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SQUARES AND LIBERTY: THE HISTORIC COMPONENT OF FISHTOWN

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Several years ago members of the Washington Archaeological Society excavated part of a site, known as Fishtown, at the mouth of the north fork of the Skagit River, Skagit County, Washington. These diggings were located on the upper portion of the site (45SK33A) and the findings eventually lead to the establishment of a summer field school program by Seattle Central Community College. Begun in 1968 and directed by Astrida R. Onat, excavations have revealed a lengthy occupation at the site. A lower section was located and excavated (45SK33B) by students enrolled in the course. When the field school was closed in 1971 after four years of summer digging, analyses of the artifacts could begin in earnest. The historic materials discussed in that paper were all recovered from the lower location at Fishtown; no historic artifacts were found in the upper portion. The interpretations of the material must remain tenuous until analyses of all aspects of the site have been completed.

Description of the Artifacts

The one-thousand two-hundred three historic artifacts recovered from Fishtown are divided into four major categories: Fasteners, Wire, Glass and Miscellany. Each of these, in turn, is broken down into classes of artifacts. Due to the nature of the materials, no effort is made to establish either classes or categories on a mutually exclusive basis of function/material. The reader will note, for example, that buttons (a class of fasteners) are often made of glass but are not included with the glass category.

Category A: Fasteners

Representing 42.4% of the total historic materials, this category contains six classes of artifacts. Although described as fasteners, it should be considered that some classes could be used for other purposes. For example, a nail can hold two pieces of lumber together or it can be used to hand a hat. Similarly buttons can hold pieces of clothing together but can also be used for ornamental purposes. Table I shows the unit distribution of artifacts in this category.

Class 1: Nails

Nails make up the most common artifact recovered from the historic component at Fishtown. All nails recovered, though badly oxidized in most cases, appear to be machine made; no recognizable wrought nails are identified. Many different types of nails have been marketed since they were first invented, but all the specimens from Fishtown are of the variety known as "common."

Two distinct subclasses of nails were identified during analysis. Subclass (a) is square nails and contains 37.1% of the total artifacts discussed in this paper and 89.9% of Class 1. All the square (or cut) nails are of the type manufactured since 1810. Most probably, however, they come from the period 1830 to 1890 when this type of nail reached its greatest popularity (Fontana 1962:54). The second dividion, subclass (b), is wire nails. These represent 4.2% of the total historic artifacts and 10.1% of the class. They date from 1890 (Fontana 1962:55).

Nails are generally measured by pennyweight rather than inches, although equivalency tables are available (see Fontana 1962:56). Table II shows the pennyweight distribution of nails recovered from Fishtown.

Class 2: Rivets

Only one rivet was recovered from the site. It represents less than .1% of the category and measures 24mm long. It is square in cross-section and appears to have had a circular head. A square burr, 10mm, is still attached to the end. Both rivet shank and burr look to have been machine cut. The distance from head to burr is 11mm. A similar style rivet was used to fasten canvas belting (Schroeder 1969:504).

Class 3: Spikes

Three iron spikes were found, representing .2% of the historic artifacts. One spike is No. 1 gauge wire and 106mm long with a circular, flat head. Another is No. 2 gauge wire, 160mm long, with a similar head. The third spike is square in cross-section with a circular but domed head and measures 180mm in length.

Class 4: Staples

Three iron fence staples were recovered, one still attached to a piece of double-strand, two-pointed barbed wire. All have the same hyperbola shape and are pointed on both ends. One specimen measures 46mm on No. 9 gauge wire, another is 45mm on No. 8 gauge wire, and the third is 30mm on No. 10 gauge wire. These represent .2% of the historic artifacts and less than .1% of the category.

Class 5: Buckles

The single specimen recovered in the class appears to be of the type used on clothing rather than on harnesses. It is two-pronged, 31mm wide by 23mm long and made of iron.

Class 6: Buttons

The six buttons comprise .5% of the historic artifacts from Fishtown. Three of them are white milk glass, four-hole specimens, in sizes line 24 (16mm diameter), line 18 (11mm diameter) and line 16 (9mm diameter). This smallest button bears a stamped design on its face similar to the "fancy white pearl agate" variety for sale in 1908 (Schroeder 1969:1004). All such white buttons are of the type used on shirts and underwear and have been present in this country since the 1860's (Fontana 1962:98). One mother-of-pearl, four-hole button was also

recovered. It is a very well worn specimen, probably line 22 (14mm diameter).

