Archaeological Investigations at Mulberry Hill
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Introduction

Nestled in the heart of Rockbridge County, Virginia, Mulberry Hill is a site with a rich cultural history that reaches centuries into the past. Mulberry Hill, currently the home of Kappa Alpha National Headquarters, has a long history in the Lexington area. It is a Virginia Historic Landmark, and was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 (KA). The plantation first became connected with Washington and Lee in the 18th century, while the university was still known as Liberty Hall Academy, and continued to be connected with the University through its various owners. Most interestingly, the University maintains that in 1865, General Robert E Lee spent his first night in Lexington, visiting and touring his new College as its president, in the Mulberry Hill Mansion (KA). It is only fitting then that Kappa Alpha Order, founded 1865 in Reid Hall of Washington and Lee University's Colonnade, with Lee as its spiritual director, would place its headquarters here.

As the current proprietor of Mulberry Hill, the Kappa Alpha Order called for archaeological attention to the area as the fraternity has chosen to proceed with construction of a parking area on the estate. Construction projects, particularly in areas with such prolonged and historically significant activity as found in Lexington, Virginia, often begin with an archaeological investigation to establish whether or not a noteworthy site exists in the area.

In January of 2008, construction workers unearthed a skeleton on a site in downtown Lexington. Because investigations were not performed prior to the beginning of construction as they should have been, construction was halted, costing the tax payers money and delaying the project. The Kappa Alpha Order, wishing to follow guidelines and avoid such delays, offered
their property as the subject of the Anthropology 377 course known as “The Dig”. In return for performing investigations on the would-be parking area and establishing whether or not it was a historically significant site, Kappa Alpha allowed the students of “The Dig” to open excavation units in an area believed to be once occupied by a brick slave quarters.

The main purpose of “The Dig”, therefore, was to establish whether or not the area of shovel test pits (STPs) represented an archaeological site, as STPs represent phase I identification stage of an archaeological investigation. In the state of Virginia the standard spacing of STPs is fifty feet, but with such a small investigative area and a desire to be as thorough as possible, we excavated on a twenty five foot grid, half the usual interval. In all, nineteen STPs were dug by the five students and several supervisors and instructors of the course. Each STP was roughly one foot by one foot in size, and the depth of each STP ranged depending upon when a sterile layer of clay subsoil was reached. Once these STPs were completed and the entire area of the proposed parking lot and leadership center was covered by our investigations, we were able to move on to phase II excavations in the northwestern portion of the Mulberry Hill property (Figure 1).

Phase II entailed the excavation of our units, each of which was three feet by three feet in size, in search of a brick structure or foundation. We had some clues; Prior to the beginning of Spring term 2008, Abigail Gage performed electroresistivity investigations in this area in an attempt to establish the location of a brick slave quarters that has been believed to have existed in the area. A trip to special collections confirmed the existence of several buildings behind the Mulberry Hill plantation home. With such seemingly concrete information in front of us, we were quite optimistic in finding the brick structure as we delved into our units.
Although this proved to be a bit of a letdown, as we did not encounter brick foundation, we did accomplish the main goal of the Anthropology 377 course. Each student learned the basic field methods of site investigation and excavation, as well as lab methods, such as artifact washing, bagging, cataloging, and labeling.

Natural Environment

Mulberry Hill sits slightly above the surrounding land. It has been said that before Lexington began to expand and build up one could see the entire town from the front of the home. The elevation of the city of Lexington is approximately 1,063 feet, although there is much variation throughout the city limits, which has been folded by the Appalachian orogeny, and altered by extensive human and natural activity. To the north of the house lies the last hint of a once powerful stream of water that has since been reduced to a mere hollow.

The underlying bedrock of the area is a limestone. Shale is also a prevalent rock in the area. Specifically, the local limestone formation is of the Paleozoic age, known as the Edinburg. This local section of the Edinburg limestone is known as the Collierstown limestone. It is normally fossiliferous, meaning it contains a high concentration of fossils. Furthermore, the Liberty Hall facies of the Collierstown limestone is interbedded with shale, visible at outcrops on the Mulberry Hill property. Overall, the thickness of the limestone unit ranges between 800 to 1250 feet.

Cultural Setting

Mulberry Hill was first occupied in 1777 (Galke and Means 2008: 2). At the time, Reverend William Graham was serving as the rector of the Liberty Hall Academy, which was the predecessor of current-day Washington and Lee University, a position he held for 20 years,
including during the Revolutionary War (KA). Reverend William Graham purchased the 290 acres upon which the current Mulberry Hill plantation home sits (Simpson 1982:3). In 1782, he donated a section of his land, 400 yards northwest of the main house to the academy. He also endowed his own land for a permanent site for the academy (Simpson 1982:3). The remains of Liberty Hall Academy are still standing today on the outskirts of the Washington and Lee University campus.

