types. Layer 96E consisted of a medium brown sandy sand with a Munsell reading of 7.5 YR 2/2 and resembled the clean-up A layer in terms of artifact yield including bone fragments, nails and metal fragments, glass sherds, and charcoal. The F layer saw a drop in artifact count, though all artifact types were still found; the soil was again a sandy sand, with a slightly different Munsell of 7.5 YR 3/2. As time was again a factor and few artifacts were being found in the G layer, the students were rotated to a new unit. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH97

NH97 was first excavated during the 2018 field session and is located immediately south of NH96. Layers A and B were fully excavated and described as a sandy sand with a Munsell of 5YR 5/1. Both layers were similar in artifact output to NH96's A and B layers with all artifact types found and in similar quantities. For the 2019 session, the clean-up NH97A layer contained 17 bone fragments and a tooth, two charcoal fragments, various metal artifacts, and ten glass sherds; the soil was described as a dark brown sandy loam. The NH97C layer saw a drop in artifacts as two bone fragments and five metal fragments were found; multiple cans were found in the southwest corner of the unit. The soil was again a dark brown sandy loam with a Munsell of 7.5 YR 2/2. The decrease in artifacts continued into layer D with only five charcoal fragments and one wire fragment found; NH97D was given a Munsell of 5 YR

4/2. Layer E was fully excavated, contained a single glass sherd, and was given a Munsell reading of 7.5 YR 4/2. Subsoil was reached in this unit (Figure 8.20).



Figure 8.20. Finishing photograph NH97.

New Units

NH105

NH105 was the only shovel test pit excavated during the 2019 session. Located north of the patio grid, the unit's northeastern corner is located 7.5 feet north and 2.5 feet east of the northeastern corner of unit NH27 (Figure 8.21). The decision to excavate was due to survey efforts with a metal detector that identified a large metal object (Figure 8.22). The NH105A layer was a dark brown, loamy sand with a Munsell reading of 10 YR 2/4; apart from rocks (found in all layers), three brown glass sherds were found. Layer B was similar to layer A with similar soil and one brown glass sherd found, however a large metal object was partially uncovered. This iron object would turn out to be a sand board plate to a wagon, one of two found at the site (see Selected Artifacts section of this report). It seemed to have been previously hammered into subsoil and used as some sort of anchor long after its initial use as wagon apparatus (Figure 8.23). Layers C and D were also described similarly to layers A and B with relatively few artifacts: one nail, one metal fragment, one brown glass sherd were found in layer C, and one metal fragment in layer D. Layer E was a tan loamy sand with a Munsell reading of 10 YR 2/6, and was found to seal subsoil; no additional artifacts were found. The large iron artifact, first uncovered in layer B, was removed after the excavation of layer E (Figure 8.24). Although subsoil was encountered in various areas of the unit at the base of NH105E, it was not encountered throughout, and as a result, the unit was not closed.

NH106

Located immediately west of NH97, NH106 is the southernmost of four new 5' x 5' units along the western edge of the patio/midden grid (Figure 8.25). The A layer was a brown sand that did not yield any artifacts, only rocks. The soil color for layer B lightened to a light brown sand; it contained many artifacts, including bone fragments, two ceramic sherds, and sixteen glass sherds. The color and texture of the soil for the C layer was a dark brown loamy sand; this layer yielded various metal artifacts (a large can, two metal buttons, one rivet, and 20 metal fragments) in addition glass sherds, a synthetic button, and a rubber fragment. Excavation on layer NH106C was not completed.



Figure 8.21. Opening photograph of NH105.



Figure 8.22. David Lewis excavates in NH105A; the rectangular hole in the northeast corner of the small unit marks the exact location of the metal-detector hotspot that turned out to be a large iron artifact.



Figure 8.23. Gabby Mallios points to the vertically-oriented sand-board plate, which had been driven into subsoil before the deposition of NH105A.



Figure 8.24. Much to everyone's surprise, the sand-board plate was at least 1.0' submerged into subsoil.



Figure 8.25. Opening photograph NH106.

NH107

Unit NH107 is located directly north of NH106 and west of NH96 (Figure 8.26). The root mat A layer was a dark brown sandy loam with a Munsell of 7.5 YR 2/2; it contained a substantial amount of artifacts compared to the south neighboring NH106A. Artifacts found in NH107A included over 30 bone fragments, one ceramic sherd, approximately 50 metal artifacts (including fragments, nails, a bullet, and a rivet), one shell button, 20 charcoal fragments, and 20 glass sherds. Excavation began on layer B (similarly described as layer A); excavators found metal fragments and glass sherds in this layer. It was not completed.



Figure 8.26. Opening photograph NH107.

NH108

NH108 was located north of NH107 and west of NH48 (Figure 8.27). The root mat NH108A was a dark brown sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 10 YR 2/1; it contained artifact quantities similar to those found in NH107A including approximately 20 bone fragments, seven charcoal fragments, over 30 metal fragments, and more than 20 glass sherds. The soil for NH108B was described the same as layer A, and although excavation on the B layer was not completed, several artifacts were found including one bone fragment, one metal fragment, and three glass sherds.

NH109

NH109 is located north of NH108 and west of new unit NH110 (Figure 8.28). NH109 is unique in that although it is a new unit, a previously excavated shovel test pit (STP) is located within the unit. NH66 is a 2.5' x 2.5' STP located in the northeastern corner of NH109 and was dug to subsoil during the 2008 field session, with layers A through E fully excavated. Approximately 100 artifacts were found in NH66, making it one of the highest yield STPs. For the 2019 field session, layers NH109A and NH109B were fully excavated, while NH109C was partially excavated. The root mat A layer was a sandy loam stratum that was given a Munsell of 7.5 YR 3/2; it yielded artifact quantities similar to NH107A and NH108A. Layer B was again described as a sandy loam but given a slightly different Munsell reading of 7.5 YR 2/2; it contained a slight drop in artifact counts. Layer C was a dark brown sandy loam with a Munsell of 7.5 YR 2/2. Though partially excavated, NH109C contained bone and metal fragments.



Figure 8.27. Opening photograph NH108.



Figure 8.28. Opening photograph NH109.

NH110

Unit NH110 is located immediately east of NH109 and north of NH48 (Figure 8.29). The root mat A layer was described as a loamy sand, was given a Munsell of 7.5 YR 2/4, and yielded a relatively substantial number of artifacts including: approximately 40 bone fragments, a charcoal fragment, a ceramic sherd, approximately 40 metal artifacts, and approximately 50 glass sherds. Layer B contained a similar artifact output as layer A, and was also described similarly with the same Munsell reading, though the soil itself was sandier in texture. Layer C was described the same as layer B, and though not fully excavated, artifacts were found including bone and metal fragments, and glass sherds.



Figure 8.29. Opening photograph NH110.

Search for the Spring I

Three lines of evidence influenced the selection of the exact spot to put in units in search of the original Harrison spring. First, previous property owners mentioned that oral histories with other Palomar locals indicated that the spring was at the first bend in the road inside of the ranch. Second, historical photographs suggested that the spring was just west of a southward bend in the road lading toward the cabin and away from the grade. Third, results from the ground-penetrating radar identified an anomaly in the immediate area that the other two lines of evidence pinpointed. The circular anomaly was approximately 5.0' in diameter; as a result, the crew laid in four 5.0' by 5.0', forming a 10.0' square along cardinal directions (See Figure 8.16). One-foot balks were kept along the inside edges of each unit, resulting in the 10.0 square have a 1.0' cross dividing it into four equally sized 4.5' by 4.5' squares.

New Units

NH101, NH102, NH103, NH104

The four contiguous 5.0' squares opened in the 2019 search for the Harrison spring were consecutively numbered 100-104 (Figure 8.30). The balks were kept for stratigraphic control until 2.0' of fill had been removed (Figure 8.31). The initial dig plan was to dig the spring area units that same manner as the cabin, patio, midden, arrastra, and shovel-test pits, excavating with trowels by natural layer and screening 100% of the fill through 1/8" screens. However, two mitigating factors altered that initial excavation design. First, the units were home to hundreds of natural micro-layers (Figure 8.32). Second, the units had no artifacts and seemed to reflect modern terracing as opposed to historical occupation. As a result, the crew employed arbitrary 0.25' levels, dug with shovels and trowels, and only screened a sample of the fill.

Due to the varying degree of rocks and roots, excavators in different spring area units reached distinct depths. In NH101, they reached level H; in NH102 and NH104, students completed level G; and in NH103 excavators bottom out at level J. The Munsell readings were as follows:

-NH101A was 7.5 YR 3/2, NH102A was 7.5 YR 4/2, NH103A was 5 YR 2/1, NH104A was 7.5 YR 3/4.

-NH101B was 10 YR 3/2, NH102B was 7.5 YR 2/4, NH103B was 10 YR 4/4, and NH104B was 7.5 YR 3/4.

-NH101C was 5 YR 2/2, NH102C was 7.5 YR 4/2, and NH103C and NH104C were 10 YR 4/4.



Figure 8.30. Opening photograph NH101, 102, 103, and 104.



Figure 8.31. Spring Area I units with central 1.0' balks.



Figure 8.32. Shannon Farnsworth points to the dozens of micro strata in the east wall of NH103.

-NH101D was 5 YR 2/2, NH102D was 5 YR 3/2, NH103D was 5 YR 3/1, and NH104D was 10 YR 4/4.

-NH103E was 5 YR 3/1, NH104E was 7.5 YR 4/6.

Other Munsell readings did not span multiple units and are listed on the individual unit profile maps.

As students continued to dig levels with no artifacts, the screening strategy shifted accordingly. Each of the four A levels were 50% screened, and the four B and C layers were 10% screened. NH103D, NH104D, and NH104E were also 10% screened. NH101D through F, NH102D through G, NH103E through J, and NH104F through G were not screened.

Photograph and profile-map recordation of the spring-area units followed the following strategy. Record photographs were taken of each wall within every 4.5' by 4.5' unit; these images came before the balk removal. Conversely, profile maps were drawn once the east/wall balk had been removed to allow greater recording visibility. With the balks gone, these profile maps recorded 10.0' (or two contiguous 5.0' walls).

NH101 had the following stratigraphy: flat layers in the north wall, south-leaning layers in the east wall, relatively flat layers with a large sand lens in the south wall, and slightly south-leaning layers in the west wall (Figure 8.33, Figure 8.34, Figure 8.35, and Figure 8.36).



Figure 8.33. Profile photograph NH101, facing north.



Figure 8.34. Profile photograph NH101, facing east.



Figure 8.35. Profile photograph NH101, facing south.



Figure 8.36. Profile photograph NH101, facing west.

NH102, which shared a north/south running bulk, shared many stratigraphic similarities with NH101. Tree roots greatly impacted its relatively flat layers in the north wall. NH102 had south-leaning layers in the east wall, flat layers with small sand pockets in the south wall, and slightly south-leaning layers in the west wall (Figure 8.37, Figure 8.38, Figure 8.39, and Figure 8.40).

NH103, which was just south of NH101, contained some of the most spectacular stratigraphy in the area. The north wall contained a massive sand layer that diminished from west to east. The east wall had flat strata on the north half but a pronounced berm of arching sand and loam layers on its south quarter. The south wall was over 50% sand with flat subterranean layers of sandy loam. The west wall, like the north wall, contained a massive sand layer that diminished from south to north (Figure 8.41, Figure 8.42, Figure 8.43, and Figure 8.44).

NH104, like its neighbor to the west (NH103), included diverse strata. The north wall included top layers of relatively flat loam that gave way to sand and loam layers that tipped gradually to the south. The east wall had flat alternating layers of multi-colored sand and loam. On the contrary, the south wall included large sand layers that angled down to the west. Likewise, the west wall displayed a pronounced berm of arching sand and loam layers in its southern quarter (Figure 8.45, Figure 8.46, Figure 8.47, and Figure 8.48).



Figure 8.37. Profile photograph NH102, facing north.



Figure 8.38. Profile photograph NH102, facing east.



Figure 8.39. Profile photograph NH102, facing south.



Figure 8.40. Profile photograph NH102, facing west.



Figure 8.41. Profile photograph NH103, facing north.



Figure 8.42. Profile photograph NH103, facing east.



Figure 8.43. Profile photograph NH103, facing south.



Figure 8.44. Profile photograph NH103, facing west.



Figure 8.45. Profile photograph NH104, facing north.



Figure 8.46. Profile photograph NH104, facing east.



Figure 8.47. Profile photograph NH104, facing south.



Figure 8.48. Profile photograph NH104, facing west.

Profile maps were completed on eight of the spring area walls; this resulted in four maps as contiguous 5.0' by 5.0' walls in the same direction were plotted next to each other. The profile maps included 10.0' stretches of NH103/104's north and south wall, although there was a 1.0' gap in the center for the north/south balk that split NH 101 from 102 and NH103 from 104 (Figure 8.49 and Figure 8.50). The 10.0' profile map of NH102 and 104's east wall did not have a gap as it was filled in once the balk had been removed (Figure 8.51).

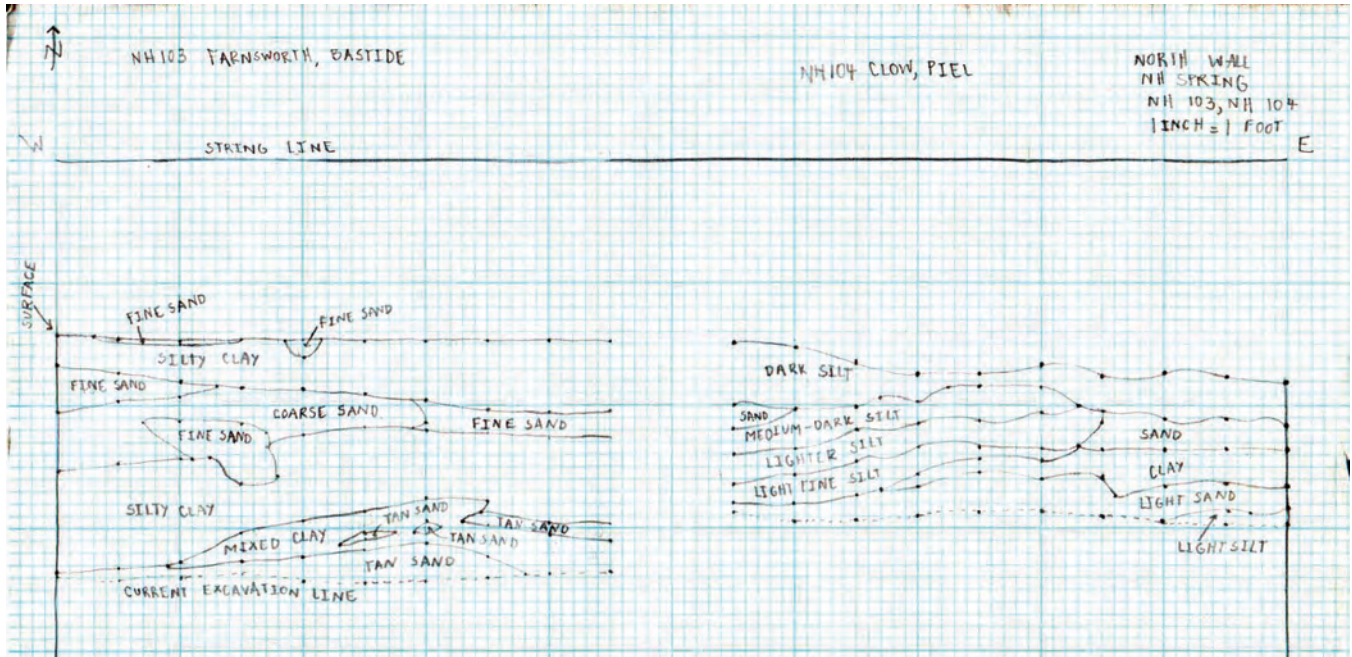


Figure 8.49. Profile map of NH 103 and NH 104, facing north.

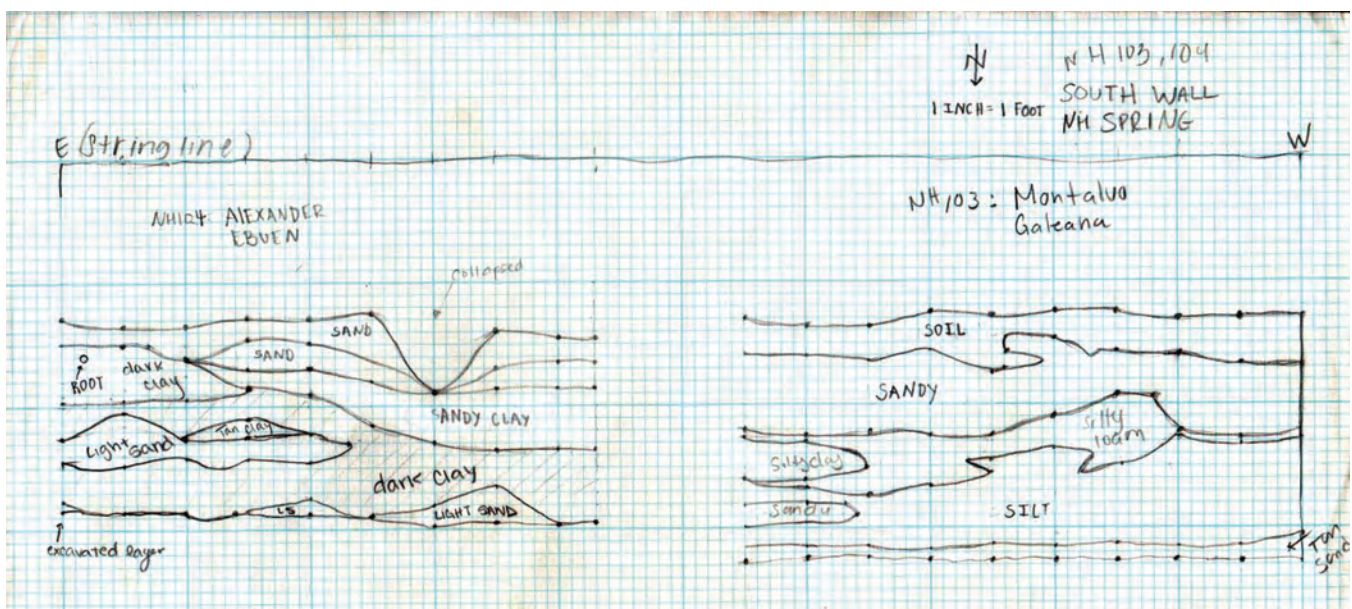


Figure 8.50. Profile map of NH 103 and NH 104, facing south.

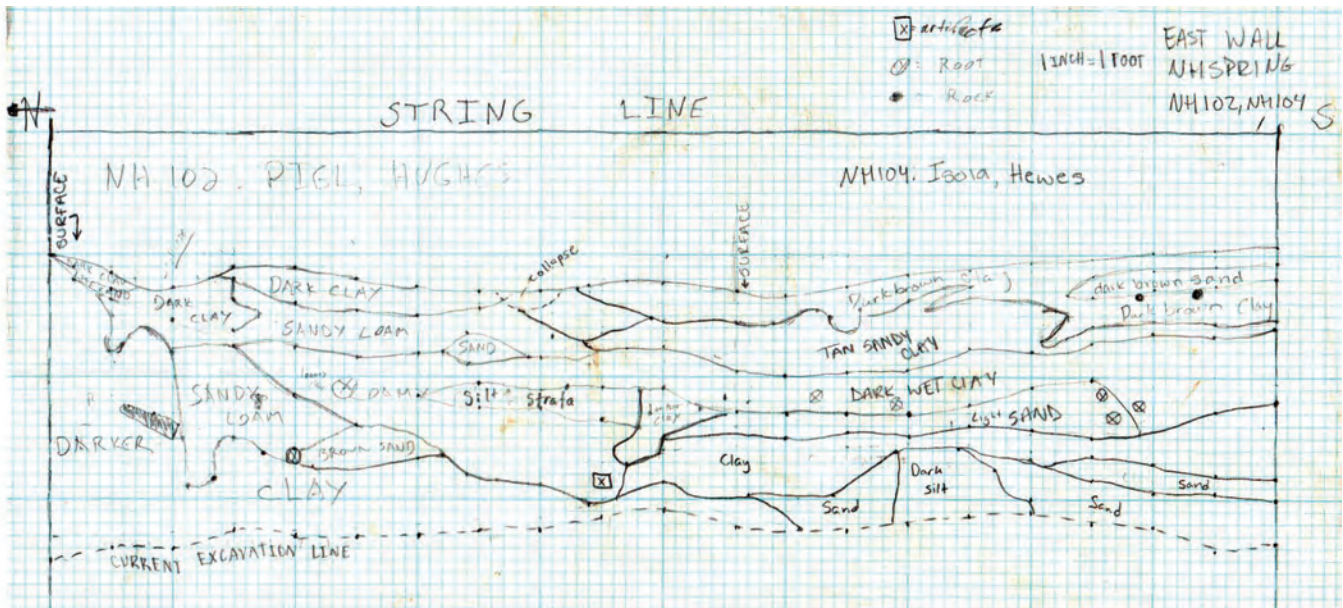


Figure 8.51. Profile map of NH 102 and NH 104, facing east.

The profile map and photograph of the east wall of NH101 and 103 best captured the area's diverse stratigraphy (Figure 8.52 and Figure 8.53). It showed the alternating layers of clay and sand, the general southward slope of the strata, and the pronounced road berm of arching sand layers at the southern extreme between 0.3' and 2.0' below present grade.

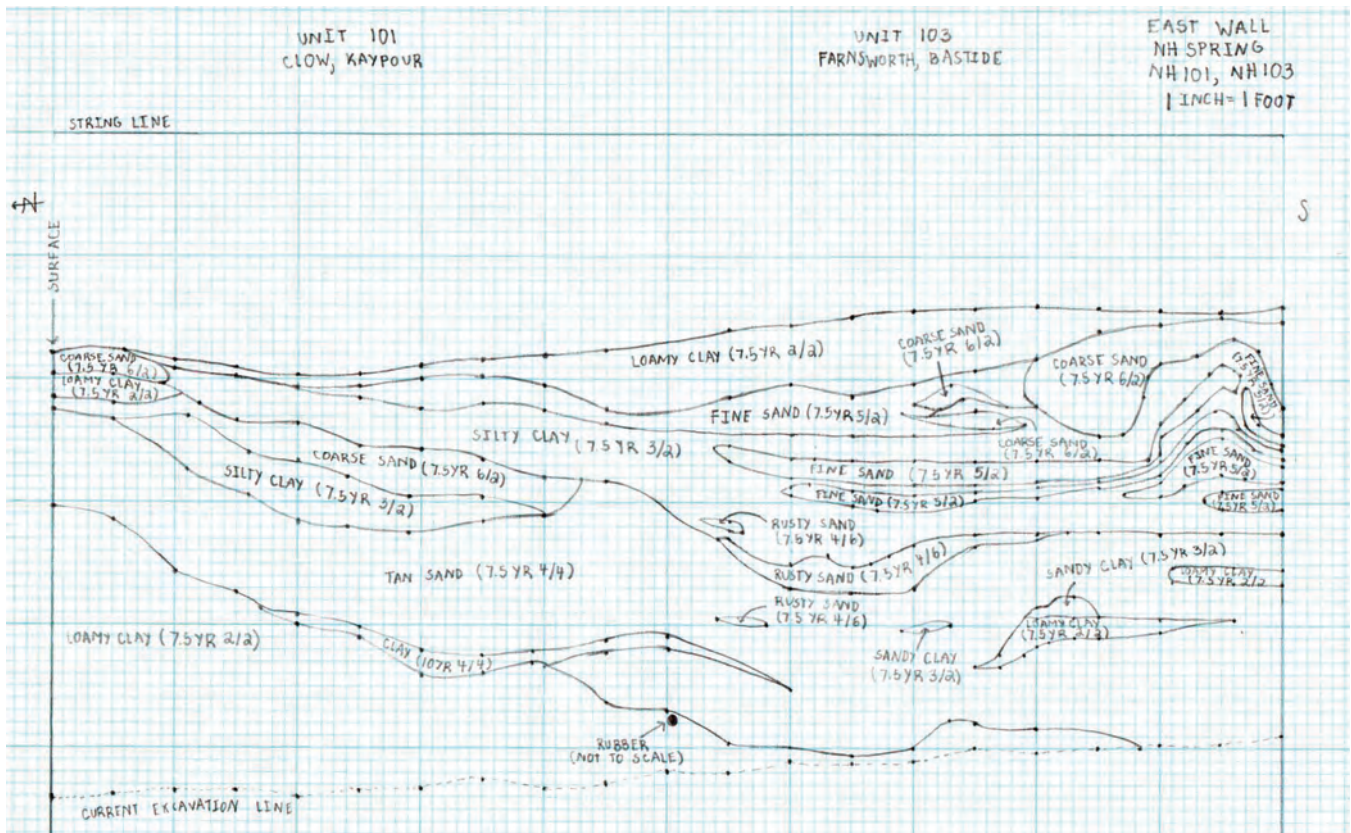


Figure 8.52. Profile map of NH 101 and NH 103, facing east.

The 10.0' square that consisted of NH101-104 continued virtually no artifacts, despite being dug down nearly 3.0' at its maximum. Furthermore, the only artifacts that were uncovered post-dated Harrison's occupation in the area. NH102G, nearly 2.0' below present grade, contained eight modern small aqua-colored glass fragments (Figure 8.54). Furthermore, NH103J, the lowest layer in the entire 10.0 by 10.0' area, produced a modern rubber fragment. Close examination of the stratigraphy in NH101 and 103 revealed that the rubber piece was in a layer that ran beneath all of the area's fill (See Figure 8.52).

The combination of the units' complex stratigraphy and minimal yet modern artifacts indicated that this area was the site of major earth moving likely related to a reconfiguration of the interior road. It strongly suggested that this was not the locus of the original Harrison spring.



Figure 8.53. Profile photograph of NH 101 and NH 103, facing east.



Figure 8.54. The glass fragments near the base of NH102 likely dated post-1950.

8.5 Analyses and Interpretations

During the 2019 summer field school, participants dug every weekday from May 28th-June 15th. All of the crew also participated in labwork weekdays from July 7th-26th. The students worked numerous hours in the SDSU Anthropology Department Historical Archaeology and Maya Research (HAMR) and Collections Management Program (CMP) Laboratories. The above-and-beyond efforts of many field-school students resulted in the entire artifact collection from the summer 2019 field season being processed and cataloged, in addition to a wide assortment of preliminary artifact studies being completed. Special attention and praise is merited for students in a field school that managed to complete a technical report within mere months of the end of the excavation season. As always, meticulous work in the field facilitated successful lab endeavors (Figure 8.55 and Figure 8.56).



Figure 8.55. Careful excavation is an integral part of the project.