The two metal buttons found at Fishtown seem to be iron. One is line 22 (14mm diameter) with a slightly domed top. It is made in two pieces and may have been cloth-covered. The back shows evidence of a shank. The other metal button was attached to the only piece of textile recovered from the site. It has four holes and is 17mm in diameter. The face bears a stamped design along the 3mm wide rim. There are no distinguishable markings on the back of this button. In construction this specimen is a two-part shell, the inside of the button being either cloth or some other substance.

Category B: Wire

The second-largest category from the site, this group represents 39.2% of the historic artifacts. Table III shows the unit distribution of the category.

Class 7: Plain Wire

Representing 28.6% of the historic artifacts and 73% of the category, all specimens in this class appear to be 16 gauge wire (iron). Many pieces are twisted back on themselves, forming elongated loops at the ends. An informant identified these as hay bailing wire.

Class 8: Barbed Wire

All barbs on the seven fragments of this fencing wire are two-pointed. Two subclasses can be distinguished on the basis of the number of horizontal strands. Subclass (a) is single-strand barbed wire. The single specimen is similar to "Mile's Staple Barb" variety, patented in 1878 (Clifton 1970:28) and "Dobbs and Booth Staple Barb", patented in 1875 (Thurgood 1972:1), although in both cases the specimen has a reverse twist. Subclass (b) is double-strand barbed wire. The several fragments are all of the same type wire. They are similar to "Glidden's Barb, Heavy-duty Variation" which is a variation of a patent issued in 1874 (Clifton 1970:100, 365). It is also like "The Winner" patented in the same year (Thurgood 1972:10), although the twist is reversed. Since barbed wire was not invented until 1873 (Wyman 1960:74), none of these artifacts could be any older than that. One of the double-strand fragments still has a fence staple attached.

Class 9: Chicken Wire

The estimated 120 fragments of chicken wire comprise 10% of the total historic materials and 25.5% of this category. It is the same type of fencing still available today and no effort is made to establish a date for this article.

Category C: Glass

This category represents 12.9% of the historic artifacts. The unit distribution of the two classes in this category are shown on Table III.

Class 10: Bottles

Only a relatively few pieces of bottle glass were recovered from the lower Fishtown location. These comprise 96.8% of the category and 12.5% of the total. On the basis of color three subclasses are identified.

Subclass (a) is represented by twenty fragments of clear glass. None of the pieces display any makers' marks or mould seams. Several pieces are lightly covered with irridescent flakes, a condition probably caused by the high sodium content in the glass (Hunt 1959:34). Efficient methods of producing clear glass were not invented until 1864 (Van Rensselaer 1971:6) and effective control of the alkalai content in glass did not develop until the turn of the century (Hunt 1959:34). These fragments, therefore, would seem to date between 1864 and 1900.

Subclass (b) is amber (or brown) glass and represents 52.7% of this category. All but one of these fragments are very small in size and show no sign of makers' marks or seams. Only one fragment has raised lettering, but due to its small size only the letter "B" can be identified. The largest piece is a bottle bottom 70mm in diameter. In cross-section it has a kick-up profile 16mm high. No seams are visible on the basal edge of the specimen nor across the base itself. The outer edge of the base is rounded and raised above the flat inner ring. In the center of the kick-up is a small nub. The outside of the base is lightly covered with irridescent flakes but the inside is not. Amber glass bottles with this type of base were common containers for many substances from spirits to cleaning solutions during the nineteenth century and early part of this century. No attempt is made to establish what this bottle may have held. The smoothness of the nub indicates the bottle post-dates 1856 (Van Rensselaer 1971:15).

Subclass (c) contains the most definitive glass fragments and comprises 34% of the category. Among the fragments are a bottle and neck section. The green color and quality of the glass in all the pieces would suggest that they are from the same bottle. The surface of the bottle is pebbly and the neck section appears wood-grained, indicating manufacture prior to 1880 (Watson 1965:43). The neck section is finished in such a way as to indicate the collar (19mm long) was added after the body of the bottle had been formed, suggesting manufacture sometime after 1850 (Van Rensselaer 1971:10). The large base section has a deep, conical kick-up (26mm high) and measures 73mm in diameter. There does not appear to be a pontil scar. The dark green color, thickness of the base, depth of the kick-up, and the remanents of a paper or foil wrapping around the neck point to this as having been a liquor bottle, probably stoppered with a cork.