For some part of this period, Rev. Graham instructed students out of his home on Mulberry Hill, thought to be a 36’ by 37’ stone structure. Remnants of an earlier structure can be found in the basement of the Mulberry Hill mansion, and it has been speculated that these remnants represent the structure once inhabited by William Graham (Riis 1979:11). This structure has the same windows, chair railing, and fireplace dimensions as did Liberty Hall Academy, both of which were built during the time of William Graham and by the same architect (Riis 1979:4). Therefore, it would not be a far jump to assume that this earlier structure was indeed inhabited by Reverend Graham, as well as the structure from which he taught students of Liberty Hall Academy (Riis 1979:12).

In 1797, Graham sold his land, which now totaled 450 acres, to Andrew Reid, a well-known, wealthy Lexington politician (Simpson 1982:3). Reid built a one-story brick home that serves as the core of the present-day structure on the property (Simpson 1982:2). This was a 36’x63’ rectangular structure built on a stone foundation (Simpson 1982:2).

Andrew Reid passed away and left the property of Mulberry Hill to his son, Samuel Reid (1790-1869), who was also an affluent member of Lexington society and served as a trustee of Washington College for 50 years in the 19th century (Simpson 1982:3). It is believed that he is
responsible for the second story addition to the home in the mid-nineteenth century (Simpson 1979:3). In 1891, the Reid family sold the property to Lexington Development Corporation, which planned to build a large hotel on the property (Smith-Harrison and Purrington 2008:4). Fortunately, this plan fell through and the home still exists as we see it today (Smith-Harrison and Purrington 2008:4). Eleanor Jackson Junkin Cox (Latane), granddaughter of Rev. Junkin, president of Washington College from 1848 to 1861, bought the property in 1903 and extensively remodeled it shortly thereafter (Smith-Harrison and Purrington 2008:4). In 1923 the property was sold to W. Jett Lauck, and the home underwent further renovations under his watchful eye, including the integration of electricity on the premises (Smith-Harrison 2008:5). In 1931, Lewis Tyree purchased the property (Smith-Harrison 2008:5). Many members of the Tyree/Grisby family attended Washington and Lee University, and one member, Lewis Tyree Sr. served the University from 1919 to 1927 as a Professor of Law (KA). The Tyree family owned the property for quite some time, until it was sold to the Kappa Alpha Order in 2004.

It is quite evident that Mulberry Hill has had a very colorful past. Throughout time, Mulberry Hill has served as a domestic residence, an educational facility, a political and governmental building (Galke 2008:1), and is currently used as the headquarters of the Kappa Alpha Order. The investigations performed during Anthropology 377 have helped contribute "to a better understanding of what life was like in Rockbridge County throughout the Colonial era, Early National period, Antebellum time, Civil War era, Post bellum phase, and twentieth century" (Galke and Means 2008:2). With an area such as this that has been inhabited for centuries and for many varying purposes, archaeological investigation before construction is absolutely necessary to ensure that no valuable cultural material is lost.
Research Design

This research design was developed at the beginning of the course, meaning it was proposed before we knew what our units held. Although we were unable to obtain much information concerning the brick slave quarters that apparently inhabited the excavated area at one time, we did have a very optimistic research design, and for that we cannot be faulted. Results were neither what we expected nor what we hoped for, but we were happy to learn excavation from a complicated site rather than a completely straightforward one. Results and reasons for our inability to uphold our hypothesis will be discussed in a later section.

Hypothesis

Based on oral tradition, the site which we excavated is an area once occupied by a slave quarters. Given the fact that these quarters were traditionally described as brick and also that the structure was so close to the main house on Mulberry Hill, we theorized that the material remains found at the site may reflect higher standards of living than typically expected at a site representing enslaved peoples.

Ways to Test Hypothesis

Optimistically, we wanted to be able to excavate one three-by-three foot unit located within the walls of the structure, as well as a second unit outside of the structure walls. This would have been done in order to distinguish between materials used within a home and materials used outside the structure, should such a discrepancy exist. We would have compared these material remains to those of other sites with material culture of enslaved peoples. Such sites include Monticello, Williamsburg, and Mount Vernon. Because Monticello and Mount
Vernon had such affluent inhabitants, we hoped to find similar artifacts to our site in order to uphold our hypothesis.