The following section of this report offers preliminary analyses and interpretations of the site and its material assemblage. It emphasizes change in form over time and space, focusing primarily on insights gleaned from the 2019 field season but occasionally summarizes materials from the eight years of excavation at the site. During the summer of 2019, field-school students at the Nate Harrison site recovered 904 artifacts. The 2019 artifact catalog is presented in its entirety in Appendix A. Overall, the following analyses definitively established that a small number of inhabitants occupied the Nathan Harrison site during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The artifact assemblage revealed a singular occupation at the main cabin.

Use and production date ranges were compiled for the individual Summer 2019 field season as well a cumulative graph for the complete duration of the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project. Following analytic protocol established in previous Harrison site technical reports, artifact date ranges were based on the



Figure 8.56. Detailed mapping was key to deciphering the complex layers of NH101-104.

earliest end-of-production date and the latest start-of-production date for any artifact in the given assemblage. Date-range intersections for materials uncovered during 2019 established that the large area to the west and south of the main cabin was occupied from 1865 to 1905 (Figure 8.57). The end-production date of a shell button with a sunken four-hole panel provided the occupation start date of 1865. The start-of-production date for a 1905 glass bottle with an Owen's mark established the end date of occupation and served as the *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for the area.

Cumulative date range intersections from all seven excavation seasons (2004-2008 and 2017-2018) revealed the same occupation pattern (Figure 8.58). With a few isolated off-site finds as exceptions, the artifacts clearly show a singular occupation at the site during the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century. Various coins, bottles, buttons, cartridges, and thousands of other finds reveal that the site was inhabited from 1865-1916. Shell buttons with sunken panels provide the start date and two 1916 coins serve as end date and TPQ for the site. Contrary to many of the established stories of Nathan Harrison and his time on Palomar Mountain, none of the artifacts definitively point to a pre-1865 occupation date at the site.

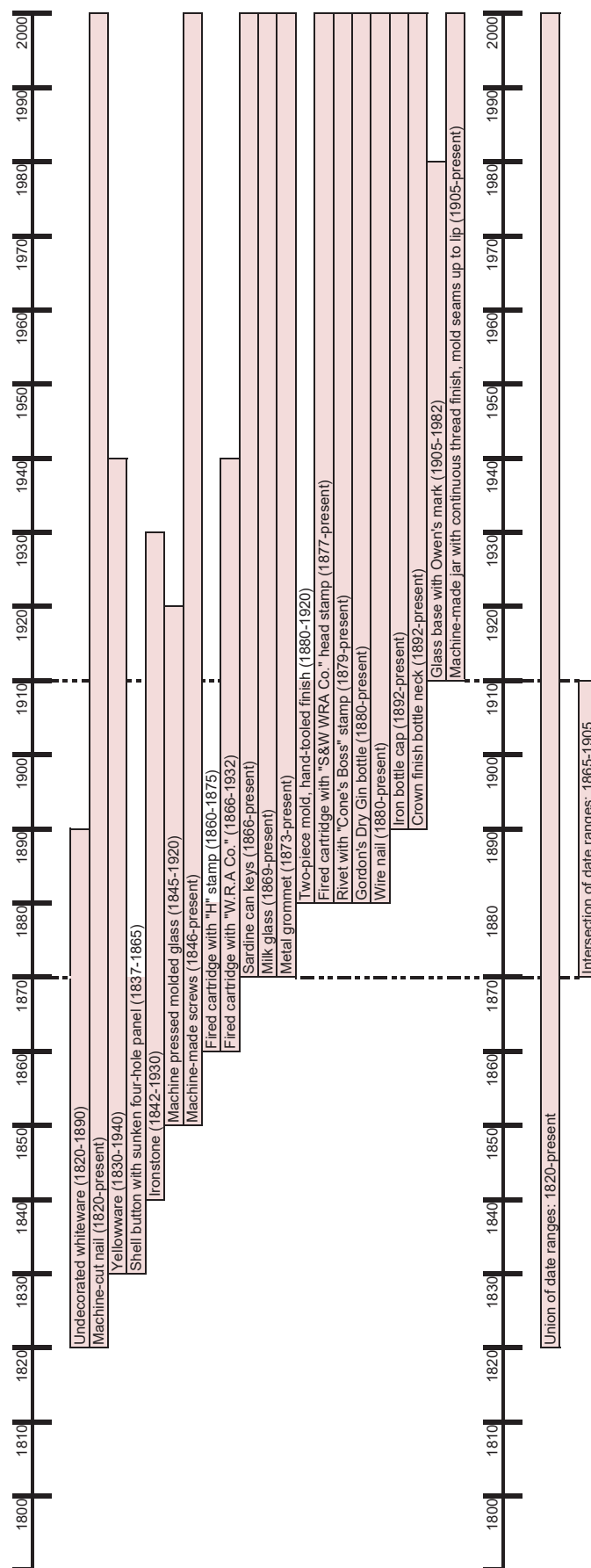


Figure 8.57. Artifact date ranges based on materials found in sealed contexts during the 2019 field season.

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT



Figure 8.58. Cumulative artifact date ranges from the main cabin and patio area sealed contexts (2004-2008 and 2017-19 field seasons).

8.6 Selected Artifacts

Each year, the technical report discusses individual artifacts uncovered during past field seasons. Chosen subjectively, these finds do not reflect any representative sampling. In addition, these analyses include studies of recent finds, summaries of artifact groups, and re-interpretations of previously discussed materials.

Metal

Black-Powder Flask

On the final day of excavation during the summer 2019 field school, excavators working in midden-area unit NH106C uncovered 14 fragments of a 19th-century black-powder flask (Figure 8.59). When pieced together, it became clear that the original item was flat, circular in plan, and exhibited an embossed scallop-shell design that was 3 ¾" wide (Figure 8.60). This type of powder flask was sold in the 1897 Sears & Roebuck Co. catalog; it ranged in price from 29 to 50 cents depending on the size of the vessel (8, 12, or 16 ounce) (Figure 8.61). These prices translate to approximately \$10 in today's economy. These 19th-century relics, often called "brass powder flask," "copper powder flask," or "gunpowder flask," are particularly popular on online auction sites (Figure 8.62).



Figure 8.59. The black-powder flask fragments moments after discovery.



Figure 8.60. The reassembled black-powder flask fragments.

The black-powder flask was a carrier for the potent mix of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulfur used in firearms. It has a 700-year-old European history that included an evolution through wood, iron, leather, and bone. Common containers during the 19th century took the form of brass, copper, and tin. Though most powder flasks in the 1800s were marketed as copper or brass (copper and zinc) containers, most were an alloy with little copper. Ray Riling, author of *The Powder Flask Book*, noted that the most common variation of metals in these flasks was 85% tin, 10% antimony, 3% zinc, and 2% copper (1953:42). The high amount of tin explains the severe deterioration of the

By mail, 3 to 5c extra.

No. 8565. Single Belts, with Irish charger.....	\$0.35
No. 8566. Single Belts, with lever charger.....	.70
No. 8567. Double Belts, with patent charger.....	1.00
No. 8568. Pouches, 2½ lbs., with common Irish charger, not illustrated.	
Each.....	\$0.30
No. 8569. Pouch 2½ lbs., with lever charger. Extra by mail, 3 to 5c.	
Each.....	\$0.60

POWDER FLASKS.

No. 8570. 8 oz., with cord, common top, 29c.	
No. 8571. 12 oz., with cord, common top, 48c.	
No. 8572. 16 oz., with cord, common top, 50c.	
Postage, extra, 6c.	

Pouch.




Figure 8.61. An 1897 Sears & Roebuck Co. advertisement for powder flasks.



Figure 8.62. This eBay image is from one of many online powder flasks to be auctioned <https://www.icollector.com/old-west-cowboy-era-gun-powder-flask_i11549720>.

flask uncovered at the Harrison site; the way it fragmented was reminiscent of soft metals, like tin, pewter, and zinc (Figure 8.63).

The American Flask and Cap Company was the primary manufacturer and distributor of flasks during the 19th century. It produced many different types of powder flasks with the scallop shell design (Figure 8.64). Henry Bronson stated in his 1858 *History of Waterbury, Connecticut: The Original Township Embracing Present Watertown and Plymouth, and Parts of Oxford, Wolcott, Middlebury, Prospect and Naugatuck. With an Appendix of Biography, Genealogy and Statistics* that the American Flask and Cap Company was the leading “manufacturer of powder flasks, shot belts, shot pouches, gun wads, percussion caps, dram flasks, and measuring tapes,” and that “the company was organized in April 1857, and has a capital of \$125,000” (Bronson 1857:562).

According to *The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut, Volume 2* edited by Joseph Anderson and Anna Lydia Ward, the history of American Flask and Cap Company was rife with tragedy. After the American Flask consolidated with the Waterbury Brass company, an April 1, 1864 fire and explosion resulted in the death of four people and destruction of the company’s primary factory (Anderson 1896: 334). On September 24, 1870, two more deaths occurred in an explosion and fire, which also resulted in company losses of \$30,000 (Anderson 1896: 334).

The distinctive molded pattern on the powder flask had a unique history. This shell design was one of the first production motifs used on 19th-century flasks and was popular for many decades. Riling noted that the American



Figure 8.63. This deteriorated powder flask was found on the East Coast over 40 years ago <<https://www.ebay.com/itm/Civil-War-Era-Half-of-a-Rifle-Powder-Flask-Confederate-Relic-/312553548895>>.

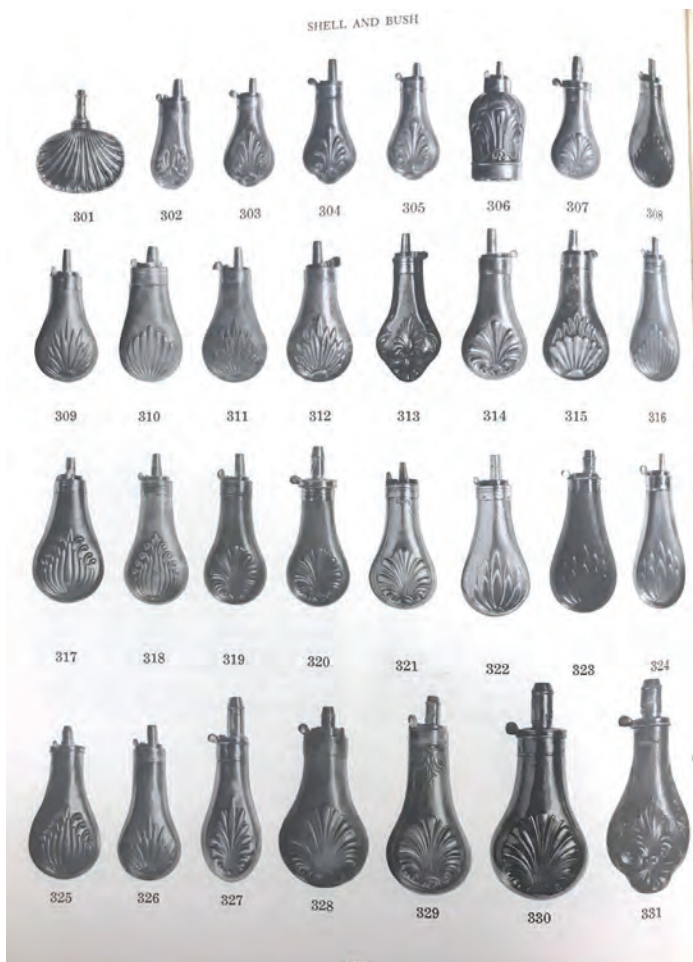


Figure 8.64. Riling's 1952 book includes a wide variety of powder flasks with shell and bush motifs (Riling 1952:288); the closest matches are numbers 303-305.

the form of fired rifle cartridges and a powder flask reveals that Harrison consciously hid an aspect of his life that was both socially unacceptable and illegal (Babat 2009:1).

Sand Board Plate

Excavators found a large iron bar in NH105B that was remarkably similar to one found NH9D in 2006. The bar from NH105B, which was situated vertically deep into subsoil was 20.75" long, 2.75" wide, and 0.5" thick. The piece from 2006 was shorter, measuring only 20" in length. The two pieces fit together to form a 40.75" bar with a central hole (Figure 8.65).



Figure 8.65. The two pieces of the sand board plate are pictured together, with the 2019 find on the left and the 2006 find on the right.

Flask & Cap Company's shell and bush motif "has been used to describe the numerous forms of a growing or radiating design. It was used by many makers but particularly by the English makers of Birmingham" (1952: 286).

It was during Harrison's time in California that sealed cartridges began to replace powder flasks. Riling pinpointed a mid-century advertising campaign by the Colt Company that pushed for people to make the switch, writing that, "In July 1862 a list of prices for Colt's patent combustible envelope cartridges was offered in some detail through an advertising sheet which is illustrated. It will be noticed that the Colt Company offered six reasons, setting them forth with recommendations, for the use of their 'combustible envelope cartridges' and it is rightly inferred that their advantages were recommended to eliminate the use of the flask in their short and long arms" (1952: 478). This specific advertisement was an indication that the use of the flask was about to be eliminated. Though powder flasks continue to be produced during the late 19th century, cartridges became far more prevalent.

While it is difficult to ascertain how Harrison acquired the black-powder flask, this item is yet another material find that hinted at his double life. The persona he presented to white tourists traveling up the Grade was welcoming, generous, and conspicuously unarmed. Yet extensive archaeological remains of arms and armament in

David Sneed of the website and business “Wheels that Won the West” has an extensive record of studying and restoring historical wagons. A leading authority on all things wagon-related, Sneed graciously helped project researchers and identified the bars as a wagon part known as a sand board plate. He explained that this metal piece rested atop the sand board, which was a piece of wood that sat on top of the wagon’s front axle and supported both the axle and the fifth wheel; it was part of the axle mechanism on a wagon (Figure 8.66). The sand board plate rubbed against the plate on the rocking bolster, another wood beam that acted as a shock absorber. It protected the wood of the sand board and the rocking bolster (Figure 8.67). The metal pieces of the sand board plate would be greased to allow them to rub together without much friction. The large hole in the center of the sand board plate was used to contain a part called the king bolt. The king bolt facilitated the movement of the rocking bolster and the twisting of the axle for turning of the wagon. Sneed also emphasized that the sand board plate would reduce strain on the wood by the king bolt plate as well as the protection of the wood parts.



Figure 8.66. The sand board plate sits above the sand board and is circled and labeled in black in this plan-view photograph of a currently assembled historic wagon. (Courtesy David Sneed)



Figure 8.67. The sand board plate is between the rocking bolster and the sand board and axle in this labeled profile-view photograph of a currently assembled historic wagon. (Courtesy David Sneed)

Even David Sneed was unable to provide a narrowed production date range for the sand board plate as wagon-design axles have changed little over the centuries. Although there are multiple patents during the 1890s for parts associated with wagon steering mechanisms (e.g., Herby, J., US Patent No. US419672A, 1890; Herby, J., US Patent No. US444356A, 1891, etc.), none of them were exclusive to sand board plates or definitive evidence of the invention of this particular apparatus.

Cutlery

Excavators working in NH109A uncovered a steel fork with two of three tines intact and a distinctive tang that had three pins that would have been used to affix a handle. It measured 7.0" in length, with a width of 0.75" along the tines themselves (Figure 8.68). Fragmentary wood can be seen clinging to one of the fork's pins, indicating this was a wood handled piece of cutlery. Such forks, known as composite cutlery, appeared in sales catalogs from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the 1902 Sears Roebuck and Co. catalog pictured here (Figure 8.69).

Forks like the one found in NH109A were first manufactured in 1869 (Dunning 1997: 39-40). At this time, the process of casting metal on the tang to form the complete handle was in use (Dunning 1997:40). This thin piece of metal would then be covered with a composite handle usually of wood or bone. Since this type of cutlery lacked a bolster, the piece of metal that traditionally makes up the top portion of a handle and serves to bridge the handle portion of cutlery to the neck of the fork itself, it was often cheap (Dunning 1997:40). Determination that the overlying composite handle was made of wood also reinforced the notion that this piece was an inexpensive, plain, utilitarian piece of cutlery, likely being priced at about half of what a bone-handled fork would cost (Hesser 2003). Individually, the cost per fork was approximately \$0.03, based on the price of six knives and six forks being only \$0.38. Although the fork was sold in sets, this is the only piece of cutlery of its kind that has been found, hinting that it might have been acquired through exchange and not ordered through the catalog.

The entire cutlery collection from the Harrison site was strikingly mismatched. It included six handles that could belong to either forks or spoons, eight partial spoons, six complete spoons, and five complete forks (Figure 8.70 and Figure 8.71). Most of the pieces are iron and heavily rusted. However, five non-iron items,



Figure 8.68. Photograph of three-tined fork with three pins to hold wooden handle.



Figure 8.69. The 1902 Sears & Roebuck and Co. catalog included multiple entries for three-tined forks with three pin handles (p. 481).



Figure 8.70. Diagnostic cutlery from the Harrison site.

consisting of both spoons and forks, are of particular interest as they did not rust and were largely uncorroded. Furthermore, each bore a distinct maker's mark.

Though spoons seem to have been around since humans could cup their hands together, knives designed strictly for eating were first manufactured in Sheffield, England as early as 1200 A.D. (A History of Flatware, 2017). Forks may have been in use before this in Italy, and eventually the English adopted the fork from the Italians sometime after the sixteenth century (J.H.B. 1907: 155; Forks 1850). Sheffield were a dominant manufacturer of cutlery until well into the nineteenth century and became known distinctive silver-plating processes that used electroplating to add silver to the flatware (Flatware, 1998). As late as 1834, the U.S. imported virtually all of its table cutlery from Sheffield (Competition in Cutlery, 1878). To compete with the workshops of Sheffield, foreign manufacturing companies adopted different approaches. In Solingen Germany, the manufacturing process became increasingly mechanized (Boch 1997: 155). American manufacturers who sought to compete in the cutlery industry did so by relying on powered machines and simplifying the manufacturing process (A History of Flatware, 2017). The American cutlery industry focused more on steel and iron production, and the use of training factory workers in an open manner, as opposed to the journeyman to master route of European craft specialization (Cutlery – United States Industry, 1868).

In the post-bellum U.S., American manufacturing optimism was high, and this included the cutlery industry. Specifically, cutlery imports dropped from \$10.5 million in 1872 to \$900,000 in 1880, while exports surged to \$700,000 (The Cutlery Manufacture, 1885). In addition, there was a shift in where imports were coming from. Solingen, Germany linked its manufacturing rise due to sales coming from a growing American market and its high demand for household goods and wares (Boch 1997:158). German export cutlery success was despite high tariffs



Figure 8.71. All cutlery pieces from the Harrison site.

imposed by the United States aimed at fostering its own national cutlery industry (Boch 1997: 158). Regardless of tariffs, it was during the 1880s that Solingen surpassed Sheffield as the dominant cutlery manufacturer; in fact, by the year 1907, Solingen's exports in cutlery made up 52% of the world's export market (Boch 1997:156). Soon after, there was a change in the American market structure as U.S. audiences began to rely upon catalog sales, including Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, and Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company, for cutlery (Boch 1997:170). Much of the Harrison assemblage seemed to be of American origin and reflect the 1907-1920 period of his life.

William Rogers was the preeminent manufacturer of American silverware, also known as silverplated flatware, during the late 19th century. He had numerous trademarks, and his companies were ubiquitous. However, numerous unaffiliated people and their wares also found a way to capitalize on his name. For example, there was a late 19th-century company that belonged to an unaffiliated William A. Rogers (Giorgio, n.d). Others who used some variation, such as W, Wm, or William, in association with Rogers included Wm G. Rogers who produced flatware from 1901-1915; William H. Rogers from Hartford CT who was active between 1888-1915 and used the mark (sword) Rogers A1; and a William H. Rogers Corporation from Plainfield N.J. between 1901-1904 (Davis 2010). Some of these Rogers companies were formed by nephews of one of the various Roger brothers, and others resulted

from William Rogers, his brothers, and sons using their name in use even after being incorporated (Giorgio, n.d). Indeed, for this reason, occasional legal battles have been fought over the name itself, and there have been numerous claims of fraud (Giorgio, n.d). Many of the companies and trademarks bearing the various William Rogers, Rogers Brothers, or William Rogers and Sons trademarks were eventually acquired by International Silver (Giorgio, n.d). Others, like the unaffiliated William A. Rogers, who had acquired some of the original Rogers trademarks himself, were acquired by Oneida (Giorgio, n.d).

The marked pieces in the Harrison cutlery assemblage were identifiable. A silver-plated fork from NH2A found in 2004 bore a "Petersons R.B." mark. Measuring 7.5" in length and 1.0" in width, this piece had a crown pattern at the edge of the handle, midpoint, and neck (Figure 8.72, Figure 8.73, and Figure 8.74). The name "Peterson" remains a mystery; it might have been the name of a specific seller, as some silver manufacturers and wholesalers left cutlery unmarked so that retailers could add their particular name to it (Waters 1977:33). According to the guidebooks, *American Silverplated Flatware Patterns* and *Silverplated Flatware*, the crown pattern was first created by either the "1847 Rogers Bros." or "(star) Rogers & Bros" companies (Snell 1980:97, 47; Hagen 1990:76, 118) (Figure 8.75, Figure 8.76, Figure 8.77, Figure 8.78).



Figure 8.72. Silver-plated fork from NH2A.



Figure 8.73. Close-up photograph of crown pattern handle.



Figure 8.74. Close-up photograph of crown pattern neck.



Figure 8.75. Crown pattern from Snell 1980:97.

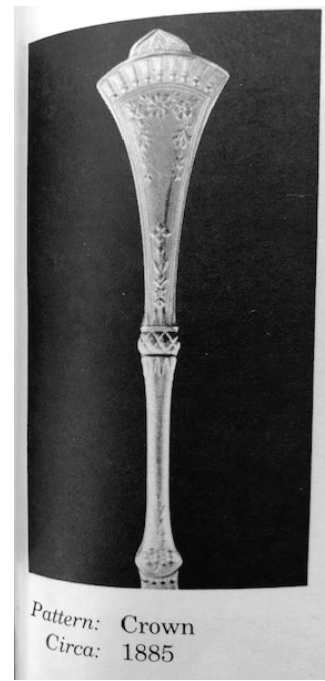


Figure 8.76. Crown pattern from Snell 1980:47.

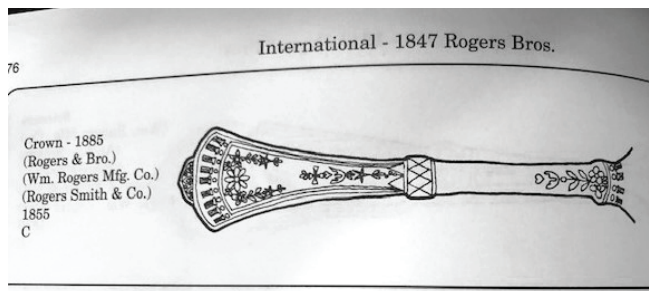


Figure 8.77. Crown pattern from Hagan 1990:76.



Figure 8.78. Crown pattern from Hagan 1990:118.

A silver-plated spoon found in NH2A during the 2004 field season bore the mark “W.F. Rogers XII.” It measured 8.25” long and 1.75” wide (Figure 8.79). It had a distinctive “kings” handle design (Figure 8.80). Scant information could be found about this spoon, although the combination of “W.F.Rogers” (no spacing) with kings pattern flatware tied the item to a company active in Meriden, Connecticut in c. 1890 (Giorgio, n.d). Though perhaps a false attribution to the William Rogers family, it is more likely that this piece was from one of several companies affiliated with the Rogers name. Furthermore, correspondence with the research department of Replacements Ltd indicated that this piece was indeed a silver-plated International Silver piece and attributed the manufacturer as being Wm Rogers & Son (personal communication, July 23, 2019) (Figure 8.81). International Silver had acquired many Rogers companies by 1899.

A silver-plated teaspoon found in NH100C during the 2017 field season bore the mark “(eagle) WM ROGERS 12”; it measured 5.9” long and 1.5” wide (Figure 8.82). It had a “countess 1880” handle pattern (Figure 8.83). This popular pattern appeared in multiple guidebooks and was also confirmed by the research department at Replacements Ltd (Figure 8.84, Figure 8.85, and Figure 8.86). While the guidebooks corroborated this piece as William Rogers cutlery, Replacements Ltd attributed it to International Silver, which subsequently acquired the (eagle) WM Rogers (star) label. It would be easy to misidentify this piece if the eagle and star were seen as letters instead of symbols; nevertheless, this piece does seem to be an authentic Rogers piece and not a counterfeit (Figure 8.87).



Figure 8.79. Silver-plated spoon from NH2A.



Figure 8.80. Close-up photograph of kings pattern handle.

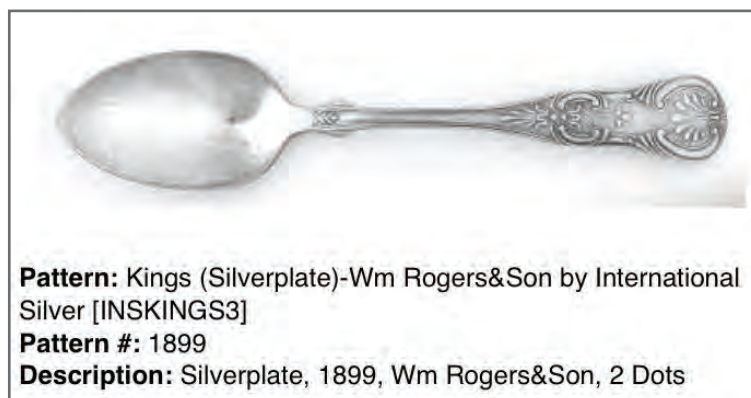


Figure 8.81. Replacements Ltd identification of the NH2A silver-plated spoon.



Figure 8.82. Silver-plated teaspoon from NH100C.



Figure 8.83. Close-up photograph of countess 1880 pattern handle.



Figure 8.84. Countess 1880 pattern from Snell 1980:118.



Figure 8.85. Countess 1880 pattern from Hagan 1990:123.



Pattern: Countess (Silverplate, 1880) by International Silver [INSCOU]

Pattern #: 1880

Description: Silverplate, 1880

Figure 8.86. Replacements Ltd identification of the NH2A silver-plated teaspoon.



Figure 8.87. Parallel example of the “(eagle) WM Rogers (star)” mark found online at: <https://www.instappraisal.com/appraisal/wm-rogers-eagle-and-star-fork-and-spoon>.

A silver-plated fork found in NH17A during the 2005 field season bore the mark “U.S. Silver Co”; it measured 7.25” long and 1.0” wide (Figure 8.88). It has a beaded design around the edge of the handle identified by researchers at Replacement Ltd as a “Linden” pattern by Oneida (personal communication, July 23, 2019) (Figure 8.89 and Figure 8.90).