Class 11: Window Panes

Only a few fragments of window glass were recovered from Fishtown. Very little irridensence is noticeable.

Category D: Miscellany

Included under this heading are seven classes of historic artifacts which together represent 5.6% of the materials discussed in this paper. Table IV

indicates the unit distribution of this category.

Class 12: Lids

Five oxidized lids were recovered from Fishtown. None are complete and none have any identifying marks. Three of the lids are circular and measure 60mm, 97mm and 130mm in diameter. The largest has a turned-up edge; no method of attachment to the body of the container is identified. Two fragments are pieces of the same oblong lid, 23mm wide and probably 69-70mm long. The edges are turned up and each piece has the remains of what appears to be a hinge on one side. This may have come from a metal tobacco can.

Class 13: Bands or Straps

The majority of artifacts in this category are members of the class (50.7%), although the class represents only 2.8% of the total historic materials. All appear to be made of iron and almost all are 14-16mm wide and about 2mm thick. A few of the fragments have holes in them and at least one piece was found with a 4-penny nail still in it. It seems probable these fragments represent some type of metal edging for a wagon or box, although this cannot be said with certainty.

Class 14: Cartridge Casings

Comprising .4% of the historic artifacts, all the casings are for small arms and appear to be of brass. Since metal casings were developed for rifles in 1854 (Billingsley 1976:42) and for handguns in 1870 (Billingsley 1976:45), this class cannot date any earlier than 1854.

Two .22 caliber casings were recovered during excavations. One is a .22 short. This type of shell was first introduced in 1857 and is still in wide use today (Barnes 1965:273). The base of this rimfire casing bears the "U" mark of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company (Fontana 1962:79). Since this company was founded in 1867 and merged with the Remington Arms Company in 1910 (Fontana 1962:80), it seems this artifact dates between 1867 and 1910. The second .22 caliber casing recovered is a more recent version of this popular caliber, a .22 magnum. These were first marketed in 1959 (Barnes 1965:275) and continue to be sold today. The base of the rimfire casing bears an "X" with "SUPER" stamped through its center. This ammunition is marketed today by Winchester Repeating Arms Company under the brand name "Western".

One .38 short casing was found at Fishtown. This caliber was developed between 1865 and 1869 and was manufactured until 1940 (Barnes 1965:278). Faintly visible on the base of this rimfire casing is the letter "H" used by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

One rimfire casing was recovered which has not been identified with certainty. Its dimensions and general shape are similar to those given by Barnes (1965:283) for a .56 Spencer. Another source lists a .56 Spencer copper casing similar to this artifact (Logan 1959:69-70). The specimen measures 27mm long, rim diameter is 16mm and base diameter is 14mm. There is a shoulder 19mm above the rim. No distinguishable markings appear on the casing. Since a great deal of variation

exists in rimfire cartridge dimensions (Barnes 1965:283), it is possible this is a .56 Spencer. The Spencer Repeating Rifle was invented about 1867 (Logan 1959:70) by the Spencer Repeating Rifle Company which was bought out by Winchester in 1869 (Carey 1953:115).

A single shotgun shell casing was recovered from the site. It is a 12 gauge centerfire, short base type, with the paper body tube missing. A few remains of the tube can be found between the brass base and the wadding in the base. The base wadding seems to be cardboard. The letters "W. R. A. CO. No. 12 STAR" are imprinted on the base. This indicates it was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Paper and brass casings probably date between the 1870's or 1880's until recently, when plastic tubes replaced the paper.

Class 15: Coins

Only two coins were recovered from the site and comprise .2% of the total historic materials discussed in this paper. The first is a very well worn 1853 Liberty-seated dime. The second is an 1889 Indian-head penny. It is not very worn but is bent and slightly oxidized. The penny came from the 30-40cm level while the dime was found in the 10-20cm level. Together with the worn condition of the dime, this would suggest the dime remained in circulation longer.

Class 16: Pottery

A ceramic doorknob fragment was recovered from lower Fishtown. It measures 53mm by 50mm and is 13mm thick. When whole it was probably 58-60mm in diameter and rather more flattened than modern doorknobs. It is marbled dark and light brown with a high-gloss finish. Such knobs were popular in houses built during the 1800's but phased out before the first World War.