**Test hypothesis through data collection**

We excavated one unit, a three-by-three foot test pit located at the site of Mulberry Hill. We removed the soil in natural soil horizons, making sure to declare arbitrary layers if no natural layer existed within 0.25 feet (three inches) of the last soil horizon. Using ¼ inch mesh screen, we sifted through the soil, saving anything we deem to be cultural remains. These artifacts were bagged in the field and prepared for laboratory work of washing, bagging, labeling, and cataloging.

**Data Analysis**

Following the compilation of this data, we hoped to more thoroughly compare it to the data collected at sites such as Monticello, Mount Vernon, Williamsburg, and other sites (the possibilities are endless), as each of these sites has an impressive collection of cultural material associated with African Americans, whether they were enslaved or free. Using the types of artifacts most commonly found in association with African Americans, we hoped to establish whether or not our data follows the pattern of the wealthier or a more underprivileged settlement. It would have benefited us to pay attention to the quantities as well as the types of artifacts found at such African American sites.

**Research Methods**

**Site Description**

The site of Mulberry Hill is well maintained, and thus we did not have to deal with long grasses or many weeds. In the areas in which we broke ground, both for STPs and units,
vegetation included grass immediately near and in the areas in which we were digging. Often times we were shades by surrounding trees, but we did not dig adjacent to these trees. Tree roots did infiltrate our units, which made it slightly difficult to dig at times, but we often enlisted help from Professor Means in order to break through these troublesome roots.

Animal activity was also evident, even before we broke ground. Gopher holes were visible above ground, and we had previously been informed of extensive gopher burrows beneath the ground surface. Insect activity was also prevalent. Ants were common, as were arachnids. Worms would often infiltrate the units as well.

Artifacts were wide-ranging and varied, but a great amount of the cultural material we uncovered consisted of coal, clinker, charcoal, brick, and slag. There were many included bones, ceramics, nails, iron objects, glass, and various other artifacts as well, but none were as greatly represented as the aforementioned cultural materials.

Based on the prevalence of mottled clay soils in the units and the STPs, as well as the fact that no artifacts were found in situ, we determined both the area of the STPs and the area of the units to be a result of massive fill episodes.

Field Methods

When digging STPs, we used crude techniques in comparison to those used in excavating our units. We used shovels much more often than trowels, something that was not the case when it came to digging our units. We screened the soil using ¼ mesh inch screens and bagged any cultural material we found in order to properly handle the material in the anthropology laboratory during our next lab day. We used trowels, buckets, and dustpans in order to clean dirt from the
bottom of the STPs, and we recorded all relevant information on the appropriate forms. We had to establish a soil hue for each layer, for which we used a Munsell book.

With our units the process was quite a bit more involved. We had to establish a datum in the northwest corner, from which all of our levels were measured using a line level and a contractor’s ruler. We broke ground with a shovel, but after the grass cap was removed, we performed much of the digging with our trowels. Occasionally we scraped the unit with our shovel, but often asked Professor Means to help us when this was a necessary technique, as it is a physically trying task to perform. We again used trowels, buckets, and dustpans to remove soil from the unit, and we screened with 1/4 inch mesh screen. We used brushes and whisk brooms to remove dirt from objects protruding from the walls of our units, and we used clippers to remove roots from the unit. Appropriate documentation was also essential for the units, and different paperwork was necessary for the units than was needed for the STPs. We again used a Munsell book to correctly color the soil.

Lab Methods

Lab methods began with washing of artifacts. A dry colander to hold artifacts, a colander submerged in water, toothbrushes, and a drying screen were necessary for this process. Each screen only contained artifacts from a single provenience. We took special care when washing iron objects, as these are typically quite corroded and susceptible to water damage. Once an artifact was cleaned, it was placed on a drying rack to dry for typically a 24-hour period or longer.

The next step in the laboratory process was bagging, for which one needed plastic bags, acid-free tags, sharpies, and an acid-free pen. Artifacts were placed into like groups and tags
were made for each of these groups. Each group was placed into a bag and given a tag. After each artifact of a given provenience was placed in a small bag, each was placed into a larger bag for the entire provenience. Bags were labeled with the same information given on the acid-free tags.

Cataloging came next, for which one needed a computer, a sharpie, and a single provenience of artifacts. Each artifact of a given variety and size was given a separate catalog number, which was then written on the artifact bag and acid-free tag. Lastly, artifacts were labeled with the site number, bag number, and catalog number. For instance, 44RB510.12.41 represents an artifact assigned catalog number 41, taken from bag number 12 from the Mulberry Hill site.