A silver-plated teaspoon found in NH39C during the 2006 field season bore the mark “(iron cross) German Silver 24”; it measured 5.75” long and 1.1” wide (Figure 8.91). It has a simple “tipped” pattern, one so common that it was manufactured by at least 31 different manufacturers, including Sears (Snell 1980:201) (Figure 8.92). Though traditional resources had no information on this teaspoon, there were four of the same type of spoons listed on eBay (<https://www.ebay.com/itm/Lot-of-4-PRIMITIVE-German-Silver-24-TEASPOONS-Plain-/263622734761>). In addition, a commercial website listed an identical spoon as belonging to a naval mess kit of a sailor serving during the Spanish-American war in 1898 (<http://www.thepirateslair.com/naval-history-museum/thumbprint.html>).



Figure 8.88. Silver-plated fork from NH17A.



Figure 8.89. Close-up photograph of Linden handle pattern.



Figure 8.90. Replacements Ltd identification of the NH17A silver-plated fork.



Figure 8.91. Silver-plated teaspoon from NH39C.



Figure 8.92. Close-up photograph of tipped handle pattern.

Non-Clothing Rivets

A rivet is a headed pin or bolt of metal used for joining two or more separate pieces by passing the shank through a hole in each piece and then pounding out the non-headed end when in place. It is a securing device intended to prevent movement between the pieces. These items have a long history as Egyptians made and used wooden rivets in tool manufacturing in 3000 BC (Fastenerdata 2019). Likewise, Romans used metal rivets in their armor, and Vikings included them in the construction of helmets and ships (Fastenerdata 2019). In the 12th century, the French term "rivett" was adopted throughout Europe to describe those who worked with metal or armour and "also applied as the last name to blacksmiths who specialized in Rivet production and metal work assembly" (Fastenerdata, 2019). By the 17th and 18th centuries, rivets were widely used from household items to architecture. Due to the Industrial Revolution and the fast-paced changes that occurred, many patents were submitted ranging from improvements to rivets, redesigns of rivets, tinning rivets, replacing and repair of rivets, rivet machinery, etc. (Balcke 1869; Improvement in Rivets 1847; Rivets and Riveting 1877; Tinning Rivets and Tacks 1867; Todd 1855).

Rivets vary in size and weight according to function. Modern rivets have three parts: a 'factory' head, shank, and tail (Figure 8.93). There are several different factory head styles: flat, countersunk flat, countersunk round, button, high button, pan- both large and small, truss, cone, tinner's, coopers, belt, and steeple ("Rivets - Types, Failures Of Rivetted Joint, Terms Used In Rivetting" 2018). The shank, a cylindrical bar, looks the same across all types of rivet heads with the primary difference of diameter and length size correlating to use. Shank diameters range from 1/16" to 1", and are used for a varied range of objects. The crucial measurements on rivets are the diameter of the shank and the 'factory' head to make sure that it will hold the materials together. Below is a step by step process of how to rivet leather:

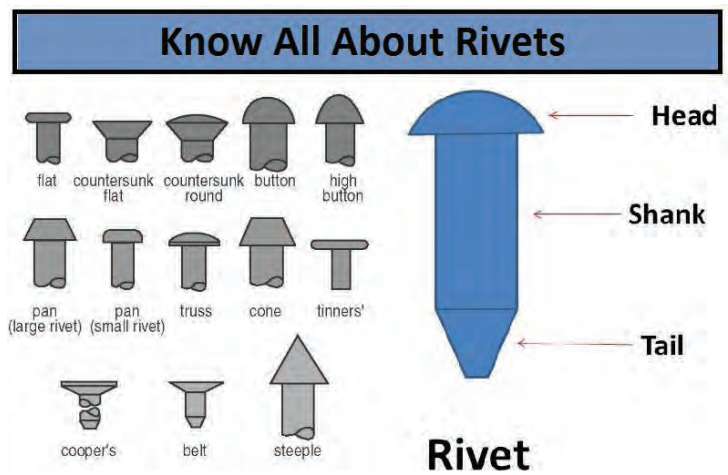


Figure 8.93. Rivet typology from: <https://engineeringinsider.org/rivet-main-types-faliures/>.

Step 1: Punch a hole in all leather pieces.

Step 2: Put rivet through all leather pieces.

Step 3: Place leather on a hard surface, i.e. anvil or worktable.

Step 4: Place washer flat against the leather.

Step 5: Place rivet setter over rivet 'tail.'

Step 6: Tap the Rivet setter, 2-3 times lightly [do not pound], until tail is flat; which creates another head, a 'shop' head to fasten closed (wikihow 2019).

Description	Unit #	Quantity
Rivet with Crown Mark	NH33B	1
Rivet with Star Mark	NH92D	1
Rivet- head and shank only: used and unused- assumed	NH1A, NH3C, NH6A, NH7B, NH7C, NH18A, NH23A, NH89A, NH92A, NH94E	10
Rivets- complete with washer and organic material (leather)	NH1A, NH5A, NH5D, NH5E, NH8A, NH26A, NH27B, NH32A, NH36B, NH37A, NH44C, NH90G	10
Rivet- complete with washer, no organic material	NH1A, NH32A, NH90G, NH94E	4
Rivet- Only washer & shank/tail, no rivet head	NH36B	1
Rivet- large	NH7A	1
Total		28

Figure 8.94. Rivet inventory from Harrison site.

The rivets found at the Nathan "Nate" Harrison site are primarily countersunk flat-head rivets. Some are complete, measuring 1.0" in length (Figure 8.95), while others are far shorter either due to design or breakage (Figure 8.96). Eight rivets from the site had the washer and "shop" head still attached along with leather that is being held together by the rivet (Figure 8.97). Four others had the complete shop head and washer rivet combo without any internal organic material (Figure 8.98). While most of the site's rivet assemblage was uniform, there were a few anomalies, including a large specimen from NH7A that measured 2.0" in length, with a head diameter



Figure 8.95. Complete rivets from site.



Figure 8.96. Partial rivets from site.

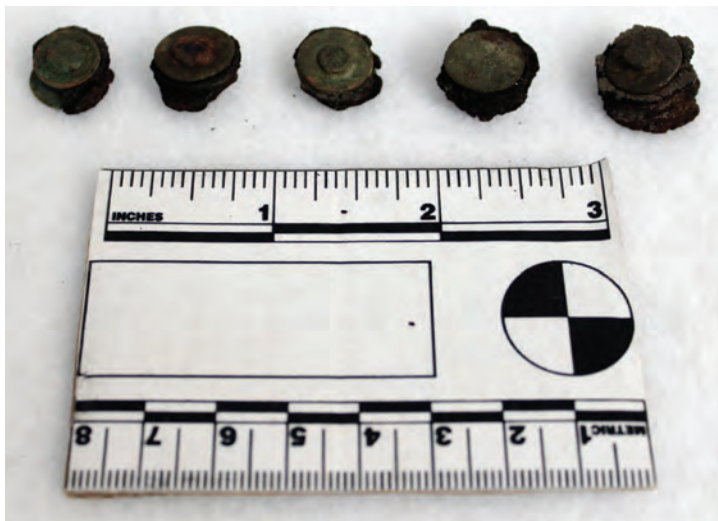


Figure 8.97. Rivets with washer, shop head, and leather.



Figure 8.98. Rivets with washer and shop head but no organic material.

of 1.0" (Figure 8.99). In addition, only two of the rivets in the collection had any type of markings. There was an embossed crown on one and an embossed star on the other (Figure 8.100 and Figure 8.101).

All of the rivets, except the one from Unit NH7A, look to be those associated with equine equipment. This is consistent with the rivets that still have attached leather, which are likely fragments of reins or straps for either a harness, collar, or bridle (Figure 8.102). Layer NH2A produced a strip of leather with two holes punched in for a rivet. When these holes are aligned, they create a loop to attach to the bit, the metal piece that sits in the horse's mouth and enables control of horse direction (Raine 2019). The rivet found in unit NH7A is likely related to structural type material, either a building or vehicle.

Can Update

Building on analyses in the previous technical reports, this report includes an updated tally on can and can-related artifacts from the site. Of the 904 artifacts uncovered during the 2019 summer field season, 49 were cans,



Figure 8.99. The largest rivet in the assemblage.

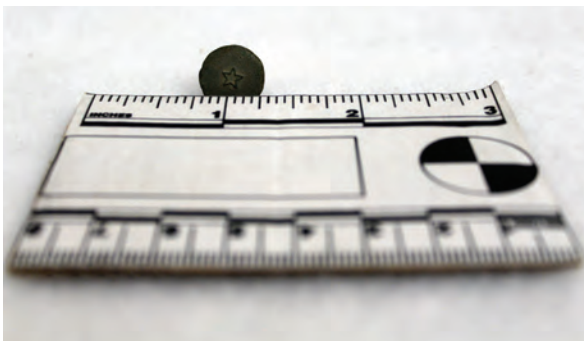


Figure 8.101. Rivet with embossed star symbol.



Figure 8.100. Rivet with embossed crown symbol.



Figure 8.102. Leather pieces found at the site with rivets, stitching or punched holes.

can fragments, or can lids. The following two tables provide information for the 2019 field season as well as a running tally for the entire history of the dig (Figure 8.103 and Figure 8.104)

Glass and Metal

Kerosene Oil Lamp

Student excavators uncovered multiple fragments of a kerosene oil lamp from the Harrison site. Layer NH33B contained a brass burner cap (Figure 8.105). The cylindrical shape and wide central slit distinguished it as a kerosene-burning lamp, as opposed to a whale-oil burner (which consisted of two tubes) or a fluid burner (vertical tubes) (Edminster 2011). The archaeologically recovered brass-burner piece was dented both laterally and vertically, making its measurements slightly inconsistent with other kerosene oil lamp burners. With no maker's marks and very little adornment to associate a specific company, tracking down the manufacturer proved unsuccessful.

Crew members also recovered multiple pieces of glass-lamp globe on the site. Two pieces of thin, clear glass—neither of which corresponded with any bottle in the assemblage—were found in NH93C. These pieces also shared a central circular edge, that when aligned formed a bulbous shape with a globe-base diameter of 3.5", which paralleled

Can Type	Quantity
Prince Albert Can	1
Corned Beef Can Lid	7
Rectangular Meat Can	4
Rectangular Meat Can Lid	1
Can Key	4
Can Fragments	28
<i>Total Can Items</i>	<i>45</i>

Figure 8.103. Table of can-related items from the Summer 2019 Field Season.

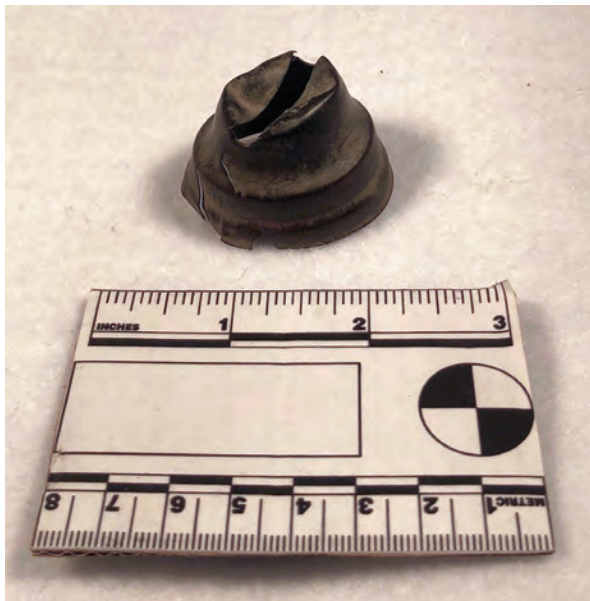


Figure 8.105. Brass burner cap from NH33B.

many contemporary lantern and globe-lamp glass vessels (Figure 8.106). With only fragmentary archaeological evidence, it was difficult to discern whether the pieces belonged to a lamp or lantern. One diagnostic difference between the two was that lanterns had handles, and lamps did not. The lack of lantern handle in the assemblage intimated that the lamp interpretation might be more viable.

Human-designed light sources have a long history. Lamp-design evolution was dynamic, but important mid-19th-century innovations had a direct tie to Harrison and his life on Palomar Mountain. In 1862, John H. Irwin introduced coil lamps to be used with coal oil as fuel, an alternative to the commonly used whale oil; this sparked an artificial lighting revolution (History of Kerosene Oil Lamps 2019). Quickly after the emergence of coal oil, Irwin noticed that the emission caused a smoky flame that destroyed the glass pieces containing the burner and that the oil was highly toxic and not to be used indoors. The impurities of coal oil prompted Irwin to deviate from his initial intention and seek out alternative means of fuel, leading him to a refined oil later known as kerosene (History of Kerosene Oil Lamps 2019). The shift from whale oil to coal oil to kerosene resulted in products that emitted more light and spawned an economic and

Can Type	Quantity
<i>Tobacco Cans</i>	
Old English Can	2
Prince Albert Can	13
Prince Albert Lid	3
<i>Meat Cans</i>	
Corned Beef Can	24
Corned Beef Can Lid	27
Rectangular Meat Can Lid	14
Rectangular Meat Can	7
<i>Fish Cans</i>	
Sardine Cans	11
Sardine Can Lid	1
Sardine Can Key	16
Large Oval Sardine Can	2
Tuna Can	2
<i>Round Cans</i>	
Condensed Milk Can	5
Condensed Milk Lid	1
Evaporated Milk Can	1
Baking Powder Can	1
Baking Soda Lid	1
Small Round Can	29
Medium Round Can	18
Large Round Can	4
<i>Misc. Can Items</i>	
Can Keys	72
Can Key Fragments	20

Figure 8.104. Table of total identifiable can-related items from all field seasons at the Nathan "Nate" Harrison Site.



Figure 8.106. Glass-lamp globe sherds from NH93C.

A wide variety of kerosene lamps were in production during this time. The production of kerosene lamps coincided with the growth of the glass industry in the United States and Canada, increasing popularity in innovative glass patterns, and expanding the possibilities of glass use (Thuro 1976: 12). Though lamp shape was trendy and influenced by style, the internal mechanics of all kerosene lamps were strikingly similar. These universal components included the burner (a brass device that holds the cloth wick), the font or fount (a glass or metal container holding the lamp oil), and the connector (a brass holder for the font) (Thuro 1976:14) (Figure 8.107). Although the font varied in material, from extravagant glass vessels and chandeliers to recycled tin cans, the simple brass burner design fit almost all styles. With the preponderance of cans uncovered at the Harrison site, it is tempting to deduce that Harrison might have fitted the brass burner and glass globe to one of many tin cans (Figure 8.108).

In the mass production of kerosene oil lamps of this era, one important aspect often overlooked was the amount of danger surrounding the design. There were multiple accounts of women burning to death while refueling kerosene lamps due to it spilling on their large skirts (Freeman 2010). Also, because of corrupt suppliers, contaminated kerosene with more unstable fuel that was less

cultural revolution in America (History of Kerosene Oil Lamps 2019). More accessible light translated to more productivity and longer hours of activity. The extension of dependable light stretched the ability to function and modified a culture of little reliable illumination to one of efficiency, and the continuing of tasks that would have been cut off by darkness (History of Kerosene Oil Lamps 2019). The boost in the economy that ensued after the perfection of kerosene oil can be attributed to John D. Rockefeller, a staple for late Victorian capitalism (Freeman 2010). Rockefeller's involvement made kerosene affordable, and the products that used kerosene ranged from functional to fancy making the overall concept appeal to both lower and upper classes.

Kerosene oil lamps were the new means of illumination and the discovery of new forms of light excited the people of the late 19th century subsequently creating the "kerosene era," primarily born out of the enthusiasm of the people (Thuro 1976: 15). Although the light bulb was perfected by Thomas Edison in 1897, electricity was exclusive and belonged to only half of all homes in America extending into the 1920s (History of Kerosene Oil Lamps 2019). As a segue to the light bulb, the kerosene lamp stuck around until electricity was available to everyone, and because of that, many people continued using oil lamps well into the first quarter of the 20th century.

THE STAND OR POST LAMP

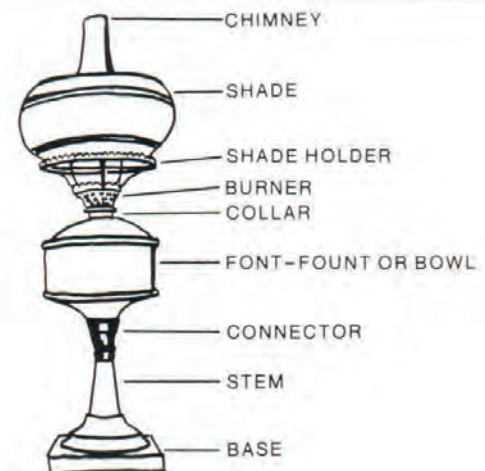


Figure 8.107. Diagram of kerosene lamp components from Thuro 1976:14.



Figure 8.108. Examples of contemporary tin-can kerosene lamps from Thuro 1976:61.



Figure 8.109. Photograph of outer screw band.

expensive was common, often causing explosions (Freeman 2010). Due to the kerosene oil lamp's convenience and accessibility, the lamp was still well received despite the dangers.

Mason Jars

Student excavators uncovered multiple mason-jar components during the summer of 2019. NH107A included one particular piece that consisted of the top of the metal lid and a circular milk glass liner beneath it. The lid's diameter is 2.6" and the width is .24". The edges of the metal lid are curved around the glass in order to keep it in place. The liner has a cloudy, white appearance and bears little resemblance to clear glass. Unlike modern mason jars, the earlier models constructed with a metal lid and glass liner were one piece. Instead of employing a separate lid and screw band, glass liners were simply attached to the inside of the lid (Lindsey 2017). Neither the lid nor the glass liner displays lettering or a monogram that would aid in its identification. The milk glass, however, exhibits a circular design with three concentric rings at the center surrounded by a broader, raised ring near the edge.

The outer screw band has two rounded ridges around its top followed by a third that flares out at the bottom (Figure 8.109). When the lid top and screw band were one piece, the lid would have had three rounded ridges around the top. However, the band was misshapen via taphonomic processes and no longer fits with the lid. It is now ovate, with dimensions roughly measuring to 2.87" diameter on the longer side, 2.52" on the shorter side, and a height of .71". The lid and rim were originally a metallic gray hue but over time, the color has transformed into a corroded light brown. Unlike many of the artifacts in the assemblage, the lid's material is non-ferrous. There is no evidence of rust, which characterizes the majority of iron artifacts found at the site. The lid exhibits corrosion and powdery broken edges, both of which are indicative of a highly reactive metal such as zinc (Stwertka 1998).

The first mason jars were constructed with zinc, and it prevailed as the principal metal for decades after Mason's original patent (Fresh Preserving, 2014). At the inception of World War II, a zinc shortage required mason jar manufacturers to convert to tin lids (Lindsey 2017). Both zinc and tin became fundamental to the construction of mason jars and were used for several-decade periods without much innovation to the material itself. On the other hand, milk glass is a unique material that has gone through many changes in terms of its production process and uses. It was first produced in England in the 1700s and became extremely popular in the United States from 1870 to 1880 (Kovels, n.d.). In the late 1800s, semi-translucent and opaque milk glass was used to line jars and preserve contents. Since then, predominantly opaque milk glass has been used to make dishes and decorative vessels that are collected as antiques today.

Although the archaeological teams had excavated milk glass fragments during previous excavations, the find from the summer of 2019 was the only complete piece in the assemblage (Figure 8.110). Today, the milk glass featured in modern collector's manuals is often completely opaque and resembles porcelain. Lewis Boyd, the patentee of the milk glass liner, actually never referred to his innovation as porcelain. However, the term became commonplace for manufacturers and consumers because porcelain was a more desirable name that connoted purity (Toulouse 1969: 351). It is also possible that milk glass functioned as an inexpensive alternative because it had a very similar appearance to porcelain. While opaque milk glass is made by using tin oxide, semi-opaque milk glass is produced via the incorporation of calcined bone ash. Semi-opaque glass is also sometimes referred to as white glass, opal, or milk-and-water glass (Lindsey 2018).

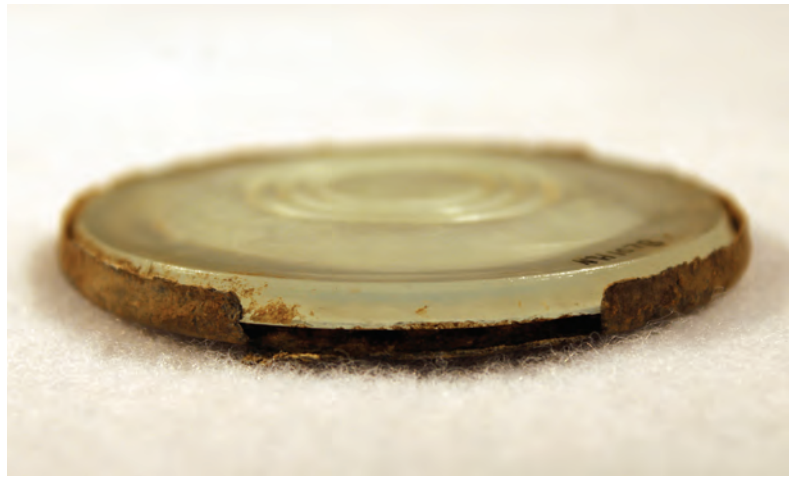


Figure 8.110. Photograph of lid with milk glass.

In 1858, tinsmith John Landis Mason patented his design for three new jar features that collectively produced a revolutionary invention termed the “mason jar.” His patent included designs for a glass jar mold and a screw thread on both the jar mouth and metal lid. Those three innovations advanced the canning process beyond a basic glass jar and unsecured lid in order to create a safe, airtight container for storing food. The last addition to this design was a rubber gasket placed at the vessel's shoulder to ensure a good seal. Mason patented his invention for the standard 14-year period and later applied for a seven-year extension in 1872. Soon after, the patent was transferred to the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company. Mason's model of the jar was imperfect and received complaints, such as metal-flavored contents. As a result, Mason never saw much profit from his innovation but it served as a foundation for many similar inventions after his patent expired (Mason 1858).

In 1869, Lewis Boyd patented his design for a glass liner placed inside the mason jar lid. The liner was originally made of milk glass, colloquially known as porcelain. Before 1869, lids were either made entirely of glass or metal. However, metal leached into the jar contents and glass was very expensive and ill-fitting (Whitten 2013). Boyd effectively produced a means to prevent jar contents from coming in contact with metal, therefore preventing corrosion. This was the first great innovation to Mason's jar, and it opened the door for future transformations, such as the wire-bale lid, all-glass lid, and lightning-style jar. The lid found this year is likely one of the earlier pre-1900s models due to the zinc and milk glass combination as well as a lack of lettering or logos. Later in the 20th century, mason jars were made with a two-piece lid because there was no way to ensure a vacuum seal with a one-piece zinc lid and liner (Griffith 2016).

When Mason and Boyd's patents began to expire in the early 1870s, they founded the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company under renewed applications. This way, they maintained control over the lid and liner that had become integral to producing effective mason jars. Upon their patents' expiration, other manufacturers were able to produce glass jars to go along with the company's trimmings. Although Boyd maintained his earlier patents, there was competition between the company and Hero Glass Works, which manufactured screw-top lids. Ultimately, the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company sold its rights to Hero Glass Works in 1883 (Lockhart et al. 2014).

The 1902 *Sears & Roebuck catalog* revealed that jars could be bought already filled or sold empty for home canning. In particular, milk glass liners are associated with home canning and were used over a several-decade period (Lindsey 2017). Although it is possible to presume what Harrison was likely using the jars for, it is difficult to narrow down exactly when he was purchasing them or canning because the milk glass liner has no lettering or embossing that specified manufacturer or production year. It is also important to note that this lid was not broken prior to excavation and the liner is still intact. Typically, lids were only disposed of when they were no

longer usable, which creates issues for accurately dating a site (Lindsey 2017). However, it is possible that the corrosion occurred before its deposition and Harrison no longer wanted to use it. The artifact certainly postdates Boyd's patent for the milk glass liner in 1869 because before that, lids were simply metal. However, after contacting several experts and authors on the subject, none could provide further details for dating an unmarked lid (Figure 8.111). Doug Leybourne, the author of the *Red Book of Fruit Jars*, suggested that the lid is a generic model that would have been used and re-used with a variety of mason jars (Personal Communication, Leybourne, 2019).

In the Harrison assemblage, there are several jar candidates to which this lid may have belonged. Although the majority of mason-style jars were paired with regular-sized lids, some would have required wide-mouth lids. The lid found this year would have been regular-sized with an outer diameter of 2.75", compared with 3.38" diameter for the wide mouth opening (Baron and Bacher, n.d.). Although there is no way to ascertain which vessel the lid was associated with, it is possible to exclude several jars from consideration. For example, the Libby McNeill meat jar (catalog #6640) has a wide mouth that is too large to fit with the lid. On the other hand, the complete solarized amethyst jar (catalog #7074) has a very small mouth that also would not accommodate the lid.

There are three remaining possibilities if vessels already found at the site are only considered only. The lid could have been used with the Hero Fruit Jar Company jar, Whitney jar, or one of the Ball blue jars. Although the lid is the right size to have been used with the Hero fruit jar, it is unlikely. Nearly all of the milk glass liners sold on antique sites have the company's logo, a cross, embossed on the inside. Conceivably, any vessel sold by the company would have had the same logo in order to distinguish their products from other manufacturers.

The lid also could have belonged to the Whitney jar. Although it is a larger vessel, it still would have had a standard-size mouth. Whitney jars sold online are a closer match than the Hero Fruit Jar Company for the zinc lid and milk liner; however, the milk glass design is most similar to those seen on early Ball products. After searching eBay and Etsy, it was discovered that there are many Ball jars sold with unmarked lids and similarly patterned milk glass liners. Although Ball is known for placing their logo on the jar itself, the earlier lids did not necessarily have any sort of lettering or monogram on them.

Doug Leybourne also noted that prior to the mid-1890s, Ball jars were unmarked. Overall, Ball jars, such as the Ball Perfect Mason jar (Figure 8.112), seem to have produced the closest match in terms of the cap's construction and milk glass design. If the lid belonged to a Ball mason jar, the time frame

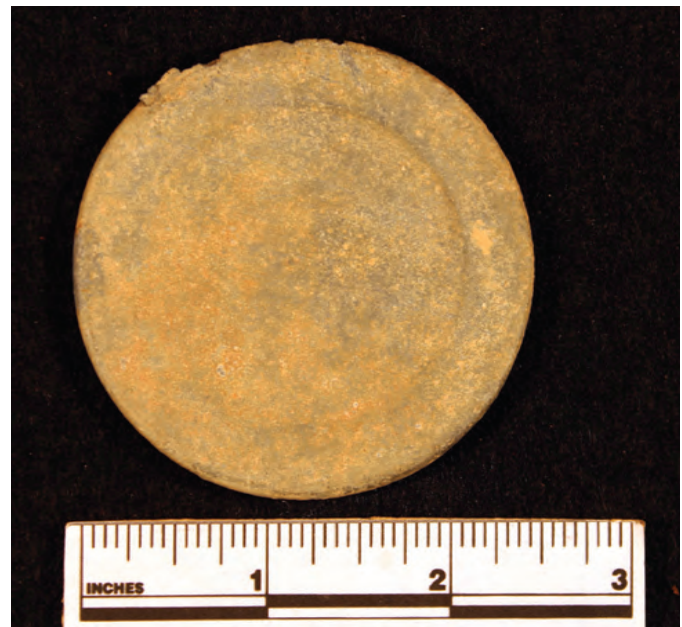


Figure 8.111. Photograph of lid top.