The other piece of pottery found at the site is the base of a dish. Although not large, the fragment contains most of a hallmark. Enough of the black-on-white writing can be read to decipher "__S HUGHES & S__ __NGLAND". Probably this was Thomas Hughes & Sons, England. There was a Thomas Hughes who established a pottery in Cobridge, England in 1820 which later became Stephen Hughes and Company (Fontana 1962:93). Another Thomas Hughes founded a pottery in Tunstall, England in 1820 as well (Ormsbee 1959:188). In 1876 yet another Thomas Hughes was in control of the Cobridge factory (Fontana 1962:93-94). Today there is a pottery operated by Thomas Hughes and Son in Tunstall, England (Ormsbee 1959:188), but whose hallmarks do not match that on the artifact. The date of the specimen is probably post-1876.

Class 17: Textiles

A single fragment of cloth was recovered during the excavations. Attached to it was a four-hole, two-piece metal button (described earlier). Although not large enough to identify the article from which the cloth came, it is possible to examine the weave. It seems to be an over-two, under-two pattern woven closely with relatively heavy thread. It is possible this is part of a wool shirt or wool pants. It does not seem heavy enough for a wool.

Class 18: Other

Included in this class are several unidentified objects, all of iron, plus several artifacts which are identified. The class comprises 1.5% of the historic materials and 26.9% of the category. Among the identified artifacts are an iron caster, a key, part of a tine from a large barnyard fork (such as a hay or pitch fork), and several iron fragments all with roughly a triangular cross-section which one informant identified as a brake or clutch pedal.

Two rolled copper artifacts were also recovered from Fishtown. One is 45mm long with an outside diameter of 2.5mm It is bent into a horseshoe shape, 15mm across at the open end. It was recovered in the 10-20cm level. The second copper artifact is a tube 50mm long and 4mm outside diameter. Stuck in one end is a shell disk 2mm thick, 4mm outside diameter, and 3mm inside diameter. This was found in the 10-20cm level as well. Both artifacts are probably trade items acquired by the Indians from any number of sources.

Interpretation of the Artifacts

As mentioned previously, any interpretations of the historic artifacts from lower Fishtown must be considered tenuous pending analyses of all aspects of the site. Work is currently underway at Seattle Central Community College on the other findings.

In attempting to establish meaning for the historic component of the site three factors must be considered: vertical and horizontal position within the site, manufacturing dates for the artifacts, and local history. While each of these is discussed briefly below, it should be remembered that only when considered together can the significance of the artifacts be realized and hypotheses formulated.

Vertical and Horizontal Position

The historic component of Fishtown is not deep with respect to the vertical thickness of the prehistoric layers. The deepest historic artifacts were recovered from a level more than 90cm below the datum point, but it is very likely these fell out of walls during the winter months between field schools. The 60-70cm level, the next deepest layer containing historic materials, yielded two artifacts (see Table V). The greatest number of artifacts discussed herein (85.6%) were found between the surface and 20cm below datum.

One might expect to find the older artifacts in the deeper layers of the historic component. In the case of Class 1 artifacts (nails) this does seem to be the case. Square nails, which were manufactured earlier than wire nails, are found in greater quantity and deeper than are wire nails (see Table V). In most other classes of artifacts, however, this assumption will not hold true for reasons discussed later.

Horizontally there are two clusterings of artifacts. About 49% of the historic materials were recovered from units 87N75W, 87N72W and 87N69W. One of these units (87N75W) also contains the deepest deposits. The second clustering is

from 87N54W and 84N57W, amounting to roughly 35% of the total.

The first clustering is also associated with several features. Located in units 87N75W and 87N78W, from the surface to about 35cm below datum, the feature record for the site reveals a concentration of fire-cracked rock, ash and charcoal. Scattered throughout are some prehistoric and many historic artifacts, butchered bone and cedar planks or shingles. The positioning of the cedar is highly suggestive of a structure, although insufficient remains were recovered to determine its size. It had at least one square corner. In this same area a preliminary examination of the stratigraphic record indicates there was once a large hole or depression. It is possible this was associated with the structure and was filled in when it was razed.

Dates of Manufacture

Establishing dates for the artifacts found at Fishtown involves determining methods of manufacturing. This, in turn, enables one to ascertain when those methods were in use. Another way of dating the artifacts is to identify the makers' marks on the object. By learning when that business was in operation, or when a particular product was made, one can determine a date range for the artifact's manufacture.