Archaeology of Slavery

The archaeology of slavery gives a voice to those who did not previously have one. Research in recent decades has revealed many new clues to the varied aspects of daily life and culture of American slaves. Typical foodstuffs found at the site of a slave quarters would include poorer cuts of meat, likely beef and pork, as well as fish. Vessels would typically include coarse, thick earthenwares, likely hollowares. Hollowares allow for much food to be prepared and served. Also, stews were quite prevalent in the diets of slaves, as they were easily prepared with little effort. One could take leftover bones, carcasses, and vegetables and leave these steeping over the fire all day so a stew was ready for consumption when the day's work was through. Hollowares were very useful in holding such liquefied contents, and much of it.

Results

STP N5100 E5000
This STP marked the first time we broke ground. It consisted of four layers. Layer A was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy clay that we thought to be the topsoil layer. There was no cultural material found in this layer. Layer B consisted of 85% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam. The remainder of the layer was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay inclusion. We found glass, charcoal, coal, and a lithic flake in this layer, which we placed in bag 8. Next was layer C, which was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay with some included coal and charcoal, which we placed in bag 11. We interpreted layers B and C to be fill layers. We establish arbitrary layer D as the subsoil layer, which was a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay with a small amount of charcoal included in it, which was placed in bag 12.

STP N5100 E5050

This STP consisted of four distinct layers. Layer A was a 10YR 2/1 black loamy clay, which we thought to be the thick humus layer. This layer was unscreened and no artifacts were found within it. Layer B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay loam with coal, glass, and possible ceramic within it, which we placed in bag 13. Layer C was a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay, within which we found a nail that was placed in bag 18. Layers B and C were interpreted to be fill layers. D was a clay subsoil layer of a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown hue. There was no cultural material found in this layer.

STP N5125 E5062.5

This STP was located between two fairly large tree roots, and it consisted of five layers. Layer A was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy clay that was unscreened. No cultural material was found in the humus layer. B was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy clay with included stone, glass, and ceramic artifacts that were placed in bag 21. Layer C was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish
brown loamy clay with several ceramic pieces and charcoal found within it, which were placed in bag 22. Layer D was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy clay with no cultural material found within it. Layers B, C, and D were interpreted as fill layers. Lastly, layer E was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sterile clay subsoil.

**STP N5125 E4987.5**

Layer A of this STP was a 10YR 2/1 black loamy clay. This humus layer was unscreened and no cultural material was found within it. Layer B was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay with artifacts of glass and charcoal found within it, which were placed in bag 26. Layers C and D were also 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clays, but both of these layers held no cultural material. Layers B, C, and D were interpreted to be fill layers. Layer E was a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sterile clay subsoil.

**STP N5075 E5112.5**

This STP began with a humusy layer A of a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy clay layer of humus. We did find glass in this layer, which was placed in artifact bag 34. Layer B, a fill layer, was a 10YR 4/3 brown clay loam with a bit of brick found within it, which was placed in bag 35. Layer C was a clay subsoil of a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown hue. No cultural material was found in layer.

**STP N5075 E5137.5**

This STP began with a humusy layer A of a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown hue. No cultural material was found in this loamy clay layer. Layer B was 95% 10YR 2/2 very dark brown clay loam and 5% 10YR 4/6 clay mottles. We uncovered iron objects in this fill layer, which were placed in bag 38. Layer C was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay subsoil with no cultural material.
STP Conclusions

It is evident that each STP began with a humusy topsoil layer (layer A) followed by a fill episode consisting of one to three fill layers. These layers were deemed fill layers for several reasons. First, clay mottles were present in many of these layers. Such mixing of soil textures is indicative of human interaction with soil. Next, artifacts were not found in situ. Many artifacts were found vertical, indicating that this layer was not a living surface. Also, as we removed soil from these layers, even layers that seemed very claylike, soil came up in large chunks, indicating that this soil was not, in fact, subsoil, and had been previously moved, as the clumps so willingly were removed from the ground. Following the fill episodes of varying thickness, a clay subsoil layer existed. This layer was typically difficult to trowel as it had not been previously disturbed. Rarely did we find cultural material in this layer, and when artifacts were found we cored beyond the layer to ensure we had indeed hit subsoil.

The comparison of artifacts we found in our STPs with the artifacts found in all STPs can be found between Chart 1 and 2. Basically, we found roughly the same proportions of byproduct, metal, and glass in our STPs as the entire group found in all STPs, but found a significantly small proportion of ceramics, no composites or faunal, and a significantly larger proportion charcoal and coal in our STPs verses all the STPs.