Figure 8.112. Photo permission granted by Etsy shop owner RiverRatAntiques <https://www.etsy.com/listing/718245401/antique-fruit-jar-ball-perfect-mason?ga_order=most_relevant&ga_search_type=all&ga_view_type=gallery&ga_search_query=ball+blue+jar&ref=sc_gallery-1-1&plkey=8e391d3b9e5027ced5638c4bbf95d16739e227c7%3A718245401>.

for its production was from 1884 to the mid-1890s (Personal Communication, Leybourne, 2019). Even if the lid was not originally sold as part of a Ball jar, they could have been used together because the lid matches the jar's size and thread pattern. However, it is worth noting that many mason jar manufacturers never saw the lids paired with their glass containers. Lid and liner production was often outsourced to other companies, such as the Hazel-Atlas Company, which manufactured the majority of mason jar liners during that time period (Lindsey 2017).

To perform canning at home, Harrison would have required several tools and pieces of equipment. In her book on successful canning practices, Ola Powell highlights several utensils that aid in the process. First, Harrison would have needed to wash fruits and vegetables he wanted to can. The washing process calls for strong-bristled brushes, water bowls, and a draining pan. Next, he would have needed knives for peeling, scoring, and cutting produce. Powell advises canners to use glass or aluminum containers for measuring liquids because tin utensils are known to discolor fruits.

In terms of cooking, it was essential to have a large pot to accommodate a wire canning basket filled with jars (Figure 8.113). After filling the jars with fruits or vegetables, one must submerge them in boiling water to ensure an airtight seal. Harrison may have also had a jar lifting tool (Figure 8.114) to remove jars from the boiling water without being burned (Powell 1917: 36-40).



Figure 8.113. Wire Basket Canning Rack, photo by Kathleen LeMere <<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjI-qvKxMvjAhUPEXwKHcM0BtkQjB16BAgBEAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pinterest.com%2Fpin%2F97320041917697850%2F&psig=AOvVaw3pHEwXtbhaPO7TeRLczJNC&ust=1563988268738394>>.



Figure 8.114. Antique Jar Lifters, photo by Treasure Again <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwibwIKRxcvjAhVK6Z8KHf74ACYQjxx6BAgBEAI&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.flickr.com%2Fphotos%2Ftreasureagain%2F15116910379&psig=AOvVaw3oK1gR_hH2PKO76efcPPIF&ust=1563988433513887>.

Mason jars, as a whole, were revolutionary because they innovated upon an imperfect and unsanitary canning process (Kelly 2015). The airtight seal was essential for preserving the contents of the jar so that they could be used long after the canning process. For

Americans in the late 1800s and early 1900s, canning became an essential way of life because it allowed people to store safely food for the first time. In effect, a hermetically sealed vessel prevents botulism and bacteria from contaminating the contents. Mason jars are extremely versatile and have a lasting legacy. Today, they are still used for canning, decor, and crafts.

Glass

Virginia Dare Wine

Multiple solarized amethyst glass sherds from a singular wine bottle were found in NH47A, 93A, and 96C during the 2008 and 2017 field seasons. The cross-mended fragments formed much of the bottle base and including the embossed letters: “SHED 18, TRADE MA,” “PROHIBITED,” “LK, VA,” “VIR, N, ESTAB, REGISTRE,” and “REFILLING” (Figure 8.115 and Figure 8.116). The bottle fragments had many clues as to their chronology. For example, the vessel was an early machine-made bottle because it had a cup-bottom mold conformation common to machine-made bottles during the early 1900s (“Machine-made bottles” 2019). Furthermore, this specific base fragment lacked a suction scar—a mark more common to later machine made bottles. In addition, the specific stylization of the “V” in “Vir[ginia]” diagnostically identified the artifact as part of a wine bottle produced by the Virginia Dare Winery, when their headquarters was in Norfolk, Virginia.



Figure 8.115. Left side of the fragmented Virginia Dare Wine bottle.



Figure 8.116. Right side of the fragmented Virginia Dare Wine bottle.

The intricate story of Virginia Dare Wine started in the early 19th century in North Carolina, where a man named Sidney Weller had emigrated from New York. Weller had non-traditional ideas on how to farm in the South. Instead of depleting the nutrients in the soil through constant cotton farming, Weller decided to rotate crops, use manure fertilizer, and routinely drain his fields. In addition, he decided to use Scuppernong, a muscadine grape, for his vineyard (Pinney 2012). Weller’s Scuppernong, which he named the Medoc Vineyard, after the famous wine-production Medoc region in France, was established in 1828. Weller’s Medoc Vineyard proved to be small but successful even after Weller’s death in 1854. The Medoc Vineyard was able to stay in business during the Civil War, but during Reconstruction, was purchased by brothers Charles W. Garrett and Dr. Francis Marion Garrett. They renamed Medoc’s vineyard as “Ringwood Winery,” a name more familiar to those from North Carolina. The Garrett brothers greatly expanded the business Sidney Weller had started. Although both brothers purchased the winery, Charles was far more involved with the business than Francis. As a result, the business was soon renamed C.W. Garrett and Company. Even though Francis Garrett was not active in the wine business, his biggest contribution would be his son, Paul Garrett.

Paul Garrett was born in 1863 to Francis Garrett’s first wife. He was raised in Halifax County, where a young Paul Garrett experienced rural life in North Carolina. He experienced tragedy early on in life. Paul’s mother passed away in his early teens; when his father remarried, Paul was never close to his step-mother. While attending school, Paul Garrett was mocked for his lack of intelligence and sent off to Bingham Academy in North Carolina (Pinney

2012). Although Paul adapted well to the military drills, he lamented the oppressive discipline and its toll on his spirit (Klees, 2010).

After leaving school, Paul spent significant time with his Uncle Charles, learning the ins and outs of the wine industry. Although Paul Garrett showed no skill in growing grapevines, his talents shined most when he was managing business affairs. He was especially meticulous in managing ledgers, seeing to specific orders, and other accounting details of winery operations (Pinney, 2012). Charles and his nephew Paul were close and the latter worked diligently under his uncle's tutelage Paul expected ultimately to inherit the winery, but Charles unexpected death and lack of will—he died intestate—undermined these plans. Control of the winery was transferred to Charles' son-in-law, Spooner Harrison. Although Charles failed to leave a will, he did insist to his wife and son-in-law before his passing that Garrett should be given a quarter of the winery and that all efforts should be made to keep him in the family business (Klees 2010). Spooner Harrison dismissed these instructions; ironically, he claimed that these ramblings were the result of his uncle's intoxication (Pinney 2012). He promptly fired Paul Garrett.

Paul, undaunted by these actions, landed a job working as a wine salesperson contracted to the Garrett Winery. He worked with brother Sy and June Wright and sold wine in Texas. Paul's first adventure into selling wine proved to be difficult, however, as whiskey dominated the alcohol market in this region (Pinney 2012). One of the first saloons he visited as a wine seller was in Blossom Prairie, Texas (Klees 2010). Despite early setbacks, Garrett was steadfast in his task and never lost faith in the Scuppernong grape (Klees 2010). He quickly proved to be a talented salesperson, even doubling the commissions of Sy Wright (Klees, 2010). The Wright brothers were impressed and soon authorized Garrett to establish wine-selling agencies in Arkansas under the name of the Standard Wine Company (Pinney 2012).

Garrett's initial success in Arkansas was highly lucrative, but over time, he and the Wright Brothers noted certain changes in the Bear State. Saloons transformed into fancy bars, and new barkeepers maximized profits at the expense of highly intoxicated clientele (Klees 2010). Furthermore, product quality was an issue as Standard Wine Company and others developed a poor reputation for employing substandard bottlers (Klees 2010). As a result, anti-winery sentiments grew in Arkansas, leading one local judge to convince the Governor to call a special session of the state congress to expel all wineries (Klees 2010). This led to the closing of Standard Wine Company by the Wright brothers, who had decided to move their operations to Memphis, Tennessee. Tensions between the Wright Brothers led Paul Garrett to leave the Standard Wine Company. He returned home to North Carolina and married Spooner Harrison's sister, Sarah Harrison, in October of 1889.

Paul Garrett and Spooner Harrison, now brothers-in-law, worked out a new business agreement (Klees 2010). Harrison agreed to grant Garrett exclusive rights to sell the wine he currently made and would make in the future, but would get paid a flat rate instead of commissions. Despite the new arrangement, long-simmering tensions quickly boiled over. Harrison routinely refused to pay Garrett (Pinney 2012). Frustrated and furious, Harrison consulted with an attorney, who verified his claim of a breach of contract but also explained that he could void the contract by selling the winery (Klees 2010). Harrison followed this tact, which resulted in a new deal: in place of the money owed, Garrett would be supplied with wine from the Ringwood Winery and could sell it how he wished (Pinney 2012). With this new arrangement, Garrett worked under the name Garrett & Company at a warehouse in Littleton, North Carolina. The early days of this new venture were difficult as Garrett promptly lost both his father and his wife Sarah, who had died of influenza (Klees 2010). Since Garrett was executor of his father's estate, he hired family members to run Garrett & Company; the winery struggled and lost money. Complicating matters further, Garrett's primary supplier, Ringwood Winery, was unreliable and obstructive (Pinney 2012).

Despite these early setbacks, Garrett's dedication to the Scuppernong grape would pay off; he spearheaded wine production in various locales up and down the East Coast and by 1893 was producing nearly 50,000 gallons of wine per year (Pinney 2012) (Figure 8.117). A decade later, Garrett moved his company to Virginia to avoid the advances of Prohibition in North Carolina. His new winery in Norfolk, Virginia, had a capacity of 4 million gallons (Pinney 2012). It was grandiose in all manners, even having a tower with what was hailed at the time as "the largest clock on earth" (Pinney 2012) (Figure 8.118). Garrett's wine empire had expanded into many different directions. He owned a winery in St. Helena, California, and three in North Carolina, including his uncle's original vineyard—which was no longer owned by Spooner Harrison—a winery in Penn Yan, New York, as well as a distribution center



Figure 8.117. Paul Garrett, age 33, in 1896; at this time, he had started running his company, Garrett & Co. From: <<https://books.google.com/books?id=79UOpgtwmjMC&pg=PA107#v=onepage&q&f=false>> p. 115.



Figure 8.118. Illustration of Garrett & Co.'s Norfolk, Virginia plant; at the bottom of the illustration are other properties owned by Paul Garrett. From: <<https://books.google.com/books?id=79UOpgtwmjMC&pg=PA107#v=onepage&q&f=false>> p. 117.

in St. Louis. There was also an ulterior motive behind how spread out Garrett's business ventures had become; he was anticipating Prohibition (Pinney 2012).

Around 1903, Garrett came up with the name for his most iconic wine: Virginia Dare. Once he decided on the name of his signature wine, he devoted all his efforts into promoting Virginia Dare as the premier wine of the United States. One of his early promotional methods included a book titled *The White Doe or the Fate of Virginia Dare* (Figure 8.119). Written by Sallie Southall Cotten, the book was published in 1901 by Lippincott and distributed by Garrett and Company. The book consisted of stories based on the Virginia Dare legend and also provided information on the Scuppernong grape. Garrett was a master promoter; he gave the books to visitors at the winery, at fairs, and at expositions (Pinney 2012). Stamped into the book was the message, "Compliments of Garrett & Co. pioneer American wine growers, Norfolk, VA, producers of the famous Virginia Dare brand of Scuppernong wine" (Pinney 2012) (Figure 8.120). In 1905, after winning a wine award at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Garrett would further increase the popularity of Virginia Dare wine by self-publishing a book entitled, *The Art of Serving Wine* (Figure 8.121). In the book, he covered topics such as "Etiquette of the Wine Glass," "How to Drink Wine," and "The Healthfulness of Wine." Even though Garrett seemed to be referring to the art of serving wine in general, the book was more explicitly about the art of serving Garrett and Co.'s Virginia Dare Wine. Throughout the book, he promotes his brand of wine in simple but effective sentences such as, "None better can be found than Garrett's rare old vintages, rich in flavor, perfect in color and aroma" (Garrett 1905). Another example of him promoting his wine was when he explained how dry wines should be kept in a dry cellar so that the cork on the bottle stayed air-tight but, "This is not necessary, however, when the bottles are sealed with other devices, as, for instance, the Garrett Cap and Crown" (Garrett 1905). He also discredited imported wines for additives necessary for transportation, stating, "Many other foreign wines are fortified to a sufficient extent to stand exportation, rendering them strongly alcoholic" (Garrett 1905). He then explained "...it is better for Americans to drink the wines of their own country. There being no need to export, there is no temptation to fortify and render them intoxicating. Garrett's Scuppernong products are the lightest and most delicate in the world, containing a minimum of alcohol, and are rich in the health-giving properties of the grape" (Garrett 1905). To promote further wine as the superior drink, Garrett also discredited other countries and stereotypically dismissed entire countries and nationalities based on drink choice. His racist caricatures pulled no punches; for example, he called the Chinese a "muddy-colored, unimaginative, lethargic race" as he dismissed the practice of drinking tea (Garrett, 1905).

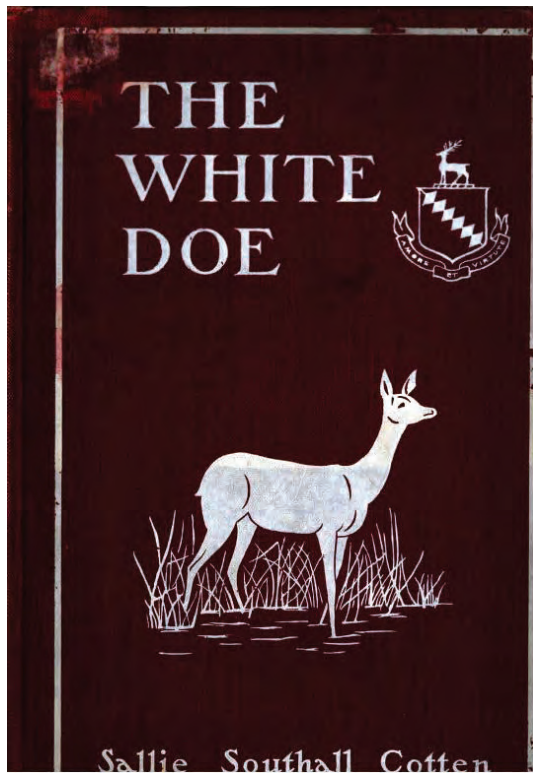


Figure 8.119. *The White Doe*, written by Sallie Southall Cotton, was a tale about the Legend of Virginia Dare, who was turned into a white doe. From: <<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=6347AQAAMAAJ&pg=GBS.PP1>>.

Lastly, he quoted multiple health professionals, pushing the narrative that, “Wine is unsurpassed by any product, natural or artificial, as a restorer of the vital forces when they are exhausted” (Garrett 1905).

At the end of *The Art of Serving Wine*, Garrett discussed the Scuppernong grape and the legend associated with the grapevine; pictured in the book is the Old Mother Scuppernong Vine (Figure 8.122). The vine can be found on Roanoke Island, the site of the first English colony in America, and the unsolved mystery surrounding its fate. He wrote about how “the original Scuppernong has a white skin and makes a white wine. From such are made our ‘Virginia Dare’ and Minnehaha” wines. Other Scuppernong varieties have a reddish juice, from which comes our ‘Pocahontas’ wine” (Garrett 1905). Garrett mentioned that the change in color of Scuppernong grapes was due to a “beautiful Indian legend” (Garrett 1905). In the legend, Garrett explains how the famed Lost Colonists were given shelter by a Carolina native named Okisko. Okisko purportedly had fallen in love with Virginia Dare, the Governor’s granddaughter and also the first English child born in American soil. According to the story, a jealous Carolina native magician transformed Virginia Dare into a white doe. So beautiful was the white doe that it “...baffled all the hunters’ attempts to capture it, for it had a charmed life and nothing but a silver arrow or an arrow dipped in the magic fountain of the Ro-a-no-ak could slay the beautiful creature” (Garrett 1905). As fate would have it, Okisko was hunting with a silver arrow and a local Roanoc named Wanchese was armed with an arrow dipped in the aforementioned fountain; when they fired upon the white doe, they saw that they had, in fact, pierced the heart of Virginia Dare. At that moment, the magical

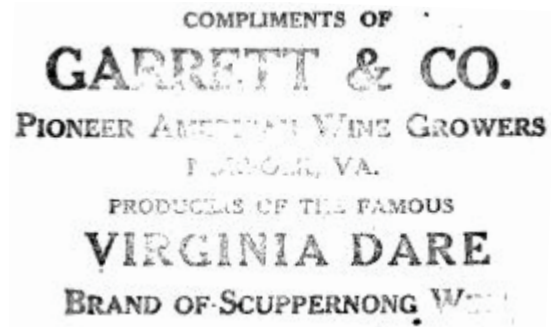


Figure 8.120. Stamp from inside a copy of *The White Doe*, a book passed around by Garrett & Co. From <<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=TYUAAAAYAAJ&pg=GBS.PP3>> Inside cover.

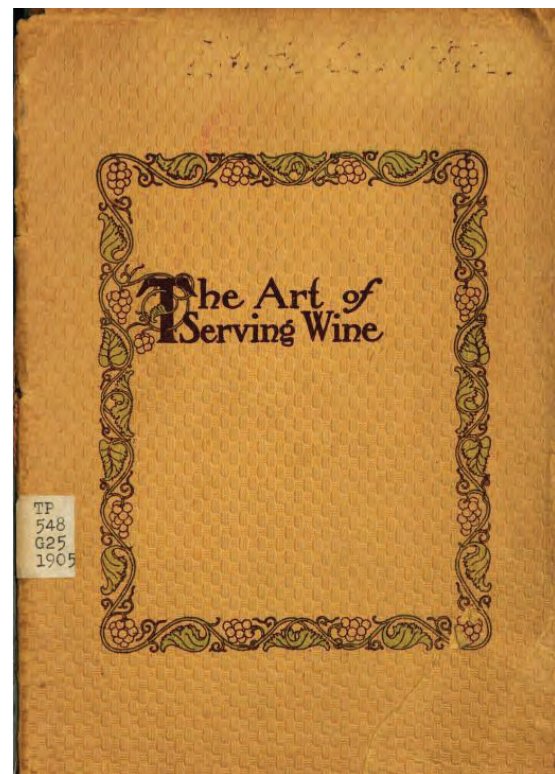


Figure 8.121. *The Art of Serving Wine*, a book published and written by Paul Garrett. From <<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=vihCAQAAMAAJ&pg=GBS.PP1>> Cover.

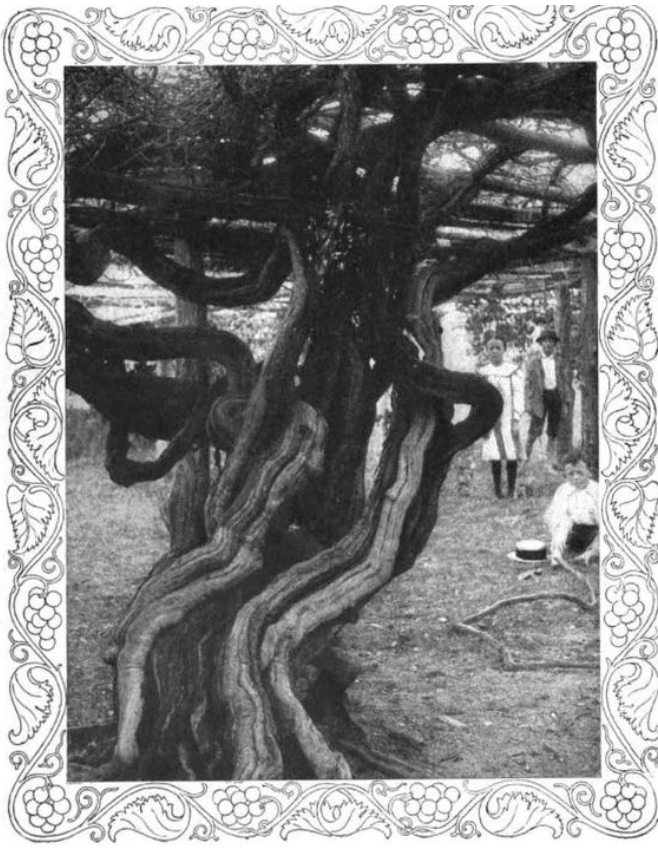


Figure 8.122. Picture of the Old Mother Scuppernong Vine, taken from *The Art of Serving Wine*. From <<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=viHCAQAAMAAJ&pg=GBS.PP1>> p. 18.

spring dried up, and a grape vine emerged from the very same spot in the ground. Okisko tended to the grapevine, and when he consumed the grapes on its vine, he felt that, "...her spirit was entering into his - that he was daily growing more like her, the being he loved and worshipped" (Garrett 1905). Many versions of this tale existed, but only Garrett's version mentioned Okisko tending to the grape vine.

Virginia voted to become a dry state in 1914, but it was not enacted until 1916 (Pinney 2012). Furthermore, the state allowed established wineries, such as Garrett's, extra time to relocate. Garrett moved his company to New York in 1917, but this shelter from Prohibition was short-lived as the Volstead Act was passed in 1919. However, it was not until January of 1920 that national Prohibition was enforced. Garrett, who worked arduously to stop Prohibition, was able to find a loophole in the Volstead Act. He talked to the two writers for the Volstead Act, Wayne Wheeler and E.C. Dinwiddie from the Anti-Saloon League, and learned from them that they wanted to ensure that farmers and grape growers were not hurt by their legislation (Pinney 2012). Garrett noticed that in section 29, title II of the Volstead Act: "The penalties provided in this chapter against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person manufacturing nonintoxicating cider and fruit juice exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to person having

permits to manufacture vinegar" (Pinney 2012). Garrett used the terms "fruit juice" and "nonintoxicating" to his advantage. He sold grape concentrate to many homeowners, which kept his company afloat. It is worth noting that he included a packet of yeast and a note with every barrel of grape concentrate that he sold, the note warned consumers not to use the yeast to turn the concentrate into wine because it was illegal (Klees 2010). Garrett cleverly upheld Prohibition and then sold the ingredients and instructions needed to undermine it. He also tried to get around Prohibition by dealcoholizing his wine (Hussobe 1920). Garrett's research department discovered that "if the wine was gently oscillated while submitted to the suction pressure exerted by a slight vacuum, the alcohol would rise to the surface and practically all of it could be drawn off - and that without otherwise affecting the wine in the least degree" (Hussobe 1920). The machinery needed for such an operation would be huge and delicate, but Garrett, who had no plans to shut down Virginia Dare Winery, had the machine built and set up in his Brooklyn plant, the main distributor in the East. With Virginia Dare becoming non-alcoholic, the question turned to what would Garrett do with the tons of alcohol that was extracted from wine. After learning that the extract business could be profitable, he launched the Virginia Dare Extract company, which is still in existence today.

In 1929, Garrett formed Fruit Industries Incorporated. It was a huge combine that included California vineyards, the Vineyardists' Association, and his own Garrett & Company wineries (Klees 2010). The primary goal of the combine was to save the American wine industry by purchasing the grape surplus that had resulted from Prohibition and use it to make grape concentrate that would be sold in cans. The combine strategically hired assistant attorney general Mabel Walker Willebrandt, the government official responsible for prosecuting violators of the Volstead Act, to ensure that it adhered to the rules of Prohibition (Klees 2010). With Mabel Walker working with the combine, two major accomplishments were achieved: 1) the Justice Department agreed that wine with 12% alcohol was not intoxicating, and 2) the Farm Board loaned the combine \$20 million (Klees 2010). Furthermore,

the surplus of grapes was turned into grape concentrate called “Vine-Glo” and came in the following nine varieties: Port, Virginia Dare, Muscatel, Angelica, Tokay, Sauterne, Riesling, Claret, and Burgundy. When publishing advertisements for the Vine-Glo grape concentrates, the combine emphasized that “wine made from Vine-Glo was legal according to Section 29 of the Volstead Act as long as it was not transported” (Klees 2010). Response to the advertisements were immediate and negative, leading the Justice Department to threaten to file litigation against Fruit Industries. Accordingly, the Vine-Glo product was removed from the market in 1931.

With his new venture into extracts and his wine now following Prohibition standards, Garrett was able to save his company from certain demise until

Prohibition was repealed. Once the Volstead Act was repealed in 1933, Garrett’s Virginia Dare bounced back as the premier wine of America. The following year *Fortune* magazine would give Garrett the nickname “the Dean of American Winemen.” In 1935, the *New York Times* magazine referred to him as “Dean of American Wine Growers.” These nicknames were given to him because of his 50+ years of experience in the wine industry. Around this time, Garrett wrote an iconic Virginia Dare jingle, which first aired in 1934. Virginia Dare Wine would continue to be the favorite wine of America, even after Paul Garrett’s death in 1940. The company declined in the 1950s and was sold to the Constellation brands in 1965. Virginia Dare recently returned to mainstream markets, this time under The Family Coppola Winery brand.



Figure 8.123. Paul Garrett, age 58, in 1921. From <<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=y1U2AQAAAMAJ&printsec=frontcover&pg=GBS.RA2-PA37>> Vol II. P. 37.

Sewing Machine Sperm Oil Bottle

Student excavators working in the midden area just west of the patio uncovered a glass fragment from a sewing machine sperm oil bottle. The sherd, found in layer NH48A, included the embossed letters: “SP” and “SEWING” (Figure 8.124). The flat sherd was from the recessed side panel of the vessel. Contemporary vessels reveal that the complete lettering would have read: “SPERM/SEWING MACHINE/OIL” (Figure 8.125).

Sperm oil had a variety of uses, usually when combined with other ingredients, including lubrication of internal combustion engines (Lockhart 1921), a non-corrosive lubricant for guns (Fessenden 1909), a lubricant for chains (Cook 1899), or in the treatment of leather (Macdonald 1912). Due to its ability to withstand extreme hot or cold temperatures, and that it burnt clear, bright, and without odor, the most common uses for sperm oil were as candles and as a lubricant for fine machinery such as sewing machines, watches, and clocks (Whales and Hunting 2011; Sewing Machine Sperm Oil). The bottle that was found at the Harrison site was one of many generic bottles that glass



Figure 8.124. Close-up photograph of sperm sewing machine oil from Harrison site.