Both processes, however, yield dates or date ranges for the existence of artifacts, not dates for when those artifacts were deposited at the site. In the case of the 1853 dime both date and local history could encourage one to accept the 1850's as the time when it was also deposited at the site. A look at the depth of this artifact relative to the 1889 penny, however, quickly negates that assumption. Obviously the date of manufacture need not be the date the artifact was left at the site for future archaeologists to recover. The manufacturing date, however, will provide the earliest possible date for the historic component, in as much as an object could not have been deposited prior to its having been made. For example, a cartridge casing produced during the years 1850 to 1950 could not have been buried at Fishtown in 1840 since it had not yet been manufactured.

Yet another consideration in using manufacturing dates to establish habitation dates for the site is the availability of the item to the people in the area. Many times difficult to determine for any one artifact, only a general feeling for the accessibility of the historic artifacts of Fishtown is suggested by this analysis. Just because ironstone pottery, for example, was made in England by at least 1820 and one artifact from the site bears the mark of a pottery established in that year, it is no guarantee that it was available in the Fishtown locale. Of course, determining availability of various articles is closely tied to local history.

Local History

Many people have written about the history of the lower Skagit River valley; no attempt is made here to detail their findings. Briefly, the first consistent opportunity for Indian-European contacts came in 1827 when Fort Langley was established on the Fraser River (Rich 1959:463). Indians in the vicinity of Fishtown also dealt with the traders and missionaries located at Fort Nisqually

(Sampson 1972:14), which the Hudson's Bay Company built in 1833.

Although many white men passed through the area in the early 1800's, it was not until the 1860's that permanent Euro-American settlements were established in the Fishtown area. During the decades from 1860 to 1800 several towns were founded, opening stores, hotels, post offices, and the like. According to one informant there was a dock and granary located on the river at Fishtown, as many farms had built to enable the steamers to load the crops (Willis 1973:120). By 1898 buildings constructed on pilings were established along the riverbank at Fishtown and the farm belonging to the current owners of the property on which the site is located had been built (Willis 1973:101).

Passenger and freight service between Seattle and lower Skagit River towns had been established by the 1870's (Barrett 1971:5). By 1881 weekly steamer service was available between Seattle and La Conner with a steamer fleet in the upper Puget Sound area of eleven vessels (Winser 1881:190-191). With Seattle having regular shipping schedules with San Francisco (Seattle Directory 1876:16), this meant that goods were readily accessible to the Skagit River inhabitants. The Sears, Roebuck catalog for 1908 lists near-by Anacortes as a destination point for figuring freight (Schroeder 1969:16).

Suggested Hypotheses

By correlating the three factors just discussed and aligning them with the dates provided in the previous section, two hypotheses are developed to interpret the historic component at Fishtown. When final analyses of the remaining aspects of the site are completed, it should be possible to (a) confirm the hypotheses and tie them into the prehistoric component, or (b) reject or modify them on the basis of additional evidence.

Hypothesis One: A cedar-shingled building existed in the vicinity of 87N75W and 87N72W. Evidence to support this comes from the large quantity of square nails recovered from these units plus the fact that the majority of them are of the 4-penny size, which would have been the size most likely to be used in attaching cedar shingles to a framework. The additional presence of clothing fasteners, a textile fragment, several cartridge casing, the caster, and bottle fragments argue for this to have been a building used for living purposes rather than a smoke house or granary. Fire-cracked rock, butchered bone, and the two pieces of copper being in close association with the structure indicates it may have stood during the early years of settlement in the area, about 1860-1890.

Hypothesis Two: A garden plot was maintained in the area of units 87N57W to 87N51W. Archaeological remains support the report by an informant that such a garden was in use during the 1950's. Chicken and barbed wire fencing would serve to keep out any livestock (postulated on the basis of the hay bailing wire found throughout the site) or game, and the quantity of wire nails could have come from some small structure or from the fencing itself.

If these two suggestions are valid it leaves a gap from 1890 to 1950 unaccounted for archaeologically. If the area was logged off during those years, as an informant has said, then those activities could account for the filling in of the depression described earlier at 87N75W and 87N78W, and the lack of

significant remains until about 1950. The area is rather rough for farming, even after removing stands of trees, and may well have been cleared to provide lumber or cordwood and/or to provide a cleared area to graze dairy cattle. None of these activities would have left much in the historic artifact record.

To summarize, the lower portion of Fishtown was occupied historically during the years 1860-1890, logged off sometime between 1890-1945, and used only occasionally thereafter.