Unit 2 N5033.5 E4826.5

Unit 2 began much like our STPs, with a humusy layer A. This layer was a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam topsoil. Within this layer we found slag and brick, which were placed in bag 41. Layer A also had a large amount of included gravel, which was possibly in association with the nearby driveway. Layer A ranged in thickness from 0.02 feet in the southeast corner to
0.13 feet in the northwest corner. Layer B consisted of 94% 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam, 5% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay mottles, and 1% 10YR 6/3 pale brown clay mottles. This layer contained brick fragments, which were placed in bag 43. There was a lot of ant activity in this layer, as well as a fair amount of gravel. Layer B ranged in thickness from 0.12 feet in the southeast corner to 0.24 feet in the center of the unit.

Layer C was 85% 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam, 10% 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam, and 5% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay mottles. C contained a wider variety of cultural material than did the previous layers. The ceramics, nails, coal, charcoal, and brick found in this layer were placed in bag 44. This layer ranged in thickness from 0.10 feet in the northeast corner to 0.19 feet in the southeast corner. We closed layer C because the soil became very compacted except in the northern half, which had a high concentration of artifacts and was designated layer D. Layer D was designated only along the northern wall. It ended arbitrarily, and was therefore 0.25 feet thick. D was 75% 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay loam and 7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown clay mottles. This layer was filled with brick and slag, and it also contained pieces of glass as well, all of which were placed in bag 46.

Layer E did not exist along the north wall. E ranged in thickness from 0.07 feet in the southeast corner to 0.13 feet in the center. E was 60% 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam, 25% 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam, 10% 2.5 Y 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam, 4% 2.5Y 5/6 dark yellowish brown clay, and 1% 10YR 7/4 very pale brown clay. Ceramics, glass, nails, brick, and slag were found in this layer and were placed in bag 48.

Layers F and G were both 80% 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam, 15% 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay, and 5% 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red clay. Bag 49 was assigned to
layer F, and it contained ceramics, glass, nails, brick, coal, and charcoal. Layer F was 0.25 feet thick across the entire layer, as it ended arbitrarily. Bag 51 was assigned to layer G, and it contained ceramics, glass, nails, brick (including one complete brick), coal, slag, and asphalt.

Layer H was 100% 10YR 3/2 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. H contained a large amount of gravel, as well as ceramics, glass, nails, brick, bone, and other cultural material. The artifacts found in this layer were placed in bag 54. This layer ranged in thickness from 0.05 feet in the northeast corner to 0.21 feet in the southeast corner. We closed layer H when we came upon a natural mottled clay layer.

Layer I and J were 80% 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown sandy clay, 15% 2.5YR 4/2 weak red silty clay, and 5% 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay mottles. I contained cultural material qualitatively different from that which we had seen in previous layers. There was a large amount of ceramic pieces, nails, and brick. Many of the ceramic pieces came from the same or similar vessels w/a green transfer print. The artifacts were placed in bag 56. This layer ranged in thickness from 0.10 feet in the northeast corner to 0.19 feet in the southeast corner. We closed layer I as an arbitrary layer, at a thickness of 0.25 feet. Layer J also contained cultural materials. The ceramics, glass, nails, brick and bone were placed in Bag 58. Layer J ended with a natural change in soil color and textures.

Layer K was 70% 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay, 20% 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown silty clay, and 10% 2.5YR 7/6 light red clay. Bag 60 was assigned to Layer K, and it contained ceramics, glass, nails, brick, bone, and slag. Several bones, apparently cut in the cooking process were also found. Layer K ranged from 0.12 feet thick in the northeast corner to 0.05 feet thick in the
southeast corner. The layer ended due to a natural layer change, indicated by a decrease in artifacts and an increase in clay content.

Layer L was 90% 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay, 7% 2.5YR5/3 reddish brown silty clay, and 3% 2.5Y7/6 light red clay. L contained only a portion of a ceramic drainage pipe, two small fragments of coal, and one small fragment of clinker. There was no other cultural material. The few artifacts found in this layer were placed in bag 61. This layer ended arbitrarily, at a consistent thickness of 0.25 feet. We closed the unit with layer L, ending at depths of 2.03 feet in the Northwest corner, 1.93 feet in the Northeast corner, 1.84 feet in the Southwest corner, 1.71 feet in the Southeast corner, and 1.87 feet in the center of Unit 2.

We ended excavations in the unit with two soil cores. We cored 1.17 feet deep in the Northwest corner and 1.44 feet deep in the Southeast corner. Finally we prepped the unit for profiling, and finished out work in the field with the North Wall and the East Wall Profiles.