Figure 8.125. "VINTAGE SPERM SEWING MACHINE OIL BOTTLE." Worthpoint, www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/vintage-sperm-sewing-machine-oil-bottle.



Figure 8.126. "Sewing Machine Sperm Oil." National Museum of American History, americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_1326116.

works created during the late 1800s to early 1900s. These bottles were produced in similar shapes and sizes with the embossed Sperm Sewing Machine Oil in place. They were then being sold to individual companies, whom affixed their own label to the front. Some examples are Donnell Mfg. Co. from St. Louis (Figure 8.126), C.B. Barker & Co. Limited from New York (Figure 8.127), and William F. Nye from Massachusetts (Figure 8.128). Without a front label to identify the exact maker and the rest of the bottle to determine exact size, it is difficult to establish the specific brand of oil.

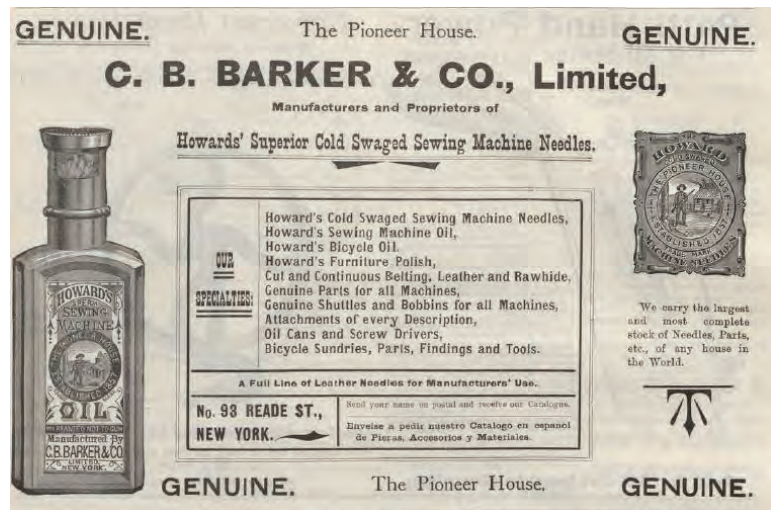


Figure 8.127. "Advertisement for Sperm Sewing Machine Oil." *Sewing Machine Times*, vol. 12, no. 266, 25 Apr. 1902, p. 14.



Figure 8.128. "Advertisement for Sperm Sewing Machine Oil." *Sewing Machine Times*, vol. 12, no. 266, 25 Apr. 1902, p. 3.

Sperm whale hunting was a large industry in the 19th and 20th centuries. New Bedford Whaling Museum (2011) describes the capture and processing of whales in great detail. Whalers would spend months at a time following the migration paths of the whales in order to capture their prey. Once spotted, crew members could take hours

to finally secure the whale, if they managed to catch up to it all. Once caught, the processing of the whale was a massive, and messy, undertaking. Depending on the size of the whale, it could take hours to days to process the carcass while also dealing with predators in the water. The blubber would be stripped off the whale in sections called blanket pieces (blanket-sized) to be taken back to the ship. Once there, they would be sectioned into horse pieces (horse-sized) and further divided into bible leaves, which were approximately the size of a book. The bible leaves were taken ashore, boiled to extract the oil (called trying out), and stored in casks in the hold until a port was reached. In port, the oil would be strained and bleached, then sold by the barrel (31.5 gallons). The upper part of the head, called the case, contained the precious spermaceti oil. This oil was scooped out by the bucketful where it crystallized into a white, waxy substance after prolonged contact with the air. Tried out separately was the lower half of the head, the junk. This area was not of as high a quality of oil as spermaceti but was better than the oil extracted from the blubber. The jaw and teeth were also preserved from the head for the crew to create scrimshaw. Due to an increase in technology after 1850, in both vessels and weapons, whale populations were severely diminished with several species on the brink of extinction. International treaties, commissions, and the creation of whale sanctuaries in the years since have decreased the amount of whaling around the world. In addition, in 1986 a international whaling ban was enacted, except for scientific purposes.

Faunal Remains

Of the over 900 artifacts found during the 2019 summer field season, 411 were faunal bone fragments. Fifteen of these were able to be identified to the species/element/side level. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) for this field season was calculated to be four individuals: two *Ovis aries* (sheep), one *Bos taurus* (cow), and one *Sus scrofa* (pig) (Figure 8.129). This number, when incorporated into the total MNI for the site, raised the minimum number of individuals to 50. The most numerous species found at the site (aside from rodents) was *O. aries* at 24 individuals, followed by *B. taurus* with 7 individuals (Figure 8.130). None of the identifiable bone specimens were burned, though a small number contained butcher marks. Chop marks were the most common, and evidence of sawing was also present.

Element	<i>Ovis aries</i>	<i>Bos taurus</i>	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Notes
Humerus	1 - 1L (1P)			
Metacarpal	1			
Femur	1 - 1R (D)		1 - 1R (1D)	
Patella				
Tibia	1 – 1R 1(P), 1L (1P)	1 - 1R (1D)		
Maxilla	1 - 1R			
Mandible	1 - 1R		1 - 1L	
Scapula	2 - 2L			
Pelvis	1 - 1L (1A)	1 - 1R (1A)		
Total	2 – Scapula	1 – Tibia, Pelvis	1 – Mandible, Femur	Total MNI: 4

Figure 8.129. MNI for Summer 2019 Field Season.

Butcher Marks

Certain bone fragments from the site had visible marks that were important clues as to cultural butchering practices employed during Nathan Harrison's time on Palomar Mountain. Butchering in the U.S. during the late 1800s and early 1900s America was commonly divided into three steps: primary, secondary, and tertiary (Landon 1996). Each of these steps could be identified by the specific cuts made on different bones. Primary butchering was classified as the initial slaughter, carcass dressing, and evisceration (Landon 1996). One standard way of

Element	<i>Ovis aries</i>	<i>Bos taurus</i>	<i>O. hemionus</i>	<i>Sus</i>	<i>Squirrel</i>	<i>Lynx</i>	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Notes
Humerus	13 - 12R (11D, 5P), 13L (13D, 4P)	5 - 5R, 4L	1 - 1R	2 - 2R	3 - 3R, 3L	0	0	
Ulna	11 - 11R (11P, 1D, 1W), 9L (8P, 1C)	2 - 2L	2 - 1R, 2L	2 - 2L, 1R	1 - 1R	1 - 1L	0	
Radius	10 - 6R (1D, 6P), 10L (6D, 8P, 2C)	2 - 2R, 2L	5 - 5L	3 - 3L	2 - 2R (2p)	0	0	
Metacarpal	2 - 2R, 2L, 1U	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Femur	12 - 11R (11D, 4P), 12L (10D, 2P, 1C)	2 - 2R, 1L	1	1 - 1R (1D)	6 - 6R	0	2 - 2R, 1L	
Patella	2 - 2R, 1L	1 - 1R	0	1 - 1L	0	0	0	
Tibia	12 - 12R (12D, 5P), 10L (10D, 4P, 1W)	4 - 4R, 2L	3 - 3L	0	2 - 2R (1D, 1W) 2L (2L)	1 - 1L	0	
Fibula	5 - 5R	0	1 - 1R	0	0	0	0	
Lateral Malleolus	7 - 1R, 7L	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Metatarsal	4 - 4R, 2L	2 - 1R, 2L	0	2 - 2R, 1L	0	0	0	
Calcaneus	6 - 6R, 5L	0	1 - 1R	1 - 1L	0	0	0	
Astragalus	6 - 4R, 6L	0	1 - 1R	1 - 1R	0	0	0	
Sesemoid	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Radial Carpal	2 - 2R	0	0	1 - 1R	0	0	0	
Ulnar Carpal	2 - 2R, 2L	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Intermediate Carpal	1 - 1R, 1L	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2nd + 3rd Carpal	1 - 2R, 1L	1 - 1R	0	0	0	0	0	
4th Carpal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3rd + Central Tarsal	0	0	0	1 - 1L	0	0	0	
4th Tarsal	0	1 - 1L	0	0	0	0	0	
3rd Metatarsal	0	0	0	1 - 1R	0	0	0	
1st Phalange	5 - 5R, 2L	3 - 3R, 2L	0	2 - 2R, 1L	0	0	0	
2nd Phalange	3 - 3R, 1L	1 - 1R, 1L	0	1 - 1L	0	0	0	
3rd Phalange	2 - 1R, 2L	1 - 1R, 1L	0	1 - 1L	0	0	0	
Maxilla	11 - 9R, 11L	0	0	3 - 3R, 2L	0	0	0	
Frontal	4 - 4L, 1R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Parietal	0	0	0	1 - 1R, 1L	0	0	0	
Temporal	1 - 1R, 1L	0	0	1 - 1R, 1L	0	0	0	

Element	<i>Ovis aries</i>	<i>Bos taurus</i>	<i>O. hemionus</i>	<i>Sus</i>	<i>Squirrel</i>	<i>Lynx</i>	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Notes
Occipital	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zygomatic	7 - 7R, 6L	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mandible	18- 18R (18B, 3C), 12L (12 B, 6C), 4 Ro	2 - 1R, 2L	0	5 - 4R, 5L	0	1 - 1R, 1L	0	
Stylohyoid	4 - 1R, 4L	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Scapula	7 - 9R (9G, 3B), 8L (4S, 8G)	3 - 3R, 1L	2 - 1R, 1L	1 - 1R, 1L	0	0	0	
Rib	12 - 12R, 11L	7 - 7R, 7L	0	0	0	0	0	Based on Rib Heads
Atlas	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Axis	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	
Cervicle	24 / 7 = 3	4 / 7 = 1	0	0	0	0	0	
Thoracic	53/12 = 4 - 53 SP, 18 B	9 / 12 = 1	0	0	0	0	0	
Lumbar	23 / 6 = 4	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Sacrum	2 - 2P, 2D	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Pelvis	24 - 24R (24A, 17II), 20L (20A, 5II, 2P)	1 - 1R (1A)	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	24 - Pelvis	7 - Rib	5 - Radius	5 - Mandible	6 - Femur	1 - Multiple	2 - Femur	Total MNI: 50 Individuals

Figure 8.130. Total MNI for Nathan Harrison Site.

slaughtering an animal was to cut the neck and let it bleed out. During this sequence, the knife would often scrape against the stylohyoid bone (Figure 8.131 and Figure 8.132). This cut was characteristic of primary Euro-American butchering practices. However, the groove on the stylohyoid could also be natural, especially when it occurred horizontally, like in Figure 8.132. Possible causes for this were linguofacialis, and laryngea cranialis (Nickel et al. 1981). On the contrary, the mark in Figure 8.131 was vertical, leading to the conclusion it was made from a cut during the slaughtering process.



Figure 8.131. 40x magnification lateral portion of left sheep's stylohyoid bone (NH 5891).



Figure 8.132. 40x magnification lateral portion of right sheep's stylohyoid bone (NH 5605).

The secondary step for butchering lamb entailed dividing the carcass into four primal units: front, leg, loin, and flank (The BC Cook Articulation Committee). The front and loin were separated through the thoracic vertebrae, most commonly executed during this time period with the use of a cleaver (Figure 8.133 and Figure 8.134). The smooth plane on the cancellous bone was trademark of a cleaver or large blade usage (Seetah).

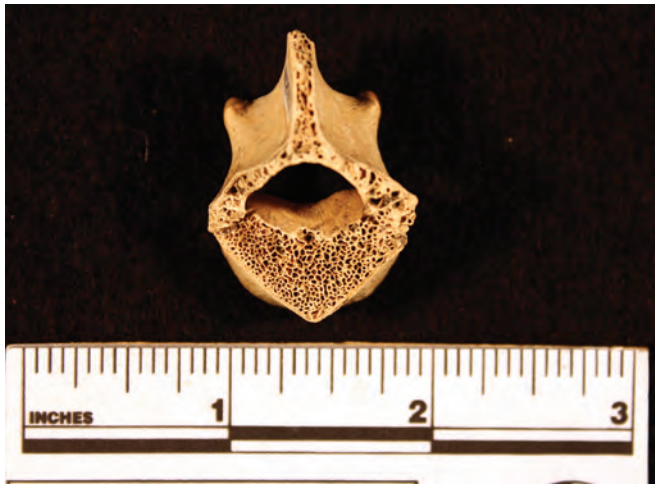


Figure 8.133. Ventral view of sheep's thoracic vertebra (NH 5966).



Figure 8.134. Lateral right view of sheep's thoracic vertebra (NH 5966).

Butchering a lamb during the tertiary phase included the breakdown into individual cuts and final consumption of an animal. This was seen in multiple manners in the Harrison assemblage, including a chop at the pelvis made by a cleaver (Figure 8.135 and Figure 8.136) and the sawing off of a femur to section off the rump and leg for cooking (Figure 8.137). Whereas the American style of butchery was evinced in the femur cut in Figure 8.137, French-style butchery involved the trimming of meat off the shank bone and then a cut just above the hock (Helser 1921; The Morton Salt CO). The hock, when referring to sheep, was the joint where the tibia, tarsal, and metatarsal bones connected (United Horned Hair Sheep Association, Inc. 2009). Furthermore, American butchery typically cut the hind shank off at the stifle joint, or the first joint above the hock, as seen in Figure 8.137. The shank referred to a cut of meat taken from either leg, front or hind, below the tarsal bones and above the sesamoid bones (Rubin 2006).



Figure 8.135. 40x magnification lateral view of right sheep's pelvis/ Ox Coxa (NH 5252-53).



Figure 8.136. Lateral view of right sheep's pelvis/ Ox Coxa (NH 5252-53).

While most of the identified butchering practices at the Harrison site seemed to conform to standard American butchery, researchers identified possible evidence of Mexican influences in the assemblage as well. For example, one cow mandible had evidence of multiple blows from a cleaver and a final break off (Figure 8.138). There were also additional cuts to the condyle, likely from disarticulation of the skull. This disarticulation and the greater range of cuts was especially common in the preparation of Spanish and Mexican stews (Newmen 2010). Overall, cleaver cuts were characteristic of Spanish and Mexican butchering, as was the fracturing of limb bones for marrow. There were other diagnostic cut marks from the site's faunal assemblage as well (Figure 8.139).



Figure 8.137. Posterior view of right sheep's femur (NH 2655).



Figure 8.138. Lateral view of right cow's mandible (NH 6169-70).

Many of the cuts of meat were diagnostic enough to scale economically. For example, a pig humerus (NH 4876) at the site was found cut into a one-inch chunk, most likely for shoulder pork chop. Both of the kerf walls showed that the sawing originated on the same plane, suggesting that one cut was made after the other. During the late 19th and early 20th century, this chunk of meat from a pig's shoulder, known as a picnic shoulder, would have cost \$1.49 per pound (Figure 8.140). Established economic scaling showed that cheaper cuts of meat such as head/neck had a lower index, while more expensive cuts like the loin had a higher index. The shoulder pork chop had an economic index of 3.04, placing it statistically above the normal range of cost for meat during Harrison's time but near the average for the site's meat index (3.23).

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Catalog #	Species	Unit #	Bone	Side	Protion	Quantity	Cut Type	Measurements	Notes
NH 2742	Cow	34F	Humerus	L	Proximal	1	Cleaver	2.34 in Long x 2.23 in Wide x 1.59 in Deep	Cleaver Cut 1 - 1.71 in Long x 2.04 in Wide. Cleaver Cut 2 - 1.63 Long x 1.03 in Wide
NH 2742	Cow	34F	Humerus	L	Proximal	1	Knife Cut	2.34 in Long x 2.23 in Wide x 1.59 in Deep	1 Knife Cut on anterior proximal surface aprox. 0.80 in Long x 0.11 in Wide
NH 2743	Cow	48A	Humerus	R	Distal	1	Saw Blade	2.59 in Long x 2.41 in Wide x 1.91 in Deep	Kerf Wall 1 on the Proximal end measuring 1.57 in Long x 1.69 in Wide with a break away spur. Kerf Wall 2 on the distal surface measuring 2.41 Long x 1.91 in Wide with no break away spur.
NH 6169-70	Cow	92C	Mandible	R	<60% Whole	1	Cleaver	9.62 in Long x 5.62 in Wide x 1.04 in Deep	1st / 2nd Cleaver chop on the lateral surface measuring 0.30 in Long x 6.26x10E^-2 in Wide. Separation resulting from a Chop measuring 2.57 in Long x 0.45 in Deep. Width unknown.
NH 6169-70	Cow	92C	Mandible	R	<60% Whole	1	Cleaver	9.62 in Long x 5.62 in Wide x 1.04 in Deep	1 cleaver cut transection the lateral condyle measuring 1.66 in Long x 0.43 in Wide
NH 6169-70	Cow	92C	Mandible	R	<60% Whole	1	Misc.	9.62 in Long x 5.62 in Wide x 1.04 in Deep	12 knife cuts across the whole mandible, 3 cleaver cuts on the lateral surface just below the condyle.
NH 2734	Pig	31B	Femur	R	Distal	1	Saw Blade	3.80 in Long x 1.67 in Wide x 1.67 in Deep.	Kerf Wall 0.95 in Wide x 1.32 in Deep. Aproxamity 23 Striations, 11-12 of which were results from pulling strokes, the rest from pushing strokes.
NH 4958	Pig	31B	Femur	R		1	Saw Blade	3.53 in Long x 0.93 in Wide x 1.21 in Deep.	Catalog Side Kerf Wall 0.96 in Wide x 1.31 in Deep
NH 4958	Pig	31B	Femur	R		1	Saw Blade	3.53 in Long x 0.93 in Wide x 1.21 in Deep.	Other Side Kerf Wall 1.57 in Deep x 0.90 in Wide
NH 4876	Pig	2F	Humerus			1	Saw Blade	0.53 in Long x 1.21 in Wide x 0.91 in Deep	Kerf Wall 1 - 1.05 in Wide x 0.79 in Deep. Kerf Wall 2 - 1.07 in Wide x 0.77 in Deep. Both cuts originate on the same plane, possibly indicating made one after another.
NH 4653	Pig	88C	Radius	L		1	Saw Blade	1.24 in Long x 0.91 in Wide x 1.34 in Deep.	Kerf Wall 0.83 in Wide x 1.10 in Deep (No Break away spur)
NH 8061	Pig	47A	Tibia			1	Saw Blade	0.90 in Long x 1.11 in Wide x 1.07 in Deep	Kurf Wall 1 - 1.03 in Wide x 0.95 in Deep. Kerf Wall 2 - 1.11 in Wide x 1.07 in Deep
NH 2655	Sheep	7A	Femur	R	<85% Whole	1	Cleaver	6.00 in Long x 1.64 in Wide x 0.96 in Deep	Initial Strike on the distal posterior surface 0.59 in Long x 5.20x10E^-2 Wide. Cleaved Surface aprox. 0.27 in distal from the initial strick measuring 1.18 in Wide x 0.94 in Deep
NH 2655	Sheep	7A	Femur	R	<85% Whole	1	Knife Cut	0.11 in Long x 5.91x10E^-3 in Wide	1 knife cut on the proximal medial surfcae just below the femoral head.
NH 5209	Sheep	29A	Femur	L	Distal	1	Knife Cuts	Ranging from 8.58x10E^-2 in to 0.33 in Long	Aproxamity 19 cuts on the distal medial surface.
NH 5209	Sheep	29A	Femur	L	Distal	1	Saw Blade	2.80 in Long x 1.05 in Wide x 0.99 in Deep.	Kerf Wall 0.98 in Wide x 0.63 in Deep

Catalog #	Species	Unit #	Bone	Side	Protion	Quantity	Cut Type	Measurements	Notes
NH 2736	Sheep	32B	Humerus	L	Distal	1	Saw Blade	1.32 in Long x 1.28 in Wide x 1.18 in Deep.	Kerf Wall 0.77 in Wide x 0.86 in Deep. Approximately 19 striations, 7 of which are results from pushing strokes, while 12 were pulling strokes.
NH 2738	Sheep	15B	Humerus	R	Distal	1	Saw Blade	1.67 in Long x 1.31 in Wide x 1.11 in Deep.	Kerf Wall 1.00 in Wide x 1.19 in Deep
NH 5128	Sheep	42E	Humerus	R	Distal	1	Saw Blade	2.38 in Long x 1.02 in Wide x 0.85 in Deep.	Kerf Wall 0.85 in Wide x 0.81 in Deep
NH 5251	Sheep	47A	Pelvis	R	<50% Whole	1	Cleaver	4.72 in Long x 3.18 in Wide x 1.51 in Deep	Cleaver Cut on the posterior surface just below the acetabulum measuring 0.81 in Long x 0.39 in Wide. Some cracking resulting from the cut on the anterior surface just below the acetabulum.
NH 5252-53	Sheep	7A, Surface Find	Pelvis	R	Whole	2	Saw Blade	7.5 in Long x 2.55 in Wide x 1.64 in Deep.	Kerf Wall 0.56 in Wide x 0.17 in Deep. NH 5252 & NH 5253 cross mend.
NH 5891	Sheep		Stylohyoid			1	Cut	0.81 in Long x 0.59 in Wide x 0.13 in Deep.	Cut Mark 0.17 in Long x 1.25x10^-2 in Wide
NH 5966	Sheep	29A	Thoracic Vertebra		Proximal	1	Cleaver	1.57 in Long x 1.01 in Wide x 1.02 in Deep	Cut surface 1.41 in Long x 1.05 in Wide.
NH 5202	Sheep	35C	Tibia	L		1	Cleaver	2.17 in Long x 0.68 in Wide x 0.44 in Deep.	Cut Mark 0.70 in Wide x 0.70 in Deep
NH 2086	Sheep	34B	Tibia	L	Proximal	1	Saw Blade	3.62 in Long x 1.73 in Wide x 1.7 in Deep.	Kerf Wall 0.72 in Deep x 0.79 in Wide
NH 3935	Unknown	15A	Rib			1	Cleaver	3.38 in Long x 0.65 in Wide x 0.26 in Deep.	Cut Mark 0.26 in long x 0.19 in Wide x 0.20 in Deep

Figure 8.139. Table of all bones from site with saw, cut, and knife marks analyzed for this report.

Meat Index					
Butchering Unit	n	Average Price Per Pound	Economic Index (E. I.)	Total E. I.	Total Price
Beef					
Hindshank	2	\$0.59	1.00	2.00	\$1.18
Feet	11	\$0.69	1.17	12.87	\$7.59
Neck	1	\$0.88	1.49	1.49	\$0.88
Plate	0	\$1.51	2.56	0.00	\$0.00
Frontshank	7	\$1.57	2.66	18.62	\$10.99
Chuck	1	\$1.81	3.07	3.07	\$1.81
Tail	1	\$1.82	3.08	3.08	\$1.82
Rump	0	\$2.32	3.93	0.00	\$0.00
Round	4	\$2.67	4.53	18.12	\$10.68
Ribs	11	\$3.33	5.64	62.04	\$36.63
Full Loin	3	\$3.69	6.25	18.75	\$11.07
Mutton					
Neck	20	\$0.69	1.00	20.00	\$13.80
Breast	11	\$1.28	1.86	20.46	\$14.08
Leg	44	\$2.17	3.14	138.16	\$95.48
Chuck	6	\$2.28	3.30	19.80	\$13.68
Rack	4	\$4.14	6.04	24.16	\$16.56
Loin	15	\$4.99	7.23	108.45	\$74.85
Pork					
Head/Neck	4	\$0.49	1.00	4.00	\$1.96
Feet	5	\$0.71	1.45	7.25	\$3.55
Picnic Shoulder	2	\$1.49	3.04	6.08	\$2.98
Boston Butt	2	\$1.54	3.14	6.28	\$3.08
Ribs	0	\$1.55	3.16	0.00	\$0.00
Ham/Leg	3	\$2.14	4.37	13.11	\$6.42
Loin	0	\$2.20	4.49	0.00	\$0.00
Total	157	-	-	507.79	\$329.09
Average	-	-	-	3.23	\$2.10

Figure 8.140. Table showing price of meat and economic index for site's faunal assemblage during Harrison's time.

There were other nuanced butcher marks as well. When analyzing the proximal end of a sheep humerus (NH 2736), researchers found approximately 19 striations (Figure 8.141). Seven were from pushing strokes, and 12 were from pulling strokes. This discrepancy came from push strokes having more power when cutting and taking more bone, while pull strokes had more accuracy than power. Likewise a sawed pig femur (NH 2734), had 23 striations on its kerf wall; 12 were from pulling strokes, and 11 were push strokes.

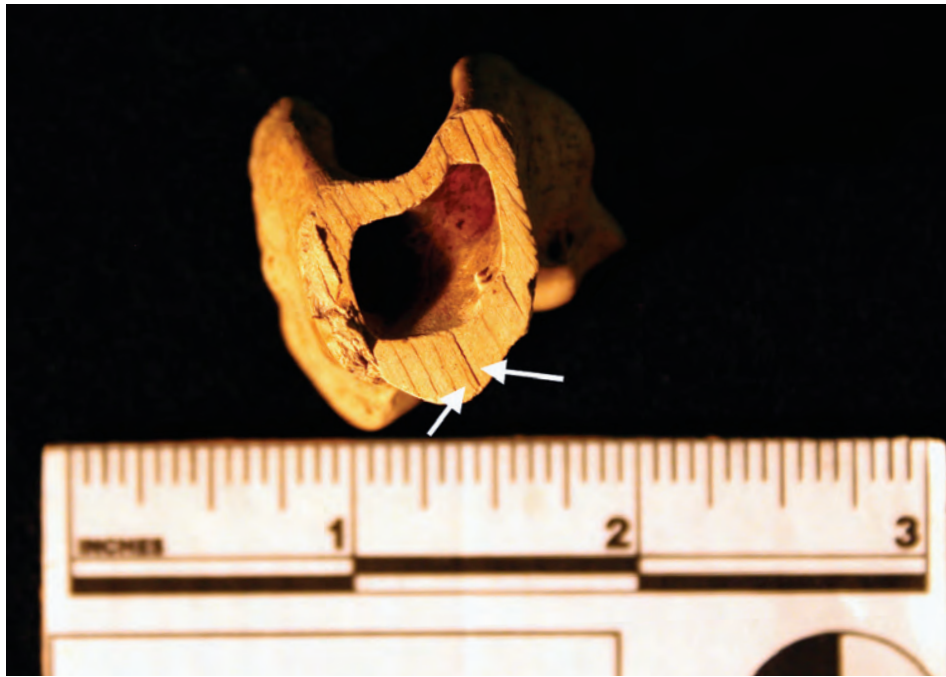


Figure 8.141. Anterior portion of a sheep's left distal humerus (NH 2736).