TABLE I: DISTRIBUTION OF FASTENER CLASSES BY UNIT

unit	1a	1b	2	3	4	5	6	total
99N84W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96N84W	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
96N48W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93N84W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90N60W	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
90N57W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N90W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
87N81W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
87N78W	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
87N75W	289	0	0	0	0	1	0	296
87N72W	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	104
87N69W	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
87N66W	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
87N63W	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
87N60W	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
87N57W	2	11	0	0	1	0	0	14
87N54W	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
87N51W	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
87N48W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N42W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84N63W	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
84N60W	3	8	0	1	1	0	0	13
84N57W	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	16
81N45W	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
total	446	50	1	3	3	1	6	510

TABLE II: DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS BY PENNYWEIGHT

pennywt.	square nails	wire nails	total
2d	1	0	1
3d	4	0	4
4d	62	1	63
5d	5	0	5
6d	15	7	22
7d	7	2	9
8d	18	10	28
9d	2	0	2
10d	4	4	8
12d	6	0	6
16d	3	7	10
20d	0	8	8
30d	0	3	3
40d	1	1	2
50d	0	0	0
60d	0	2	2
total	128	45	173*

*Although 496 nails were recovered, all but 173 were too fragmented to permit sizing.

TABLE III: DISTRIBUTION OF WIRE AND GLASS CLASSES BY UNIT

unit	7	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	11	total
99N84W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96N84W	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
96N48W	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
93N84W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90N60W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90N57W	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
87N90W	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
87N81W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N78W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N75W	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
87N72W	1	0	0	0	1	51	36	0	89
87N69W	1	0	0	0	3	25	10	1	40
87N66W	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
87N63W	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
87N60W	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
87N57W	19	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	25
87N54W	3	0	0	120	3	0	0	2	128
87N51W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
87N48W	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
87N42W	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5
84N63W	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
84N60W	14	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	18
84N57W	262	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	264
81N45W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	344	1	6	120	20	79	51	5	626

TABLE IV: DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANY CLASSES BY UNIT

unit	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	total
99N84W	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
96N84W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96N48W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93N84W	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
90N60W	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
90N57W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N90W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N81W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N78W	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	5
87N75W	0	23	2	1	0	1	10	37
87N72W	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
87N69W	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
87N66W	0	9	0	0	0	0	2	11
87N63W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N60W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N57W	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
87N54W	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
87N51W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87N48W	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
87N42W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84N63W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84N60W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84N57W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
81N45W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	5	34	5	2	2	1	18	67

TABLE V: DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFACTS BY UNIT AND DEPTH*

unit	A	B	C	+10-0	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	total
99N84W	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
96N84W	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
96N48W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
93N84W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
90N60W	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
90N57W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
87N90W	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
87N81W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
87N78W	0	0	0	5	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	13
87N75W	0	0	0	0	55	227	46	2	3	2	1	336
87N72W	0	0	0	0	123	66	4	0	0	0	0	193
87N69W	0	0	0	0	16	22	6	0	0	0	0	44
87N66W	0	0	0	0	2	17	3	0	0	0	0	22
87N63W	4	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	13
87N60W	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	13
87N57W	9	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	20
87N54W	0	0	0	0	130	4	1	0	2	0	0	137
87N51W	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
87N48W	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	14
87N42W	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
84N63W	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
84N60W	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
84N57W	280	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281
81N45W	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
total	325	0	2	6	343	362	85	5	23	3	2	1156

*Levels A through C are natural stratigraphic layers. Level A corresponds approximately to the 0-20cm levels. All other levels are arbitrary, excavated in centimeters.

TABLE VI: DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFACT CLASSES BY DEPTH*

level	1a	1b	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10a	10b	10c	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	15	15	1	0	1	0	0	280	0	3	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+10-0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0-10	126	10	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	120	7	36	29	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
10-20	251	10	0	0	2	0	3	11	0	3	0	2	32	17	0	1	19	3	1	1	0	6
20-30	36	4	0	0	0	0	1	18	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	3
30-40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
40-50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
50-60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-70	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	444	46	1	3	3	1	6	332	1	6	120	20	79	51	5	5	34	5	2	2	1	17

*Levels A through C are natural stratigraphic layers. Level A corresponds approximately to the 0-20 cm levels. All other levels are arbitrary, excavated in centimeters.

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