**Unit 2 Conclusions**

Much like our STPs, the top layer of our unit consisted of a topsoil humus layer, which was then followed by many layers of fill. These fill layers were indicated by a large amount of clay mottles found throughout. Several layers even had more than one hue of clay throughout. Artifacts were once again not found in situ, and many ceramic and glass pieces were found vertical in the unit. These details, along with the fact that we believe this area to have been built up at some point, point to the fact that aside from the topsoil and subsoil layers, the horizons we encountered were merely layers of fill.

Based on this data, the hypothesis of our research design was difficult to uphold. Artifacts that we did encounter were not necessarily indicative of any particular race or social class of the
time. We were very optimistic in wanting to excavate two units, as well as wanting to find the actual foundation of the slave quarters. It does not hurt to be optimistic, but perhaps we should have been more realistic. Given what we learned from the STP data we gathered, encountering a large amount of fill should not have been a surprising occurrence.

With our investigation, it is implausible to state that we certainly encountered an African American site. The notable faunal remains we did find at the site were quite interesting. Two were obvious steak cuts, which is not something one would expect to see at a slave site. We also found a tooth, which we thought to be a large canine. The majority of the ceramics we found were not coarse earthenwares. We uncovered many pieces of whiteware and porcelain, which were surprising to us.

One thing we can say is this, we can speculate that the remains of buildings in the backfill, specifically the brick and window glass may be associated with a preexisting structure, possibly even the one we were looking for. Special collections tells us that a structure, in fact several structures, did in fact exist in this area, so we do not doubt that they did exist, we just cannot prove or disprove their uses through the centuries.

Artifact Analysis

Thirty eight percent of our artifacts from Unit 2 were the remains of materials used for construction and buildings, brick, mortar, and concrete, and asphalt. This was the largest single concentration of artifacts of a single type of use. The second largest grouping was the twenty six percent of artifacts associated with heating, coal, clinker, and slag.
Future Work

Further recommendations for this site would be to use a backhoe in order to remove the layers of fill, therefore (hopefully) reaching the foundations of these structures more quickly and with more ease. Perhaps future field schools could return to this area, hopefully with more excavators, in order to break through more than two units and identify exactly where these structures stood. In doing this, a voice could be given, through archaeological remains, to those who previously had none.

Acknowledgments

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Next, we must thank Kristen Chasse for all her help in the field and the lab. Even if just an encouraging word, neither of the authors of this paper would have enjoyed the field school or performed as well without the help of skillful and knowledgeable W&L alum.

We must also thank all the supervisors for all the help in washing, bagging, and screening. We would not have completed all the steps of the laboratory work had it not been for their diligent work.
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Figure 1: Location of STPs and Units
Chart 1: Artifacts in SPT dug by the A-TEAM!

- Coal, 15, 25%
- Byproduct, 12, 20%
- Ceramic, 3, 5%
- Charcoal, 10, 17%
- Metal, 11, 18%
- Glass, 9, 15%

Chart 2: Artifacts in all STPs!

- Coal, 271, 10%
- Byproduct, 489, 29%
- Metal, 245, 14%
- Glass, 308, 17%
- Ceramic, 284, 16%
- Composite, 40, 2%
- Charcoal, 103, 6%
- Faunal, 59, 3%
Chart 3: Types of Artifacts found in Unit 2

- Clinker, 69, 7%
- Metal, 117, 12%
- Bone, 21, 2%
- Shingle, 2, 0%
- Brick, 299, 30%
- Concrete, 6, 1%
- Brick with mortar, 10, 1%
- Asphalt, 30, 3%
- Coal, 100, 10%
- Glass, 142, 14%
- Synthetic, 3, 0%
- Stoneware, 4, 0%
- Refined earthenware, 35, 3%
- Coarse earthenware, 9, 1%
- Porcelain, 30, 3%
- Mortar, 32, 3%
- Slag, 91, 9%
Procedure: Excavate according to natural stratigraphic layers, forming an arbitrary level every 3 inches (0.25 ft.) if a natural soil horizon is not encountered. Record Munsell color, soil texture and inclusions, and depth below ground surface for each natural stratum. Record any cultural material found within each layer on this form. If no artifacts are recovered please write "NCM" (for no cultural material) corresponding to the level. Be certain to record the appropriate bag number for each layer in which artifacts are recovered. Draw the north wall profile on the graph provided, indicating the natural layers encountered. Use the back for additional comments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Munsell &amp; color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Bag #</th>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scale: 1 square = .1 ft.
Task: Mulberry Hill Site 44RB510
ANTH 377 Spring 2008

Excavator's name:

Date: [__ __ __ 20__]

Procedure: Excavate according to natural stratigraphic layers, forming an arbitrary level every 3 inches (.25 ft) if a natural soil horizon is not encountered. Record Munsell color, soil texture and inclusions, and depth below ground surface for each natural stratum. Record any cultural material found within each layer on this form. If no artifacts are recovered please write "NCM" (no cultural material) corresponding to the level. Be certain to record the appropriate bag number for each layer in which artifacts are recovered. Draw the north wall profile on the graph provided, indicating the natural layers encountered. Use the back for additional comments.