Ceramics

Update on Total Ceramic Assemblage

Even though historical archaeology sites are often littered with ceramics and technical reports usually teem with pottery analyses, the Harrison site contained surprisingly few ceramic vessels. In fact, pottery sherds make up far less than 1% of the assemblage. Overall, student excavators have recovered fragments of 14 different vessels (Figure 8.142).

Thomas Hughes Ironstone Maker's Mark (NH93D)

One of the ceramic finds from the Summer 2019 field season was an ironstone sherd from layer 93D that included part of maker's mark with the letters "Thos HUGH" and "ET MO" (Figure 8.143). This mark belonged to English potter Thomas Hughes. Furthermore, the sherd cross-mended with other pieces of an ironstone bowl (Figure 8.144).

Ironstone was a durable stoneware pottery developed in Staffordshire, England that was meant to be mass produced. Most of England's ironstone pottery came from Stoke-on-Trent in Staffordshire England, which boasted massive clay and coal deposits that were ideal for ceramic production (thepotteries.org, "Clay"). A majority of these deposits were in Cobridge, located between Burslem and Hanley (thepotteries.org, "Clay"). William Turner first patented ironstone pottery at Lane End Potteries in 1800; the patent was later sold to Josiah Spode. In 1813 Charles James Mason was granted a specific patent for ironstone china (Tharp n.d.). This product was designed to rival Chinese porcelain, the most popular ceramic type of the times. Ironstone was far cheaper and more durable than Chinese porcelain, leading to its success as a global export.

Thomas Hughes began producing ironstone soon after it became popular in the first decades of the 19th century. He established the Waterloo Road Works in 1820 at the site of a pottery with a long history on Bournes Bank (Birks 2003). Hughes' company was passed down to his son, Stephen Hughes, who worked with his father even after changing the company name to Stephen Hughes. In 1856, the name was switched back to Thomas Hughes, this time taking the moniker of Stephen's son, Thomas (Birks 2003). This Thomas Hughes modernized the company, moving it in 1881 to the Top Bridge Works factory in Longport, Staffordshire, England (Jewitt 1883: 471). The business was so prosperous that it was able to start exporting the ceramic to "all foreign ports and the

	Type	Form	Date Range	Maker's Mark
1	Ironstone	Pitcher	1850-1865	Williams Adams Tunstall, England Royal Arms Mark
2	Ironstone	Bowl	1895-1910	Thomas Hughes & Son Staffordshire, England Royal Arms Mark
3	Hotelware	Mug	1850-1940	
4	Hotelware	Mug	1850-1940	
5	Hotelware	Mug	1850-1940	
6	Hotelware	Saucer	1850-1940	
7	Hotelware	Saucer	1850-1940	
8	Transferware Flow Blue	Plate	1910	Lonsdale by Ridgeway
9	Transferware	Teacup	?1812-early 1900s Popular between these times	
10	Yellow ware	Bowl	1850-early 1900s	
11	Whiteware	Creamer	1875-1904	Homer Laughlin China Co. East Liverpool, Ohio Eagle over Lion
12	Whiteware	Cup		
13	Whiteware	Cup		
14	Whiteware	Cup		

Figure 8.142. Updated table of site ceramics.

English coast” by the late 1800s (Everett 1878: 336). In 1895, the company name was changed to Thomas Hughes and Son (Birks 2003).

The ceramics found at the Harrison site likely date from 1895 to 1910 because they include the “Thomas Hughes and Son” mark that started in 1895, but not the “Ltd” addendum that was used after 1910. This particular style had a unicorn and a lion flanking a royal seal in the center. Geoffrey A. Godden’s *Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks* dated this mark to 1895 (Godden 1991:339).

Mixed Materials

Buttons

The 2019 field season yielded 8 buttons bringing the NH site total to 223 (Figure 8.145 and Figure 8.146)

Tobacco-Related Items

Tobacco Pouches

Student excavators have uncovered four unique tobacco/change purse frames, including two complete frames and two partial frames (Figure 8.147). The first complete frame, broken into three pieces, was found over a span of three years, all within layer NH14A (Figure 8.148). The rounded edge frame measured 3.25” x 2.0” and closed with a ball or “kissing lock closure,” so named due to the two balls “kissing” when they snapped closed (Song



Figure 8.143. The ironstone fragment moments after it was discovered.



Figure 8.144. Photograph of the cross-mended pieces off the Thomas Hughes and Son maker's mark.



Figure 8.145. Photograph of buttons uncovered during 2019.

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Material	Type	Count	Notes
Metal			
<i>Jean/Work Wear</i>			
	with fastener still attached	63	4 embossed "CONE'S BOSS ***"; 2 embossed "LEVI STRAUSS & CO S.F. CAL"
	without fastener still attached	16	2 embossed "CAN'T BUST 'EM *"
	unknown if fastener is still attached	8	
	only the fastener remains	13	
	Total:	87	
<i>Non-Jean/Work Wear</i>			
	4-hole	11	1 embossed "*U.S.A.*" used on WWI Krieger, Frankel Co., Inc. US Marine Corps/Army pants
	2-hole	8	
	unknown number of holes	1	
	Spring-Stud	3	1 embossed "PAT. JUNE 11 18 1880"; 2 embossed "MADE IN FRANCE PAT 11/6 89"
	Straight Bar	3	
	Snap	2	1 embossed "WRISTFIT."; 1 embossed "PRINGLES PAT. JULY 4 1882"
	undetermined (Shank or Snap)	7	
	Total:	35	
Porcelain			
	4-hole	27	21 dish-shape; 2 inkwell; 2 tire type; 1 tire type variant; 1 pie crust
	2-hole	1	1 tire type
	Total:	28	
Shell			
	4-hole	22	
	2-hole	23	4 fish eye
	unknown number of holes	11	
	Total:	56	
Composition			
	Whistle	5	
	4-hole	1	
	unknown number of holes	4	
	Total:	10	
Wood			
	4-hole	4	
	2-hole	1	
	Total:	5	
Bone			
	4-hole	2	1 with a lethe present
	Total:	2	
	Overall Total:	223	*Jean/Work Wear fasteners not included in total count

Figure 8.146. Table of Harrison site button inventory by type.



Figure 8.147. The four pouch frame and fasteners from the Harrison site.



Figure 8.148. The pouch frame and fastener from NH14A.

2014). The pieces were of an alloy metal with slight rusting along the edges that met the material. Remnants of this material, most likely leather, were still present within the frame. The second complete frame was found in the summer of 2019 as a surface find (Figure 8.149). This frame had a hinge clasp that opened up with a pin holding it in place. This frame was made of an alloy metal with only a spot of rust where the pin was located. The rounded frame measured at 2.75" x 1.5" and did not have any other material present. The third and fourth frames each consisted of one partial frame fragment. The third was a square frame made up of a green alloy metal, either copper or brass, and also had a ball, or kissing lock, closure on it (Figure 8.150). Found in layer NH96A in 2017, it measured 2.6" x 1.25" and did not have any other material present. The final fragment measured 0.90" x 1.0" and was also made of an alloy material with a spot of rust where a clasp would have been attached (Figure 8.151). This fragment was found in layer NH48A in 2008 and did not have any extra material. Various catalogs from Harrison's time on the mountain listed these types of frames as being fasteners for tobacco pouches or coin purses or tobacco pouches. They would have typically been made out of leather, like kid or calf, and lined with chamois. The most common frame material was either nickel or nickel plated metal.



Figure 8.149. The surface find pouch frame and fastener.



Figure 8.150. The pouch frame and fastener from NH96A.



Figure 8.151. The pouch frame and fastener from NH48A.

Meerschaum Pipe

Made from sepoilite, a member of the soapstone family, the “noble” meerschaum pipe is a popular variety of smoking pipe first created in the early 18th century (Writer 2012; Rapaport 1979; *The Story of the Meerschaum Pipe*). While extensively researched during the 2017 field season, interest in Meerschaum Pipes was revived when a listing for one was uncovered in *The Very Best English Goods*, a reprint of the 1907 edition of the original catalog of *Edwardian Fashions, Furnishings, and Notions* (Adburgham 1969) (Figure 8.152). In this listing, the Claw and Egg pipe bowl was listed with an amber mouthpiece – it appears that Meerschaum and amber are commonly paired together for aesthetics (Fryer & Brown 2015).

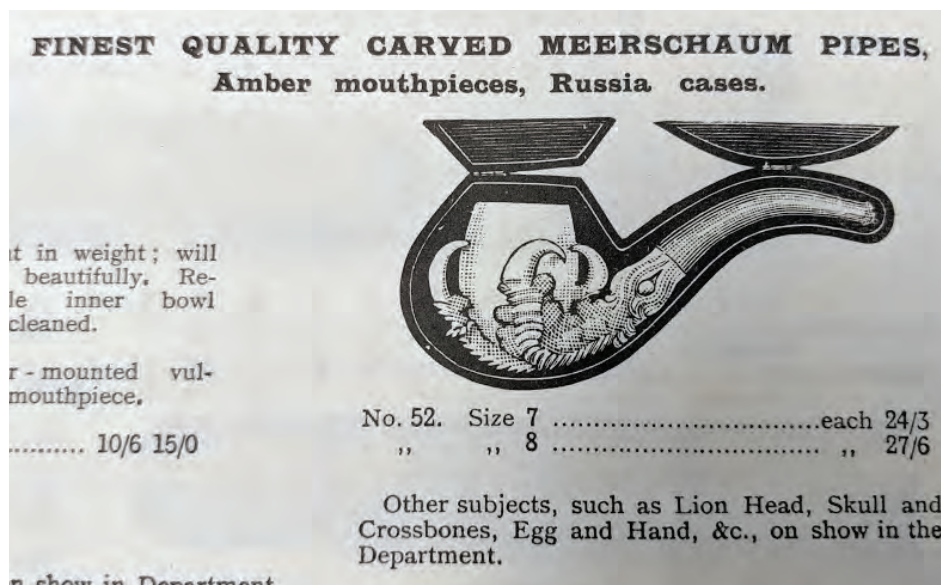


Figure 8.152. Meerschaum Pipe from *The Very Best English Goods* (Adburgham 1969: 73).

Interestingly, excavators have yet to recover an amber pipestem from the Harrison Homestead. A pipestem recovered from NH18D appeared to be made out of a material similar to deteriorating amber (Figure 8.153). Deterioration of amber presents itself as a thick crust that tends to flake off the object, obscuring any carving (Maish, et al., n.d.). The pipe stem from NH18D did have a flaky texture, though material was identified to be bone after a visit to "Racine & Laramie Tobacconist" in Old Town San Diego (Figure 8.154).



Figure 8.153. Bone pipe stem from NH18D.



Figure 8.154. Bone pipe stems from Racine & Laramie Tobacconist, in Old Town San Diego.

Flora

Pear Tree Update

Since 2017, David Lewis spearheaded a host of productive efforts with the historical pear tree at the southwest corner of the site. This tree was likely over a century old and survived severe burning in the 2008 Poomacha fire. As mentioned previously, Lewis selected sample fruit specimens from the tree and took cuts from the Harrison pear tree and grafted them at his orchard.

By the middle of the 2019 summer, it became clear that the Harrison pear tree was suffering from blight (Figure 8.155). Many of its branches had dying and discolored leaves, and the disease seemed to be spreading. In an effort to combat the blight, neighbor extraordinaire John Smiley cut the afflicted branches and removed from them from the area. The tree seemed to respond well (Figure 8.156).



Figure 8.155. The pear tree suffering from blight.



Figure 8.156. The pear tree with the blight removed.

8.7 A Final Note...

On June 14th, 2019, the Nathan “Nate” Harrison Historical Archaeology Project hosted an archaeological open house at the site and entertained numerous visitors with a behind-the-scenes tour of the material and stratigraphic finds of the 2019 field season. Dozens of people attended the public history event, including SDSU students, faculty, staff, administrators, and interested community members as well (Figure 8.157). During the summer and fall of 2019, Dr. Mallios and his crew engaged in many other public outreach programs celebrating insights of the project.



Figure 8.157. Dr. Mallios began the public program by celebrating the hard work of his student crew.

The latter half of 2019 continues to be an exceptionally busy time for the project as Dr. Mallios' *Born a Slave, Died a Pioneer: Nathan Harrison and the Historical Archaeology of Legend* will be released by Berghahn Books in October of 2019, and the San Diego History Center will be hosting a major exhibit on the project from February 2020-January 2021. Both of these endeavors are part of the 2020 celebration of Nathan Harrison that marks the 100-year anniversary of his passing on October 10, 1920.



Figure 8.158. Haley Alexander meticulously cleans a meat can.



Figure 8.159. Bill Ebuén screens fill from the midden area.

8.8 Photo Gallery

Continuing a tradition started in 2018, the 2019 field season were outfitted with state-of-the-art cameras and encouraged to take their own pictures of our work at the site. What resulted was an extraordinary set of images that seemed to be far more reflective of the student experience than the official record shots that I usually take of the site, stratigraphy, and *in situ* artifacts. They capture the spontaneity, excitement, and above all, the fun of this program.



Figure 8.160. Kathleen Stanford successfully excavates a complete tobacco can from the site.



Figure 8.161. The backdirt pile never seemed to lack good company.



Figure 8.162. James Turner dares you to find a more exciting bottle base.



Figure 8.163. Preparations are made to take soil chemistry and soil archive samples.



Figure 8.164. Crew members marvel at a machine-cut nail.



Figure 8.165. Katherine Isola maps in a corner gridpoint using a plumb bob.



Figure 8.166. "What is the hatter with me?" the project director wondered aloud.



Figure 8.167. Shannon Farnsworth shovel-shaves fill in the search for the spring.



Figure 8.168. Geoffrey Hughes examines a sherd of Tizon Brownware.



Figure 8.169. Jamie Bastide braves the elements.



Figure 8.170. Year after year, Jaime Lennox's whistle-pig skills are unrivaled.



Figure 8.171. Mapping teams complete their profile drawings with speed and accuracy.



Figure 8.172. Zach Clow admires the Gordon's Dry Gin glass sherd that he had just excavated.



Figure 8.173. In the 15-year duration of this project, no one had ever successfully captured a picture-in-picture... until now.



Figure 8.174. Heather Hewes scrutinizes the Yellowware sherd she discovered in her unit.



Figure 8.175. Most of the rifle cartridges uncovered at the site had been fired; this one still had the bullet attached.



Figure 8.176. Students inventory their artifact on a bucket before proceeding to the next layer.



Figure 8.177. The student crew uncovered hundreds of exciting finds in the midden area of the site.



Figure 8.178. Isabella Montalvo completes a profile map in the search for the spring.



Figure 8.179. Balk removal need not be delicate.



Figure 8.180. Close-up photograph of the in situ fork handle with multiple pins moments before being fully uncovered.



Figure 8.181. The same fork handle moments later.



Figure 8.182. Members of San Diego State University's Campanile Foundation pose with Dr. Mallios at Harrison's Billygoat Bluff lookout.



Figure 8.183. Evelyn Lambden (left) and Aryana Kaypour excavate side-by-side in the midden area.



Figure 8.184. Kit Sickles (right), no stranger to pushbrooms and dustpans, consults with Geoffrey Hughes (left).



Figure 8.185. Karen Sickles, years after taking courses from Professor Jim Deetz at UCSB, wears his hat while excavating at the Harrison site.



Figure 8.186. Alan Dulgeroff screens dirt he excavated from the midden area.



Figure 8.187. Anita Nottingham employs perfect digging as she excavates at the Harrison site.



Figure 8.188. Chris Lindmark pays close attention to the dirt she digs in the midden area.



Figure 8.189. Natalia Galeana holds the handle to an ironstone vessel she uncovered.



Figure 8.190. Danny Piel holds a Presidential suspenders clip engraved with the words "EXTRA HEAVY."



Figure 8.191. Jamie Bastide uncovers fragments of modern rubber at the base of the spring area units.

Figure 8.192. Harrison field school veteran and professional archaeologist Shelby Castells shows her daughter the nuances of screening during the open house.



Figure 8.193. When figuring out complex stratigraphy, two heads are better than one.



Figure 8.194. While Chef Shannon Davis (right) visited students archaeologists searching for the Harrison spring...



Figure 8.195. ...his daughter Jordyn uncovered hidden treasure in the midden area.



Figure 8.196. Shannon Farnsworth and Jamie Bastide stand at a bend in the grade, past the entrance to the Harrison Serenity Ranch property, the next spot of investigation for the Harrison spring.



Figure 8.197. Shannon Farnsworth clearly confuses Bill Ebuén with a sandbag.



Figure 8.198. A water-balloon mutiny.



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Appendix

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8087	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	3	A		10065	9920	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Butchered Bone	Tan
8088	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	3	A		10065	9920	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Pipe Cap	Rust
8089	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	3	A		10065	9920	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragments	Rust
8249	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	7	F		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/6/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8261	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	18	A		10055	9905	Turner	5/29/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8237	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	23	A	Clean up	10070	9910	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Amber
8238	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	23	A	Clean Up	10070	9910	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8239	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	23	A	Clean up	10070	9910	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	hinge	Rust
8258	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	31	A		10075	9890	Turner	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Long Bone Fragment	Tan
8313	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	32	A		10070	9895	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Purple
8271	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	33	A		10070	9890	Turner	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Rivet	Black
8260	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	34	A		10065	9900	Turner	5/29/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8058	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Blue
8059	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	fragment	Solarized Amethyst
8060	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Mandible	Tan

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Butchered	Broken			Unknown					2	Kitchen, Bone, Butchered	Sawed bone, broken in half, can be mended
	Fragment	Rusted	Broken			>75%					1	Architecture, Pipe Cap, Broken, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					19	Other, Unidentified Metal Fragments, Rusted	
	Fragment	burned	Fragmented			Unknown					5	Charcoal, burned, wood, flora	
	Fragment	Fractured	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass Fragment, Fragmented, Patina	
	Fragment	Broken	fragment			Unknown					4	Consumer, Glass fragment, Amber	
	Fragment	fragment	broken			Unknown					2	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Industry, hinge, metal	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%					1	Kitchen, Long Bone Fragment, Fauna, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Purple, Patina	
	Complete	Complete				100%					1	Personal, Jeans, Rivet	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass Fragment, Fragmented, Patina	
	Fragment	Broken		Yes		Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass, Blue	possible rim of bottle with two threads on outside
	Fragment	Embossed	broken			Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass, Amethyst	embossed "TS 25 TO 28 0"
	Fragment	Fragmented	weathered			50-75%		Right	-	Sheep	1	Kitchen, Bone, Sheep	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8061	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Long Bone	Tan
8062	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Light Brown
8063	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Light Brown
8064	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Long Bone	Light Brown
8065	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Shell	button	White
8066	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8067	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	metal wire	Silver
8068	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Key	Rust
8069	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Button	Gray
8070	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can lid	Rust
8071	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Meat Can	rust
8072	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Fragment	Rust
8104	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Brown
8105	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Clear
8106	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal fragment	Black
8107	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Butchered	weathered			<25%		N/A	Diaphysis	Unidentified	1	Kitchen, Bone, Long Bone	
	Fragment	Butchered	weathered			Unknown		N/A	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Kitchen, Bone, Fragment	
	Fragment	Broken	weathered			<25%		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Kitchen, Bone, Fragment	possible scapula
	Fragment	Broken	weathered			25-50%		N/A	Diaphysis	Unidentified	1	Kitchen, Bone, Long Bone	
	Complete	Iridescent				100%					1	Personal, Shell, Button	4 hole sunken panel
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					3	other, Charcoal, Flora	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Architecture, Wire, Metal	
	Fragment	Broken	rusted			25-50%					1	Consumer, Can, key	
	Complete/Fragment	Broken				>75%					1	Personal, Button, Jean	jean button
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted				25-50%					3	Consumer, Can, Lid	
	Complete/Fragment	Smashed	rusted			>75%					1	Consumer, Can, Metal	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			<25%					2	Consumer, Can, Metal	parts of a can(s)
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass fragment, Clear	Line from vessel design visible on convex surface. Patina on edges.
	Fragment	Burned				N/A					5	Other, Flora, Wood, Charcoal, Burned, fragment	
	Complete	Machine Cut	Bent			100%					1	Architecture, Metal, Machine cut, Nail	Large nail, bent midsection

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8108	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8109	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	A		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Gray
8050	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Tan
8051	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Clear
8052	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Solarized Amethyst
8053	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8054	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Key	Rust
8055	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Rust
8056	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Lid with Rubber Seal	Rust
8057	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8494	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8495	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	E		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	White
8248	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	47	F		10065	9890	Hewes, Kaypour	6/6/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Bar	Rust
8540	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8541	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8544	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Lid	Rust

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Complete	Wire Cut				100%					2	Architecture, Metal, Machine cut, Nail	One nail is bent at distal end
	Fragment	Bent	Rusted			Unknown					1	Architecture, Metal, Wire, fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Kitchen, Bone, Fragment	
	Fragment	Embossed				N/A					1	Consumer, Glass, Clear	letters embossed "ORE or ORF"
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%					2	Consumer, Glass, Amethyst	
	Fragment	Machine Cut				<25%					1	Architecture, Machine Cut, Nail	
	Fragment	Rusted				25-50%					1	Consumer, Key, Can	
	Fragment	Rusted				Unknown					1	other, Meta, Fragment	
	Complete/ Fragment	Rusted				>75%					1	Consumer, Can, Lid	can lid has hardened rubber seal- partially fragmented
	Fragment	Burned				N/A					1	Other, Charcoal, Flora	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					7	Other, Flora, Wood, Burned	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	2	Burned, Bone, Kitchen, Fragmented	Calcined
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	other, metal bar, unidentified	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					44	Other, Unknown Metal Fragments	
	Fragment	Machine Cut	Fragment			Unknown					1	Architecture, Nail, Fragment, Machine Cut, Rusted	
	Complete	Complete	Rusted			100%					3	Kitchen, Can Lid, Rusted	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8545	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can	Rust
8286	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Ivory
8287	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Faunal	Bone	Tooth	Ivory
8288	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8289	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Lead	Bullet	Black
8290	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	White
8291	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean UP	Metal	Iron	Rivet	Rust
8292	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Iron	Rivet	Rust
8293	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut Nail	Rust
8294	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Iron	Unknown Metal Fragment	Rust
8295	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8296	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/26/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Iron	Metal Wire	Rust
8297	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8298	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8299	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8450	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10055	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			50-75%					1	Kitchen, Can, Rusted, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					15	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone	
	Complete	Complete				>75%					1	Kitchen, Faunal, Tooth	
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					13	Consumer, Glass Fragments, Clear	
	Complete/Fragment	Smashed				Unknown					1	Industry, Bullet, Metal	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Faunal, Burned	
	Fragment	Rusted		Yes	B-L. Oo	>75%					1	Personal, Metal, Rivet	
	Fragment	Rusted		Yes	B&L. L.A.	>75%					1	Personal, Metal, Rivet	
	Fragment	Rusted	Wire Cut			100%					3	Architecture, Metal, Wire Cut Nails	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					30	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Fragment	Rusted				100%					2	Architecture, Metal, Machine Cut Nails	
	Fragment	Bent	Rusted			Unknown					3	Architecture, Metal, Metal Wire	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass, Glass Fragment	
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass, Glass Fragment	
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass, Glass Fragment	
	Fragment	Burned	Broken			N/A					10	Other, Flora, Wood, Burned	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8493	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	A		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8076	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8077	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	Ceramic	Ceramic Fragment	White
8078	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	White
8079	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8080	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	e		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Burned Bone	White
8081	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8082	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8083	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green
8084	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Tack	Rust
8085	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/14/2019	Sandy Loam	Stone	Quartzite	Quartzite	White
8086	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	48	E		10065	9885	Stanford, Alexander	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8568	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Pelvis	Tan
8575	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8432	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8433	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Staple	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					13	Metal, fragment, other	parts of one ore multiple rectangular containers.
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					7	Other, Flora, Wood, Charcoal, Fragment, Burned	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Ceramic, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Cloudy	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					3	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone, Burned	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					5	Other, Metal Fragments, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					2	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Other, Tack	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					2	Other, Stone, Quartzite	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					1	Architecture, Wire, Fragment, Rusted	
	Fragment					Unknown		Left		Sheep	1	Other, Bone, Faunal	
	Fragment					Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Other, Bone, Faunal	
	Complete	Wire Cut				50-75%					1	Architecture, Metal, Wire Cut	
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			50-75%					1	Architecture, Metal, Staple	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8434	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8435	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8436	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone		Tan
8437	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8417	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10055	9885	TURNER	5/29/2019	CLEAN UP	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragment	Black
8474	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/31/2019	Clean Up	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Ivory
8570	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/31/2019	Clean Up	Faunal	Bone	Tibia	Ivory
8571	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/31/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Iron	Wire Nail	Rust
8572	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	A		10060	9890	Lennox	5/31/2019	Clean Up	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8595	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	B	Baulk	10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Clear
8596	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	B	Baulk	10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Mandible	Ivory
8597	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	B	Baulk	10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Tooth	Ivory
8598	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	B	Baulk	10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Ivory
8599	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	B	Baulk	10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Bottle Cap	Rust
8604	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	B	Baulk	10060	9890	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Bar	Rust
8119	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	C		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					3	Other, Metal Fragment, Rust	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown					2	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	3	Faunal, Bone Fragment	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					1	Other, Flora, Wood, Burned	
	Fragment	Burned				<25%					1	OTHER, CHARCOAL, FLORA	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Weathered			Unknown					6	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone Fragments	
	Fragment	Butchered	Fragment			<25%		Unknown	Proximal	Sheep	1	Kitchen, faunal, Butchered bone	
	Complete	Bent	Rusted			100%					1	Architecture, Metal, Wire Cut Nail	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					19		
	Fragment	Patina	Fragment			Unknown					3	Consumer, Glass, Fragment	2 pieces ribbed
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%		Left	Unknown	Pig	1	ZJC	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%					1	Kitchen, Faunal, Tooth	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					8	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone Fragment	
	Fragment	Bent	Rusted			100%					1	Kitchen, Metal, Bottle Cap	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragment			Unknown					1	Other, Metal Bar	
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					4	Consumer, Glass fragment, Clear	One fragment is a base

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8120	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	C		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8121	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	C		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragment	Black
8122	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	C		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8123	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	C		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8124	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	C		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8223	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	D		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Balk	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8224	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	D		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Balk	Metal	Iron	Rusted Metal Piece	Rust
8500	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	D		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Balk	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8501	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	D		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Balk	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8502	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	D		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Balk	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8584	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	E	Bulk	10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Bulk	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	
8585	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	E		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Bulk	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	
8586	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	E		10060	9890	Lennox	5/30/2019	Bulk	Flora	charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8407	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10050	9900	Lennox	6/5/2019	Loamy Sand	Metal	Iron	Machine cut nail	Rust
8408	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10050	9900	Lennox	6/5/2019	Loamy Sand	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8409	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10050	9900	LENNOX	6/5/2019	Loamy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Ivory

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Rusted	Broken			N/A					4	Other, Metal, fragment	One fragment may be part of a machine cut nail.
	Fragment	Burned				N/A					19	Other, Charcoal, Wood, Flora, Burned, fragment	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown				Unidentified	5	Faunal, Bone, Kitchen, fragment,	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					2	Faunal, Bone, Kitchen, fragment	Possible rib fragments.
	Fragment	Butchered				Unknown				Unidentified	1	Faunal, Bone, Kitchen, fragment	possibly sawed.
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					3	Other, Flora, Wood, Burned	
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted				Unknown					1	Other, Metal Fragment, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Other, Fauna, Bone Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					2	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					4	kitchen, faunal, bone fragment	
	Complete/Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass Fragment,	
	Fragment	burned	Fragmented			Unknown					1	charcoal, other burned, wood, flora	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, metal, nail	
	Fragment	Rusted				<25%					1	Other, Metal, Rust	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Weathered			<25%					1	Kitchen, bone freagment	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8410	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10050	9900	LENNOX	6/5/2019	Loamy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Ivory
8411	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10050	9900	LENNOX	6/5/2019	Loamy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Mandible	Cream
8412	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10050	9900	LENNOX	6/5/2019	Loamy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8413	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10050	9900	LENNOX	6/5/2019	Loamy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Amber
8414	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10050	9900	LENNOX	6/5/2019	Loamy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8415	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10050	9900	LENNOX	6/5/2019	Loamy Sand	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragments	Black
8418	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	F		10055	9885	TURNER	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Metal	Metal Fragment	Rust
8200	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	G		10060	9890	Lennox	6/12/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8201	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	G		10060	9890	Lennox	6/12/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Amber
8202	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	G		10060	9890	Lennox	6/12/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8203	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	G		10060	9890	Lennox	6/12/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8204	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	G		10060	9890	Lennox	6/12/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	White
8205	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	89	G		10060	9890	Lennox	6/12/2019	Sandy Sand	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8507	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	90	A		10055	9890	Turner	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8351	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A	Clean up	10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean up	Faunal	bone	Bone Fragment	
8392	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A	Clean Up	10060	9895	Turner	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Fragment	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%					1	Kitchen, Bone Fragment	
	Complete/Fragment	Broken				50%		Left			1	Kitchen, Bone, Mandible	
	Fragment	Broken				<25%					1	Household, Brown, Glass	
	Fragment	Broken				<25%					1	Household, Amber, Glass	
	Fragment	Broken				<25%					4	Household, Amber, Glass	
	Fragment	Burned				<25%					50	Other, Black, Charcoal	
	Fragment	Broken				<25%					17	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				N/A		-			1	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Fragmented				N/A					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Amber	
	Fragment	Fragmented		Yes		Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Fauna, Kitchen, Bone Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Fauna, Kitchen, Bone Fragment	
	Fragment	Burned				Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Fauna, Kitchen, Bone Fragment	Burnt bone fragment
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					3	Other, Fauna, Burned	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					2	Kitchen, Faunal, bone fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					7	consumer, can fragment, metal	Consumer, cans

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8393	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A	Clean Up	10060	9895	Turner	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8394	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A	Clean Up	10060	9895	Turner	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Bullet Casing	Light Gray
8395	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A	Clean Up	10060	9895	Turner	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	
8396	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A	Clean up	10060	9895	Turner	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8397	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A	Clean up	10060	9895	Turner	5/31/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Aqua
8398	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A	Clean up	10060	9895	Turner	5/31/2019	sandy loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8581	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A	Root Mat	10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Claw	
8030	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	HUGHES, GALEANA	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut Nail	Rust
8031	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Ceramic	brownware	Sherd	Black
8032	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Rust
8033	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8034	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Ivory
8035	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Alloy	Bullet Casing	Black
8036	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	White
8037	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8038	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Green

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Complete	Machine Cut				100%					1	Architecture, machine cut nail, metal	
	Fragment	Broken	Fired	Yes		>75%					1	Industry, metal, bullet casing	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Kitchen, bone fragment, faunal	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	architecture, nail, metal	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Consumer, glass fragment, aqua	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Consumer, glass fragment, clear	
						25-50%					1	Other, Faunal, Claw	Possible cat claw
	Complete/Fragment	Wire Cut	Bent			Unknown					7	Architecture, Metal, Wire Nails	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Weathered			Unknown					2	Kitchen, Ceramic, Sherd	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					6	Other, metal, fragments	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					2	Flora, Wood, Charcoal	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					14	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone Fragments	
	Complete/Fragment	Fired	Dented	Yes	S & W, W. R. A. Co	>75%					1	Industry, Bullet Casing, Ammunition	32. Cali
	Fragment	Burned	Broken			Unknown					3	Kitchen, Faunal, Burned, Fragments	2 white burned pieces, 1 black burned piece
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					44	Flora, Wood, Charcoal	
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					1	Consume, Glass Fragment, Green	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8039	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Clear
8040	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Lavender
8041	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Light Aqua
8042	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Amber
8025	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Lid	Rust
8026	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8027	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8028	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Staple	Rust
8029	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	A		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8150	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	G		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8151	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	92	G		10060	9895	Hughes, Galeana	6/5/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragments	Tan
8090	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can	Rust
8091	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Unidentified Metal Fragment	Rust
8092	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Molar Fragment	Tan
8093	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Maxilla Fragment	Tan
8094	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Burned Bone	Gray

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					6	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					2	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Lavender	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Light Aqua	
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Amber	
	Complete	Rusted				Unknown					1	Consumer, metal, can lid	
	Complete	Bent	Rusted			Unknown					1	Architecture, metal, wire,	
	Complete	Bent	rusted			Unknown					1	Architecture, metal, wire	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, metal, staple	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, metal, machine cut nail	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					3	Other, Flora, Charcoal	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			<25%		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	3	Fauna, Kitchen, Fragment, bone	
	Complete	Rusted				50%					1	Kitchen, Can, Rust	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					1	Other, Unknown Metal Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%		Unknown	Unknown	Cow	1	Kitchen, Faunal, Tooth, Molar, Cow, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%		Right			1	Kitchen, Skull Fragment, Maxilla,	Right maxilla fragment with molar and 2 premolar present
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					4	Kitchen, Faunal, Burned Bone, Fragmented	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8095	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8096	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Spinous Process	Tan
8097	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8098	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Rim	Rust
8099	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8250	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Skull Fragment	Tan
8251	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Strip	Rust
8252	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8253	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Rivet	Gray
8254	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Long Bone Fragment	Tan
8255	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8256	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8257	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8242	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A	Clean Up	10055	9895	Turner	5/31/2019		Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	
8243	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A	Clean up	10055	9895	Turner	5/31/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Aqua
8244	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A	Clean Up	10055	9895	Turner	5/31/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					11	Kitchen, Bone, Fragment, Fauna	
	Fragment	Fragmented				25-50%					1	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone, Fragment, Spinous Process	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					4	Other, Unidentified Metal Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					2	Kitchen, Can Rim, Fragment, Rusted	
	Fragment	Machine Cut	Rusted			50-75%					1	Architecture, Nail, Machine Cut, Fragment, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Broken			<25%					1	Kitchen, Fauna, Skull Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					4	Kitchen, Metal, Iron, Fragment, Can Strip, Rusted	
	Complete	Wire Cut	Rusted			100%					5	Architecture, Nails, Wire Cut, Rusted	
	Complete	Bent				100%					1	Personal, Clothing, Jeans, Rivet	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%					1	Kitchen, Fauna, Long Bone Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					3	Kitchen, Glass, Fragmented, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					2	Kitchen, Glass, Fragmented, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					18	Other, Flora, Wood, Charcoal, Burned, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					2	Kitchen, bone fragment, faunal	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					2	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Aqua	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Clear	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8245	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A	Clean Up	10055	9895	Turner	5/31/2019		Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8246	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A	Clean Up	10055	9895	Turner	5/31/2019		Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8247	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	A	Clean up	10055	9895	Turner	5/31/2019		Flora	Charcoal	charcoal	Black
8140	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Other	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8141	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Stone	Unidentified	Arrowhead	Tan
8142	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	Ceramic	Ceramic	White
8143	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Light Aqua
8144	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Stone	Basalt	Stone tool	Gray
8145	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Metal	Button	Gray
8146	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Possible Bolt head	Rust
8147	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Metal	Metal Fragment	Rust
8148	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Metal	Washer	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, wire, metal	
	Fragment	Fragmented	rusted			Unknown					1	Architecture, wire, metal	
	Fragment	burnt	fragmented			Unknown					1	charcoal, burned, wood, flora	
	Fragment	Burned				Unknown					17	Other, Charcoal	17 pcs of charcoal
	Reconstructable	Broken	Biface			Unknown					1	Industry, Arrowhead, Lithic	Light tan arrowhead, stone, possibly broke since bringing it to lab, bottom half missing? Biface.
	Fragment	Fragmented		Yes	Blue, T? "Hos HUGH"	<25%					1	Kitchen, Ceramic, Maker's Mark, White-wear	Blue/black makers mark reading T? "Hos HUGH. In center in smaller print is an ET MO, as well as maybe a center mark. Also there is the top of an E on the bottom, maybe indicating it being from England.
	Fragment	Broken	Fragment			Unknown					2	Household, Glass, Blue glass, Fragments	Light blue glass, two fragments.
	Complete	Undecorated				Unknown					1	Other, Lithics, Stone, Tool	This is possibly an altered stone based upon the looks of a worked edge. Possibly was meant to be made into an arrowhead. Grey. Hand axe?
	Complete	Cut	Rusted			>75%					1	Button, Personal, CONE'S BOSS	Button reads "CONE'S BOSS" with three stars. Good condition, some rust.
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted				>75%					1	Metal, Architecture, Bolt	Possible bolt, very rusted. Some visible threading.
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					8	Metal, Other, Fragment	8 Metal fragments. Rusted
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Metal, Architecture, Washer	Rusted washer, good condition but needs rust removed.

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Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8149	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8350	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green
8352	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green
8353	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8354	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Amber
8355	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut Nail	Rust
8356	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8357	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Stake	Rust
8358	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Metal	Unidentified	Rust
8359	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Metal	Jar Lid	Rust
8360	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Ivory
8361	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Vertebrae	Ivory
8362	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	93	D		10055	9895	Piel, Clow	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Ivory
8272	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	95	A		10045	9905	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Patina	Fragmented			Unknown					12	Household, Glass, Fragment	12 Glass fragments. Clear. Patina on most, some more than others. One more clear.
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Glass, Household, Green	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Glass, Household, Green	Olive green, thicker piece of glass, likely by the neck of a bottle.
	Fragment	Patina	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Glass, Household, Brown	Brown piece of glass, patina.
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Glass, Household, Amber	Small light brown / amber colored glass fragment.
	Complete	Wire Cut	Rusted			100%					5	Metal, Architecture, Nail	5 nails, one large, one bent. All wire cut.
	Complete	Machine Cut	Rusted			100%					3	Metal, Architecture, Nail	3 nails, all machine cut.
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted	Broken			>75%					1	Metal, Architecture, Stake	Possible metal stake, or maybe a large machine cut nail. Unknown.
	Fragment	Cracked	Rusted			Unknown					1	Metal, Other, Unidentified	Unidentified circular piece of metal, has crack through the center, and a slice cut out of the side. Rusted color. Some thought it was a coin, it does have the same size as a penny.
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Consumer, Metal, Jar lid	Rusted jar lid.
	Fragment	Fragmented	Broken			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	10	Kitchen, Bone, Fragments	10 Bone fragments, unidentified.
	Complete	Broken				>75%		N/A	Complete	Rodent	1	Kitchen, Bone, Vertebrae	Rodent Vertebrae, in good condition.
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Kitchen, Bone, Burned, Fragment	Burned bone fragment, unknown.
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragmented	

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Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8259	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8191	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8192	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8193	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8194	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut Nail	Rust
8195	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Bullet Casing	Dark Gray
8196	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8197	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragments	Rust
8198	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	Prehistoric	Ceramic Fragment	Dark Gray
8199	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8425	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Boot Lace Hook	Dark Gray
8426	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragment	Black
8427	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8428	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Ivory
8429	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Rusted Metal Piece	Rust
8430	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	A		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unknown	Black

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass Fragment, Patina, Glassq	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown					2	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown					2	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Complete/Fragment	Machine Cut	Rusted			50-75%					2	Architecture, Metal, Machine cut	One complete nail
	Complete/Fragment	Wire Cut	Rusted			50-75%					3	Architecture, Metal, Wire cut	
	Fragment	Fired	Fragmented	Yes	MC	50-75%					1	Industry, Ammunition, Casing	Illegible Imprint
	Fragment	Rusted				<25%					1	Architecture, Wire, Rusted	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					2	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Other, Ceramic, Prehistoric	
	Fragment	Butchered	Fragmented			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Faunal, Bone Fragment, Butchered	
	Complete/Fragment	Weathered				100%					1	Personal, Shoe, Boot Lace Hook	Leather attached
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					2	Other, Flora, Wood, Burned	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	9	Faunal, Bone Fragment	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					2	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone Fragment, Burned	
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted				50-75%					1	Other, Metal, Rusted	Possible Cap
	Fragment	Fragmented	Smooth			Unknown					1	Other, Unknown Fragment	Small, Black, Smooth piece

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Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8325	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8326	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal fragment	Rust
8327	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8328	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8329	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire fragment	Rust
8330	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Clear
8331	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Brown
8332	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone fragment	Tan
8333	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Canine Tooth	Tan
8334	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Long Bone	Tan
8335	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	E		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/3/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal fragment	Black
8305	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	F		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/4/2019	Sandy Sand	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8306	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	F		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/4/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8307	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	F		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/4/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Can Rim	Rust
8308	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	F		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/4/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8309	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	F		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/4/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Other, Architecture, Metal, fragment	possible fragmented chisel tip
	Fragment	Rusted	Broken			Unknown					6	Other, Metal, fragment	
	Complete	Machine Cut	Bent			100%					1	Architecture, Metal, Machine cut nail	bent midsection
	Complete	Wire Cut	Bent			100%					1	Architecture, Metal, Wire cut nail	bent midsection
	Fragment	Broken	Rusted			Unknown					1	Architecture, Metal, fragment, Wire	
	Fragment	Patina	Cracked			Unknown					5	Consumer, Glass fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown				Unidentified	5	Kitchen, Bone, fragment	
	Complete	Complete				100%					1	Kitchen, Bone, Tooth, Canine	Nearly 100% complete, missing root tip.
	Complete	Unfused	Complete	Yes		100%			Diaphysis	Rodent	1	Other, Bone, Rodent, Long bone	Lacks epiphyses. Possible femur or tibia.
	Fragment	Burned				N/A					7	Flora, Charcoal, fragment, Burned, Wood, Other	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					4	Other, Flora, Wood, Charcoal, Burned, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					2	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Can Rim, Metal, Iron, Rusted, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Machine Cut	Rusted			25-50%					1	Architecture, Nail, Machine Cut, Fragmented, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragmented, Green	

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Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8310	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	F		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/4/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8311	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	F		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/4/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8273	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	G		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/6/2019	Sandy Sand	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8274	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	G		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/6/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8300	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	G		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/6/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8301	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	G		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/6/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green
8302	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	96	G		10060	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/6/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8125	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Fragment	Rust
8126	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Rust
8127	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Lid	Rust
8128	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8129	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragments	Clear
8130	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Brown
8131	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Amber
8132	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Fence Staple	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Cloudy	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Cloudy, Clear, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Clear, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					1	Other, Flora, Wood, Charcoal, Burned, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					1	Architecture, Wire, Fragmented, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragmented, Green	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Patina	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					7	Fragments, Consumer, Cans	Fragmented pieces of possible can. One larger piece more intact
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					28	Other, Metal, Fragments	
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted	Broken			>75%					1	Consumer, Can, Lid, Metal	Can lid, rusted
	Fragment	Bent	Rusted			Unknown					3	Other, Wire, Metal	Wire Fragments, Twisted
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					4	Household, Glass, Fragments, Clear	
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					2	Household, Glass, Fragments, Brown	Glass with patina, dark in color
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					2	Household, Glass, Amber	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, Staple, Metal	Fence Staple, Rusted

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Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8133	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Unknown Object	Rust
8134	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Square Nail	Rust
8135	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Mandibular hinge	Black
8136	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Round Nail	Rust
8137	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Ivory
8138	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Ivory
8139	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Black
8416	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Metal	Iron	Wire Fragnets	Rust
8419	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Ce-ramic	Ceramic	Ceramic Fragnmet	Black
8421	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Glass Frag-ments	Purple
8422	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Faunal	Bone	Tooth	Cream
8423	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner	5/29/2019	Clean Up	Faunal	Bone	Bone Frag-ments	Cream
8509	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Faunal	Bone	Femur	Tan
8510	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Metal	Alloy	Bullet Casing	Gray
8511	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Metal	Iron	Rusted Disk	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted	Broken			>75%					1	Unknown Object, Metal, Other	Circular object with hole at center, metal, about the size of a Quarter or 50 cent piece.
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, Nail, Square nail	Square nail, hand made. Small. Rusted.
	Fragment	Burned				N/A		Left		Sheep	1	Kitchen, Bone, Sheep, Burned	Sheep mandibular hinge, burned. Black on one side, more polished look on the other side.
	Complete	Bent	Rusted			100%					2	Architecture, Nail, Metal	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown		N/A		Rodent	2	Kitchen, Bone, Rodent	Two rodent bones, broken.
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	9	Kitchen, Bone, Fragments	Nine bone fragments, unknown.
	Fragment	Burned	Fragment			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Kitchen, Bone, Burned	Piece of burned bone, unknown animal. Black.
	Fragment	Bent				<25%					4	Architecture, Wire, Rust	
	Fragment	Broken	Pre-Historic			<25%					1	Household, Prehistoric, Ceramic	
	Fragment	Broken				<25%					1	Household, Purple, Glass	Has A Number 5 In The Center Of The Fragmnet
	Fragment	Broken				50-75%		N/A	-	-	0	Kitchen, Bone, Tooth	
	Fragment	Broken				<25%					3	Kitchen, Bone, Fragments	
	Complete/Fragment	Unfused				>75%		Left	Unknown	Rodent	1	Other, Fuanal, Rodent	
	Complete/Fragment	Fired				>75%					1	Industry, Bullet Casing	
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted				Unknown					1	Other, Metal Disk, Rust	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8512	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Metal	Iron	Rusted Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8513	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut Nail	Rust
8514	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Metal	Iron	Metal Staple	Rust
8515	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragments	Rust
8516	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unknown	Black
8517	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragments	Clear
8518	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8519	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Bone	Bone	Burnt Bone	White
8520	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Faunal	Bone	Tooth Fragment	Tan
8521	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8522	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragments	Tan
8523	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	A		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Balk	Bone	Bone	Humerus	Tan
8438	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8439	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Staple	Rust
8440	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut Nail	Rust
8441	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, Nail, Rust	Machine Cut Nail
	Complete	Rusted				100%					3	Architecture, Nail, Rust	2 big wire cut nails and one small wire cut nails
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, Nail, Rust	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragment			Unknown					9	Other, Metal, Rust	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Unknown, Black	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Fragment					5	Other, Glass, Clear	
	Fragment	Patina	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Other, Glass, Patina	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	2	Kitchen, Fauna, Burned	one burned bone is partially burnt
	Fragment	Fragmented				25-50%		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Kitchen, Tooth, Tan	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			N/A					2	Other, Flora, Burned	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	7	Kitchen, Faunal, Fragments	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%		Left	Unknown	Sheep	1	Kitchen, Faunal, Humerus	
	Complete/Fragment	Machine Cut	Rusted			50-75%					1	Architecture, Metal, Machine Cut	
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted				50-75%					1	Architecture, Metal, Staple	
	Complete/Fragment	Wire Cut	Rusted			50-75%					3	Architecture, Wire Cut, Nails	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Architecture, Metal, Wire	

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Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8442	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8443	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Lavender
8444	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8445	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Rust
8446	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Lid	Rust
8447	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	White Ware	Ceramic Fragment	White
8448	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Tooth	Tan
8449	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Vertebrae	Tan
8573	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8574	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	B		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Suspender Clip	Silver
8546	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8547	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8548	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9885	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8549	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9895	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Buckle	Rust
8560	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9895	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8561	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9895	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Lavender	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown					2	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					5	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Complete/Fragment	Bent	Rusted			50-75%					1	Consumer, Metal, Can Lid	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragment			Unknown					1	Kitchen, White Ware, Ceramic	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%		Unknown	Unknown	Sheep	1	Faunal, Bone Fragment, Tooth	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Faunal, Bone Fragment, Vertebrae	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	4	Faunal, Bone Fragment	
	Complete	Patina		Yes	Extra Heavy	100%					1	Metal, Personal, Suspender Clip	Extra Heavy
	Complete	Wire Cut	Rusted			100%					3	Architecture, Metal, Iron, Nails, Machine Cut, Rusted	
	Complete	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					1	Other, Unknown Metal Fragments	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					7	Kitchen, Bone Fragment, Fauna	
	Complete	Complete	Rusted			100%					1	Personal, Buckle, Iron, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					1	Other, Charcoal, Flora, Wood, Fragment, Burned	
	Complete	Machine Cut	Rusted			100%					1	Architecture, Nail, Machine Cut, Rusted	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8562	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9895	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Brass	Bullet Casing	Gray
8563	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9895	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Brass	Bullet Casing	Gray
8564	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9895	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Synthetic	Plastic	Button	White
8565	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9895	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Blue
8566	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9895	Turner, Piel	5/30/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8283	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9885	Turner	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Unknown Fragment	Rust
8284	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9885	Turner	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Ivory
8285	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	C		10055	9885	Turner	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Ivory
8240	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	D		10055	9885	Turner, Montalvo	6/6/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8241	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	D		10055	9885	Turner, Montalvo	6/6/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8406	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	97	E		10055	9885	Turner	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Flora	Charcoal	Fragment	Black
8266	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	98	A		10050	9895	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Purple
8267	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	98	A		10050	9895	Lennox	5/29/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8404	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	102		Berm, Baulk			Clow, Piel	6/11/2019	mixed fill	Flora	Wood	charcoal	Dark Brown
8405	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	102		Berm, Baulk			Clow, Piel	6/11/2019	Mixed Fill	Glass	Glass	glass fragments	Aqua
8314	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	103	A				Bastide	5/30/2019	Mixed Fill	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented	Corroded			>75%					1	Industry, Bullet Casing, Corroded, Fragmented	
	Complete	Calcified	Corroded			100%					1	Industry, Bullet Casing, Corroded	
	Complete	Complete				100%					1	Personal, Button, White	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Blue	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Clear, Patina	
	Fragment	Rusted				Unknown					7	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Fragment	Butchered	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Faunal, Butchered Bone	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone	
	Fragment	Rusted				Unknown					1	architecture, wire, metal	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					5	Charcoal, burned, wood, flora, other	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			<25%					2	Other, flora, charcoal	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass Fragment, Fragmented, Purple, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Fired	fire affected			N/A					1	other, flora, charcoal	
	Complete/Fragment	Broken		Yes		Unknown					8	Consumer, glass, Aqua	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					71	Other, Flora, Wood, Charcoal, Burned, Fragmented	

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Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8403	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	103	J	Berm			Bastide	6/16/2019	mixed fill	Synthetic	Rubber	Rubber Fragment	Black
8315	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	104	A					5/30/2019		Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8457	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	A		10055	9885	Clow,Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Rust
8400	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	A		1008.5	9907.5	Lewis	5/31/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	Brown
8401	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	A		1008.5	9907.5	Lewis	5/31/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	Brown
8402	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	A		1008.5	9907.5	Lewis	5/31/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	Brown
8043	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	B		10082.5	9907.5	Mallios	6/13/2019		Metal	Iron	Door Hinge	Rust
8100	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	B		10082.5	9907.5	Lewis, Mallios	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Brown
8101	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	B		10082.5	9907.5	Lewis, Mallios	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Clear
8102	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	B		10082.5	9907.5	Lewis, Mallios	6/4/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Solarized Amethyst
8503	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	C		10082.5	9907.5	Mallios	6/13/2019	Fill	Metal	Iron	Rusted Iron	Rust
8504	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	C		10082.5	9907.5	Mallios	6/13/2019	Fill	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8505	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	C		10082.5	9907.5	Mallios	6/13/2019	Fill	Metal	Iron	Rusted Nail	Rust
8262	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	105	D		10082.5	9907.5	Mallios	6/13/2019		Faunal	Bone	Burned Bone	Brown
8322	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Rim	Rust
8323	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Brass	Shotgun Shell	Green

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Warped		Yes		Unknown					1	Other, rubber, Fragment	Spring unit
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					31	Other, Flora, Wood, Charcoal, Burned, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Rusted	Bent			Unknown					3	Kitchen, Metal, Fragment	Possible Tin Lid
	Complete/Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Consumer, glass, Brown	
	Complete/Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Consumer, glass, Brown	
	Complete/Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Consumer, glass, Brown	
	Fragment	Rusted	Broken			>75%					1	Industry, Metal, Door Hinge	
	Fragment	Broken	Cracked			Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Broken	Cracked			Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass fragment, Solarized Amethyst	
	Fragment	Rusted				Unknown					1	Other, Metal Fragment, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Rusted				N/A					2	Architecture, Nail, Rust	Rusted nail that was split into two when examining
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Faunal, Burned Bone, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			25-50%					3	Kitchen, Can Rim, Fragmented, Rusted	
	Complete	Complete		Yes	U.M.C. Co Majestic	100%					1	Industry, Shotgun Shell, Complete	Shotgun shell with remnants inside. U.M.C Co Majestic No 12

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8324	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8525	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8526	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can Key	Rust
8527	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	Yellow Ware Fragment	Yellow
8528	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Long Bone Fragment	Tan
8529	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	White Ware	White Ware Fragment	White
8530	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8531	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8532	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Brown
8533	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Rivet	Gray
8534	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Can key with lid	Rust
8535	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8536	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Burned Bone	Black
8537	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Bottle Shoulder	Clear
8538	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8539	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9890	Kaypour, Hewes	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					7	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone Fragment	
	Complete	Machine Cut	Rusted			100%					1	Architecture, Nail, Machine Cut, Rusted	
	Complete	Complete	Rusted			100%					1	Kitchen, Can Key, Complete, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Yellow Ware, Yellow, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Broken			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone Fragment, Broken	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, White Ware, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					11	Other, Unknown Metal Fragments	
	Complete	Wire Cut	Rusted			100%					9	Architecture, Nails, Rusted, Wire Cut	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone, Fragment, Burned	
	Complete	Complete				100%					1	Personal, Jeans, Rivet, Complete	Still has some denim wrapped around it
	Complete	Complete	Rusted			100%					1	Kitchen, Can Key with lid, Rusted, Complete	
	Fragment	Fragmented	rusted			Unknown					8	Architecture, Wire, Fragmented, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					4	Kitchen, Fauna, Bone, Burned, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Bottle, Shoulder, Clear, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Green, Patina	