North Wall Profile

Profile: Dotted lines indicate an arbitrary level. A solid line indicates a natural layer boundary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Munsell color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Bag #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scale: 1 square = .1 ft.
Shovel Test Pit (STP) Form

Mulberry Hill Site 44RB510
ANTH 377 Spring 2008
Excavator's name: [Signature]

Date: April 2008

Procedure: Excavate according to natural stratigraphic layers, forming an arbitrary level every 3 inches (0.75 ft) if a natural soil horizon is not encountered. Record Munsell color, soil texture and inclinometer, and depth below ground surface for each natural stratum. Record any cultural material found within each layer on this form. If no artifacts are recovered please write "NCM" (for no cultural material) corresponding to the level. Be certain to record the appropriate bag number for each layer in which artifacts are recovered. Draw the north wall profile on the graph provided, indicating the natural layers encountered. Use the back for additional comments.

North Wall Profile  STP Number:  Northing:  Easting: 44RB510

Profile: Dotted lines indicate an arbitrary level. A solid line indicates a natural layer boundary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Munsell &amp; color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Bag #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>10 YR R6</td>
<td>Loamy clay</td>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>3570</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>10 YR R4</td>
<td>Loamy clay</td>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>3570</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>10 YR R2</td>
<td>Loamy clay</td>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>3570</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>10 YR R1</td>
<td>Loamy clay</td>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>3570</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scale: 1 square = 0.5 ft
**Shovel Test Pit (STP) Form**

**Mulberry Hill Site 44RB510**

**ANTH 377 Spring 2008**

**Excavator’s names:** JAMES HEIDBREDER, KEISTEN CHASSE

**Date:** 29 APRIL 2008

**Procedure:** Excavate according to natural stratigraphic layers, forming an arbitrary level every 3 inches (.25 ft) if a natural soil horizon is not encountered. Record Munsell color, soil texture and inclusions, and depth below ground surface for each natural stratum. Record any cultural material found within each layer on this form. If no artifacts are recovered please write “NCM” (for no cultural material) corresponding to the level. Be certain to record the appropriate bag number for each layer in which artifacts are recovered. Draw the north wall profile on the graph provided, indicating the natural layers encountered. Use the back for additional comments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Wall Profile</th>
<th>STP Number</th>
<th>Nothing: S12S</th>
<th>Easting: 49625.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Profile:** Dotted lines indicate an arbitrary level. A solid line indicates a natural layer boundary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Munsell &amp; color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Bag #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>VYR 7/2</td>
<td>loam</td>
<td>topsoil</td>
<td>ceramics</td>
<td>NCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>VYR 8/1</td>
<td>clay loam</td>
<td>regular silt</td>
<td>ceramics</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>dark yellow sand clay</td>
<td>dense clay</td>
<td>NCM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scale:**

1 square = .1 ft.
Mulberry Hill Site 44RB510
ANTH 377 Spring 2008
Excavator's name: ____________________________

Date: 23/04/2008

Procedure: Excavate according to natural stratigraphic layers, forming an arbitrary level every 3 inches (.25 ft) if a natural soil horizon is not encountered. Record Munsell color, soil texture and inclusions, and depth below ground surface for each natural stratum. Record any cultural material found within each layer on this form. If no artifacts are recovered please write "NCM" (for no cultural material) corresponding to the level. Be certain to record the appropriate bag number for each layer in which artifacts are recovered. Draw the north wall profile on the graph provided, indicating the natural layers encountered. Use the back for additional comments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Wall Profile</th>
<th>STP Number:</th>
<th>Northing:</th>
<th>Easting:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Profile: Dotted lines indicate an arbitrary level. A solid line indicates a natural layer boundary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Munsell &amp; color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Bag #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCMA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCMA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCMA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCMA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCMA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scale: 1 square = .1 ft.
Washington & Lee University
Shovel Test Pit (STP) Form

Mulberry Hill Site 44RB518
ANTH 317 Spring 2008
Excavator's name: [Name]

Date: [Date]

Procedure: Excavate according to natural stratigraphic layers, forming an arbitrary level every 3 inches (.25 ft.) if a natural soil horizon is not encountered. Record Munsell color, soil texture and inclusions, and depth below ground surface for each natural stratum. Record any cultural material found within each layer on this form. If no artifacts are recovered please write "NCM" (for no cultural material) corresponding to the level. Be certain to record the appropriate bag number for each layer in which artifacts are recovered. Draw the north wall profile on the graph provided, indicating the natural layers encountered. Use the back for additional comments.