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8336	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Solarized Amethyst
8337	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8338	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8339	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Clear
8340	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Clear
8341	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Solarized Amethyst
8342	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragment	Black
8343	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Rib fragment	Tan
8344	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone fragment	Tan
8345	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10055	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone fragment	Tan
8346	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone fragment	Dark Gray
8347	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Ceramic	Ceramic	Ceramic fragment	White
8348	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8349	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8587	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Metal fragment	Rust
8588	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Metal fragment	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass fragment, Solarized amethyst	Includes possible screw thread near lip, partial lip and neck fragment
	Fragment	Broken	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass fragment, Clear	Part of a vessel base.
	Fragment	Patina	Worn			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass fragment, Clear	Part of a vessel lip, surface is worn.
	Fragment	Broken	Patina			Unknown					5	Kitchen, Glass fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Burned	Broken			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, fragment, Clear, Burned	Burned Glass
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Glass fragment, Kitchen, Solarized amethyst	
	Fragment	Burned				N/A					9	Flora, Charcoal, fragment, Other, Burned, Wood	
	Fragment	Butchered	Cut			Unknown					4	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone fragment, Rib, Butchered	Sawed bone. One fragment displays cut marks on concave surface.
	Fragment	Butchered				Unknown				Unidentified	1	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone, fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown				Unidentified	6	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone fragment	
	Fragment	Burned				Unknown				Unidentified	1	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone, fragment	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Ceramic, fragment, White	
	Complete	Wire Cut	Bent			100%					6	Metal, Architecture, Wire cut nail	
	Complete	Machine Cut				100%					1	Metal, Architecture, Machine cut nail	
	Fragment	Broken	Rusted			Unknown					1	Metal, Other, fragment,	Possibly the edge of a can
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					3	Metal, Other, fragment	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8589	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Bone	Bone fragment	Tan
8590	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Wire fragment	Rust
8591	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Metal fragment	Rust
8592	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	A		10050	9880	Hewes, Kaypour	6/11/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Wire fragment	Rust
8073	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8074	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Synthetic	Synthetic	Button	White
8550	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	glass fragments	Solarized Amethyst
8551	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Glass	Glass	glass fragments	Clear
8552	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Alloy	rivet	rusted
8553	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Synthetic	Rubber	Rubber	Black
8554	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Rust
8555	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Can	Rust
8556	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	Metal fragment	Rust
8557	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	metal fragments	Rust
8558	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Metal	Iron	metal fragment	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone, fragment	Possible skull piece.
	Fragment	Rusted				Unknown					2	Architecture, Metal, fragment, Wire	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Metal, fragment, other	Possible bracket
	Fragment	Bent	Rusted			Unknown					1	Metal, Architecture, Wire, fragment	Wire with 3 connected segments
	Fragment	Bent	Fragmented			N/A					2	Architecture, Metal, Wire	
	Complete	Complete				100%					1	Personal, Button, Synthetic	4 hole drop panel
	Fragment	Patina				N/A					1	Household	curved
	Fragment	Fragmented				N/A					3	Household	
	Complete	Patina									0		Letter "L" engraved, may have other letters from makers mark
	Fragment	Fragmented	fire affected			N/A					1	Other	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Other	half moon shaped with three prongs on backside
	Complete/Fragment	Fragmented				50-75%					4	Consumer	partial meat can with fragments
	Fragment	Smashed				N/A					1	Other	possible markings: Top- FACT, Middle- 25 underlined, Bottom- 5 DIST; Air Abrasion wanted/needed
	Fragment	Fragmented				N/A					21	Other	
	Fragment	Fragmented				N/A					2	Other	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8559	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	106	C		10055	9880	Kaypour	6/13/2019	Sandy Sand	Faunal	Leather	Unidentified	Light Gray
8367	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Solarized Amethyst
8369	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Clear
8371	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019		Metal	Alloy	Bullet	Black
8372	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Ceramic	White Ware	Sherd	White
8374	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Stone	Coal	Fragment	Black
8424	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Wire Nail	Rust
8496	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Faunal	Bone	Butchered	Ivory
8497	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut	Rust
8498	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Faunal	Bone	Fragments	Ivory
8499	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Faunal	Bone	Burned	White
8606	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Rust
8363	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Light Olive Green
8364	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8365	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented				N/A					14	Other	Possible: canteen cover, horse saddle- could be the leather decoration most likely on the saddle skirt. Scallop/shell design
	Fragment	Patina	Fragmented			Unknown					9	Consumer, Glass, Solarized Amethyst	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					4	Consumer, Glass, Clear	
	Complete	Unfired				100%					1	Ammunition, Industry, Bullet	Rim Fire
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Ceramic, White Ware	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Stone, Coal	
	Complete/ Fragment	Bent	Rusted			Unknown					13	Architecture, Metal, Wire Cut Nail	
	Fragment	Butchered				Unknown					4	Kitchen, Faunal, Butchered Bone	
	Fragment	Bent	Rusted			Unknown					6	Architecture, Metal, Machine Cut Nails	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					27	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone Fragments	
	Fragment	Burned				Unknown					3	Kitchen, Faunal, Burned Bone	One piece black
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					24	Other, Unidentified Metal Fragment	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown					2	Other, Glass Fragment, Light Olive Green	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					27	Other, Flora, Wood, Burned	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragment			Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Green	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8366	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Light Aqua
8368	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8370	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Alloy	Rivet	Dark Gray
8373	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Faunal	Shell	Button	Ivory
8605	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	A		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Metal Can Fragments	Rust
8110	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	B		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Jar Lid	Gray
8111	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	B		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Jar Lid	Gray
8112	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	B		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Rib Fragment	Tan
8113	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	B		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragment	Black
8114	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	B		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Clear
8115	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	B		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Solarized Amethyst
8116	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	B		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Clear
8117	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	B		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Brown
8118	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	107	B		10060	9880	Stanford, Alexander	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire Fragment	Rust
8451	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10065	9885	Clow, Piel	6/1/2019	Root Mat	Stone	Quartzite	Stone	White

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown					3	Other, Glass Fragment, Light Aqua	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					11	Architecture, Wire, Metal Fragment	
	Complete/Fragment	Smashed	Smooshed			50-75%					1	Personal, Rivet, Metal	
	Complete	Weathered				100%					1	Personal, Button, Shell	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					6	Consumer, Metal, Can Fragment	
	Complete/Fragment	Corroded	Broken			50-75%					3	Consumer, Metal, Jar, Lid, fragment	Mends with #8111. One large piece and two smaller fragments.
	Complete/Fragment	Corroded	Broken			25-50%					1	Consumer, Metal, Jar, Lid, fragment	Mends with #8110. Contains an intact piece of milk glass inside the lid.
	Fragment	Butchered	Broken			<25%			Unknown		2	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone, Rib, fragment	Sawed, very smooth cut but there are microscopic striations.
	Fragment	Burned				N/A					2	Other, Flora, Wood, Charcoal, Burned, fragment	
	Fragment	Broken	Cracked			Unknown					2	Consumer, Glass fragment, clear	
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass fragment, Solarized amethyst	
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass fragment, Clear	Clear color with slight blue hue.
	Fragment	Patina	Broken			Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Rusted	Broken			Unknown					1	Architecture, Metal, fragment	
	Fragment	shiny	Fragmented			N/A					1	Other, Stone, Quartzite	Possible Modification

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Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8452	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10065	9885	Clow,Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Ivory
8453	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow,Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Ivory
8454	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8455	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8456	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Synthetic	Rubber	Rubber Fragment	Black
8458	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Button	Rust
8459	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow,Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green
8460	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow,Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8461	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Aqua
8462	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green
8463	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut Nail	Rust
8464	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8465	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Ivory
8466	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Staple	Rust
8467	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	White
8468	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Screw	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					22	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone	
	Fragment	Butchered	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone Fragment	Possible Butchery
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					2	Consumer, Glass, Glass Fragment	Possible cross mend
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					12	Consumer, Kitchen, Glass Fragment	
	Fragment	Fired Affected				Unknown					1	Other, Rubber, Fragment	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					2	Personal, Metal, Jean Button	
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					3	Consumer, Glass, Glass Fragment	
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					7	Consumer, Glass, Glass Fragment	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					2	Consumer, Glass, Glass Fragments	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass, Glass Fragment	
	Fragment	Rusted				100%					8	Architecture, Metal, Wire Cut Nails	
	Fragment	Bent	Rusted			Unknown					1	Architecture, Metal, Machine Cut Nail	
	Fragment	Butchered				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Faunal, Butchered Bone	
	Fragment	Rusted	Bent			100%					1	Architecture, Metal, Staple	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Faunal, Burned Bone	
	Fragment	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, Metal, Screw	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8469	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow,Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Spoon Head	Rust
8470	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Metal Wire	Rust
8471	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Rivet	Rust
8472	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Rust
8473	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10055	9885	Clow, Piel	6/10/2019	Root Mat	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8594	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	A		10065	9885	Clow, Piel	6/11/2019	Clean Up	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Clear
8316	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	B		10065	9885	Clow, Piel	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8317	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	B		10065	9885	Clow, Piel	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8318	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	B		10065	9885	Clow, Piel	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Cbarcoal	Black
8319	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	B		10065	9885	Clow, Piel	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green
8320	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	B		10065	9885	Clow, Piel	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Tooth Fragment	Brown
8321	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	108	B		10065	9885	Clow, Piel	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8399	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A	Root Mat	10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	Amber
8567	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A	Root Mat	10070	9880	Hughes	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Clear
8577	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A	Root mat	10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	Aqua
8578	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A	Root Mat	10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Aqua

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragment			<25%					1	Kitchen, Metal, Spoon Head	
	Fragment	Bent	Fragmented			Unknown					6	Architecture, Metal, Wire	
	Fragment	Bent				>75%					1	Personal, Metal, Rivet	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragment			Unknown					10	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					8	Other, Flora, Wood, Burned	
	Fragment	Patina	Fragmented			<25%					1	Consumer, Glass, Glass Fragment Embossed	Embossed with "Y C"
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Clear, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Brown, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					2	Other, Flora, Wood, Charcoal, Fragment, Burned	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Green, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Fauna, Tooth, Fragment	
	Complete	Wire Cut				100%					1	Architecture, Nail, Wire Cut, Rusted	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					5	Consumer, glass fragment, amber	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					12	Consumer, glass fragment, clear	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					6	consumer, glass fragment, aqua	
	Fragment	Fragmented	"n"			Unknown					1	consumer, glass fragment, aqua	Letter "N" written on glass shard.

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8579	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A	Root Mat	10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	Clear
8580	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A	Root Mat	10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8582	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A	Root Mat	10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy loam	Faunal	Bone	tooth	
8583	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A	Root mat	10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	sandy loam	Faunal	Bone	bone fragment	
8576	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	White Ware	Fragment	White
8481	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8482	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Vertebrae	Tan
8483	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Burned Bone	Black
8484	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Rivet	Dark Brown
8485	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Bullet Casing	Dark Brown
8486	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Tin	Rust
8487	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Fork	Rust
8488	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8489	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Staple	Rust
8490	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8491	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust

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	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented	" F. O. R"			Unknown					1	Glass fragment, Consumer, clear	letters: "F O R". Consumer, glass
	Fragment	Broken	Lid cap			Unknown					1	consumer, glass fragment, clear	partial lip and neck fragment
						Unknown					1	Other, faunal, tooth	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					14	Kitchen, faunal, bone fragment	
	Fragment					Unknown					2	Kitchen, Ceramic, White Ware	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					29	Other, Charcoal, Flora	Clean-Up Layer
	Fragment	Butchered	Cut			>75%		N/A		Unidentified	1	Fauna, Kitchen, Butchered, bone	
	Fragment	Burned	Cut			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Fauna, Kitchen, Cut, burned	
	Complete	Corroded	Warped			100%					1	Personal, Metal, Rivet	
	Complete/ Fragment	Fired	Warped	Yes	W.R.A. Co	100%					1	Industry, Metal, Bullet Casing	.32 caliber
	Complete/ Fragment	Broken	Rusted			50%					1	Personal, Tin, metal	
	Complete/ Fragment	Rusted	Broken			>75%					1	Kitchen, metal, fork	
	Fragment	Rusted	Cut			Unknown					5	Architecture, Metal, wire	
	Complete/ Fragment	Warped	Rusted			>75%					2	Architecture, Metal, Staple	
	Complete/ Fragment	Wire Cut	Rusted			Unknown					9	Architecture, Metal, Wire Cut nail	
	Complete/ Fragment	Machine Cut	Rusted			Unknown					6	Architecture, Metal, Machine Cut nail	

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Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8492	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	A		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8569	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	Ceramic	whiteware handle	White
8019	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	-
8020	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8021	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Aqua
8022	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Tooth	
8023	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass	Amber
8024	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass	Light Green
8225	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass	Clear
8226	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8227	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8228	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8229	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	screw cap	Silver
8230	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Rivet	Light Gray
8231	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Belt buckle clasp	Rust
8232	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Handle	Dark Gray

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					37	Other, metal, fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%					1	kitchen, white-ware, handle	scallop design on handle
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			<25%					16	kitchen, faunal, fragment	
	Reconstructable	Patina				<25%					1	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Clear	Gin Bottle
	Reconstructable					<25%					3	Consumer, glass fragment, aqua	
	Complete	Torn				100%					1	Kitchen, faunal, Tooth	Tooth
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%					1	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Amber	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%					2	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Light Green	
	Fragment	Fragmented				<25%					8	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Machine Cut				<25%					4	Architecture, metal, Machine Cut	Larger ones are rusted
	Fragment	Wire Cut				100%					2	Architecture, metal, Wire Cut	Both complete although different sizes
	Fragment	Broken	Rusted			Unknown					2	Architecture, Metal, Wire	
	Complete	-		Yes		100%					1	Other, Metal, Screw Cap	Unknown to what it belongs
	Complete					100%					2	Personal, Metal, Rivet	
	Fragmented	Fragmented	Rusted			100%					2	Personal, Metal, belt buckle clasp	Belt buckle clasp, could be for suspenders or belt.
	Complete/Fragment	Broken	Rusty			>75%					1	Other, Metal, Handle	Possible door handle, or handle of utensil.

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8233	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Bullet Casing	Light Gray
8234	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Bullet Casing	Light Gray
8235	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	unidentified	Rust
8236	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	B		10070	9880	Hughes, Galeana	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8152	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	C		10070	9880	Galeana	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Iron Fragments	Rust
8153	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	C		10070	9880	Galeana	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	unidentified	Rust
8154	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	C		10070	9880	Galeana	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragments	Tan
8155	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	109	C		10070	9880	Galeana	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8045	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		11070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut Nail	Rust
8046	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8047	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8048	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Ivory
8049	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	Ceramic	Sherd	Black
8275	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Unknown Object	Rust
8276	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Unknown Object	Rust
8277	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Unidentified	Unknown Object	Cream

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Complete	Fired		Yes	H	100%					1	Industry, Metal, Bullet Casing	
	Good	Complete	Fired	Yes	U	100%					10	Industry, Metal, Bullet Casing	
	Fragment	Rusted	Very broken			Unknown					20	Other, unidentified, metal	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					31	other, charcoal, burned, wood, flora	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					3	Unknown, Iron, Rusted, fragment	
	Unknown	Rusted	Chipped			>75%					1	Other, Metal, unidentified	
	Fragment	Butchered	Cleaved			<25%		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	2	Fauna, Kitchen, Fragment, bone	
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Fauna, Fragment, kitchen, bone	
	Fragment	Bent	Rusted			Unknown					7	Architecture, Metal, Wire Cut Nails	
	Fragment	Bent				Unknown					9	Architecture, Metal, Metal Wire	
	Fragment	Machine Cut	Bent			>75%					2	Architecture, Metal, Machine Cut Nails	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					13	Kitchen, Faunal, Fragments, Burned	2 black pieces
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Ceramic, Sherd	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					6	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Metal, Fragment	Possible Mason Jar Lid Piece

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8278	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Leather	Leather	Cream
8279	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8280	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Amber
8281	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8282	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Unknown Metal	Rust
8175	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8176	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Pelvis	Tan
8177	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Light Aqua
8178	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Green
8179	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Kelly Green
8180	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Olive Green
8181	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Lavender
8182	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8183	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Bullet	Dark Gray
8184	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Aglet	Silver
8185	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Tibia	Tan

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Burned	Fragment			Unknown					2	Personal / Industry, Leather, Burnt	
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			N/A					1	Flora, Wood, Charcoal	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Amber	
	Fragment	Patina	Fragmented			Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Rusted	Fragmented			Unknown					18	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					11	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Butchered	Fragment			<25%		Unknown	Acetabulum	Cow	1	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone Fragment, Cow	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					11	Other, Glass Fragment, Light Aqua	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Green	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Kelly Green	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Olive Green	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					6	Other, Glass Fragment, Lavender	
	Fragment	Broken				Unknown					16	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Fired	Fragmented	Yes	REM-UMC 44-40 WIN	50-75%					1	Industry, Ammunition, Casing	
	Complete	Complete				100%					1	Personal, Metal, Shoelace	Leather Inside
	Fragment	Butchered	Fragmented			25-50%		Right	Proximal	Sheep	1	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone Fragment, Sheep	Chop

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8186	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Rib	Tan
8187	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Scapula	Tan
8188	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Tan
8189	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Rib	Tan
8190	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	A		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/11/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8156	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Clear Glass	Clear
8157	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8158	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/12/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Clear
8159	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8160	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8161	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	pale green
8162	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Amber
8163	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	Dark Brown
8164	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8165	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Cleaved Bone	Tan

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented				25-50%		N/A	Unknown	Sheep	1	Faunal, Bone Fragment, Sheep, Rib	
	Fragment	Butchered	Fragmented			<25%		Left	Unknown	Sheep	1	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone Fragment, Sheep	Cleaverd
	Fragment	Fragmented	Fragmented			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	18	Faunal, Bone Fragment	
	Fragment	Butchered	Fragmented			<25%		Left	Head	Sheep	1	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone Fragment	Chop
	Fragment	Fragmented	Fragmented			50-75%		Unknown	Unknown	Rodent	4	Faunal, Bone Fragment	Rodent Bones
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			<25%	Unknown				11	Glass fragment, Clear, Consumer	
	Fragment	Iridescent	Broken			<25%	Unknown				2	Glass, consumer, Clear, Fragment	rosy tint
	Fragment	Iridescent	Broken			<25%	Jar				1	Glass, consumer, Clear, Fragment	Inscription on 3 lines. (1) U.S.; (2) C.22.1903; (3) Y.17.1906 - partial base
	Fragment	Cloudy	Broken			Unknown	Unknown				1	Glass, consumer, Clear, Fragment	
	Fragment	Iridescent	Broken			Unknown	Unknown				1	Glass, Consumer, Clear, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Broken			Unknown	Unknown				1	Glass, consumer, pale green, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Broken			Unknown	Unknown				5	Glass, consumer, Amber, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Broken			Unknown	Unknown				5	Glass, Consumer, Brown, Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Cloudy			Unknown	Unknown				1	Glass, Consumer, Clear, Fragment	possibly burned - threaded lip fragment
	Fragment	Butchered	Fragmented			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	8	Fauna, Kitchen, Butchered, fragment	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8166	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	bone fragment	Tan
8167	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Tooth	Ivory
8168	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	bone fragment	Tan
8169	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone fragment	White
8170	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Black
8171	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Ceramic	Prehistoric	Pottery	Black
8172	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Metal Fragment	Brown
8173	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Eyelet	Gray
8174	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Rivet	Gray
8475	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Bullet Casing	Brown
8476	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Alloy	Bullet Casing	Brown
8477	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8478	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8479	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8480	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	B		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8206	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragments	Tan

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Broken	Fragmented			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	20	Fauna, Kitchen, Fragmented, bone	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Broken			>75%		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	5	Fauna, Kitchen, Fragmented, Tooth	
	Fragment	Unfused	Broken			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Fauna, Kitchen, Fragmented, bone	unfused end
	Fragment	Burned	Butchered			Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Fauna, Kitchen, Fragmented, Burned	calcined
	Fragment	Burned	Fragmented			Unknown					3	Flora, Charcoal, Burned, Other	
	Fragment	Undecorated	Broken			Unknown	Unknown				2	Other, Pottery, Ceramic, Prehistoric	
	Fragment	Corroded	Broken			Unknown	Unknown				1	Metal, Other, Alloy	Piece of corroded but not rusted metal containing threads.
	Complete	Corroded	Complete			100%					1	Personal, metal, eyelet	
	Complete	Corroded	Warped			100%					1	Personal, Metal, Rivet	Still contains some clothing material.
	Complete/Fragment	Fired	Warped	Yes	a single letter "H"	100%					1	Industry, Metal, Bullet Casing	.22 caliber.
	Complete/Fragment	Fired	Warped	Yes	a single letter "H"	100%					1	Industry, Metal, Bullet Casing	.22 long caliber.
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					11	Other, Metal, Fragment	
	Fragment	Cut	Rusted			Unknown					11	Architecture, Iron, Metal	
	Complete/Fragment	Wire Cut	Rusted			Unknown					5	Architecture, Metal, Wire Cut nail	
	Complete/Fragment	Machine Cut	Rusted			>75%					1	Architecture, Metal, Machine Cut Nail	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	7	Faunal, Kitchen, Bone Fragments	multiple bone fragments

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8207	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8208	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8209	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8210	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Dark Green
8211	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8212	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8213	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Metal	Metal Fragments	Rust
8214	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Machine Cut Nail	Rust
8215	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Metal	Iron	Wire	Rust
8216	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	bone	Bone	Bone Fragment	Tan
8217	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project	110	C		10070	9885	Ebuen, Isola	6/13/2019	Sandy Loam	Flora	Coal	Charcoal	Black
8303	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		No Context					5/5/2019		Metal	Iron	Level	Rust
8304	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		No Context					5/4/2019		Metal	Brass	Bullet shell	Brown
8617	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		No Context					3/28/2019		Ceramic	Clay	Fired Clay	White
8044	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10040	9895	Turner	5/30/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Lavender

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Rodent	2	Faunal, Other, Bone Fragments	Rodent bone fragments
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					2	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					2	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Dark Green	
	Fragment	Patina				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					3	Other, Metal Fragments, Rusty	2 metal fragments and 1 very small metal fragment
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, Machine Cut, Nail	
	Complete/Fragment	Rusted				Unknown					2	Architecture, Wire, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Faunal, Bone Fragment, Tan	
	burnt	Fragmented	Burned			Unknown					1	Other, Burnt Wood, Charcoal	
	Complete	Complete		Yes	Stanley	100%					1	Industry, Level, Complete	Complete, intact level. Stanley, Pat. June 23, 98. Found by ranch staff, no context
	Fragment	Broken	Bent			>75%					1	Industry, Bullet, Shell, Bent, Broken	Open end is crushed and broken. Found by ranch staff, no context.
	Fragment	Cracked				Unknown					1	Other, Fired Ceramic	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Consumer, Glass Fragment, Lavender	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8075	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10040	9905	Turner	6/13/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8263	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10050	9880	Turner	6/3/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8264	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10080	9905		5/28/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Purple
8265	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find				Isola	5/31/2019		Metal	Iron	Nail	Rust
8268	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find				Turner	5/29/2019		Metal	Iron	Purse Hinge	Rust
8269	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find				Turner	6/13/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8270	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10075	9885	Turner	6/13/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8312	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find				Clow	6/13/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8542	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find				Lennox	6/11/2019		Metal	Iron	Metal Fragment	Rust
8543	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find				Lennox	5/29/2019		Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8103	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find				Ebuen	6/13/2019		Faunal	Bone	Tooth	Tan
8218	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10045	9905	Lennox	5/29/2019	Surface Find	Ceramic	Ceramic	Ceramic Fragment	White
8219	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10045	9905	Lennox	5/29/2019	Surface Find	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8220	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10045	9905	Lennox	5/29/2019	Surface Find	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Aqua
8221	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10045	9905	Lennox	5/29/2019	Surface Find	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8222	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10045	9905	Lennox	5/29/2019	Surface Find	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Lavender

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass Fragment, Fragmented, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass Fragment, Fragmented, Purple, Patina	
	Complete	Wire Cut	Rusted			100%					1	Architecture, Nail, Wire Cut	
	Complete	Complete	Rusted			100%					1	Personal, Purse Hinge, Rusted	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass Fragment, Fragmented	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass Fragment, Fragmented, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Clear, Patina	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Rusted			Unknown					3	Other, Unknown Metal Fragments	
	Fragment	Fragmented	Patina			Unknown					1	Kitchen, Glass, Fragment, Clear, Patina	
	Fragment	Complete				100%		Unknown	Complete	Unidentified	1	Kitchen, Faunal, Bone fragment, Tooth	Complete tooth, includes crown and root. From large mammal.
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Ceramic Fragment, White	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Aqua	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					2	Other, Glass Fragment, Lavender	

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Catalog Number	Site Name	Unit	Level	Feature	North Coordinates	East Coordinates	Excavators	Excavated Date	Soil Type	Class	Material/Type	Object	Color
8506	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10070	9875	Clow	6/13/2019	Surface Find	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8508	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10040	9925	Lennox	5/29/2019	SF	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Brown
8524	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10040	9905	Turner	6/3/2019	Surface Find	Ceramic	White Ware	Ceramic Fragment	White
8600	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10045	9900	Turner	5/31/2019	Surface Find	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Clear
8601	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10045	9900	Turner	5/31/2019	Surface Find	Faunal	Bone	Bone Fragment	Dark Grey
8602	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10045	9900	Turner	5/31/2019	Surface Find	Metal	Iron	Rusted Metal Fragment	Rust
8603	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10045	9900	Turner	5/31/2019	Surface Find	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut Nail	Rust
8431	Nathan Harrison Archaeology Project		Surface Find		10040	9905	Turner	6/3/2019	Surface Find	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragments	Clear

APPENDIX

	Condition	Attributes	Attributes 2	Maker's Mark?	Mark Description	Completeness	Vessel	Side	Portion	Species	Quantity	Keywords	Notes
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Glass Fragment, Brown	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Household, Ceramic, White	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					1	Other, Fragment, Clear	
	Fragment	Burned				Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Fauanal, Kitchen, Bone Fragment	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					2	Other, Metal, Rust	
	Complete	Rusted				100%					1	Architecture, Nail, Rust	
	Fragment	Fragmented				Unknown					4	Other, Glass, Clear	