North Wall Profile

Profile: Dotted lines indicate an arbitrary level. A solid line indicates a natural layer boundary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Munsell &amp; color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Bag #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
<td>[Texture]</td>
<td>[Interpretation]</td>
<td>[Artifacts]</td>
<td>[Bag]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
<td>[Texture]</td>
<td>[Interpretation]</td>
<td>[Artifacts]</td>
<td>[Bag]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
<td>[Texture]</td>
<td>[Interpretation]</td>
<td>[Artifacts]</td>
<td>[Bag]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scale: 1 square = .1 ft.
### Washington and Lee University Archaeology

**Level Record Spring 2008**

**Site Name:** Mulberry Hill  
**Site Number:** 44RB510

**Unit #** 2  
**Feature** 50835  
**Layer A** 48265  
**Level**

**Excavators:** AG + AP  
**Dates:** Opened 5/5/2008  
**Closed 5/5/2008**

**Recording:** Plan ✓  
**Photograph ✓**  
**Profile**

**Excavation Method:** Trowel ✓  
**Shovel ✓**  
**1/4 inch screen ✓**  
**Other**

**Unit Datum (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations):**  
NW NE C SW SE

**ELEVATIONS:** Opening - NW 0.04  NE 0.17  C 0.08  SW 0.15  SE 0.18

**Closing - NW 0.17  NE 0.21  C 0.14  SW 0.13  SE 0.20**

#### STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS:

- Sealed by Surface
- Within A
- Intruded by Seals
- Contains Intrudes
- Other

#### SEDIMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Munsell Color</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency 100 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture (code) 6-Sandy loam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Texture codes:** (1) clay; (2) clay loam; (3) loam; (4) sandy clay; (5) sandy clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) loamy sand; (8) sand; (9) silty clay; (10) silty clay loam; (11) silty loam; (12) silt

#### CULTURAL MATERIAL:

- Yes ✓  
- No

**Materials present:** Ceramics ✓  
**Glass ✓**  
**Nails ✓**  
**Brick ✓**  
**Bone ✓**

**Discarded material:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight (grams)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bag Number:</th>
<th>Brief description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Brick, a flake, slag, unidentified object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAMPLES:**
**44RB510 MULBERRY HILL SITE**  
*Unit Number: 2  Layer: A*

### INCLUSIONS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion</th>
<th>(Check if present)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Particle sizes*
1. very fine (< 5mm)
2. fine (6-10 mm)
3. medium (11-20 mm)
4. coarse (21-64 mm)
5. cobble (65-250 mm)
6. boulder (>250 mm)

### DESCRIPTION:
Opening layer of moderate soil; one artifact seen; charcoal and incl. gravel, possibly associated with the building adjacent.

### INTERPRETATION:
Sod layer with mixed artifacts

---

**Plan View**

- **N5035** **E4825**
- **N5032** **E4825**

- Corr
- Rock (half under ground)
**Washington and Lee University Archaeology**
**Level Record Spring 2008**

**Site Name:** Mulberry Hill  
**Site Number:** 44RB510

**Unit #** 2  
**Feature**  
**Layer** B  
**Level**

**Excavators:** AG, JP  
**Dates:** Opened 5/15/2008  
Closed 5/20/2008  
**Recording:** Plan  
Photograph  
Profile

**Excavation Method:** Trowel  
Shovel  
1/4 inch screen  
Other

**Unit Datum** (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations): NW  
NE  
C  
SW  
SE

**ELEVATIONS:** Opening - NW 0.17  
NE 0.21  
C 0.14  
SW 0.18  
SE 0.20

Closing - NW 0.37  
NE 0.36  
C 0.38  
SW 0.36  
SE 0.32

**STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS:**  
Sealed by A  
Within B  
Seals C  
Intrudes

**Intruded by** Other

**SEDIMENT:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Munsell Color</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Texture (code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>10 YR 4/1</td>
<td>94% 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>10 YR 4/6</td>
<td>5% 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>10 YR 6/3</td>
<td>1% 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Texture codes:**  
(1) clay; (2) clay loam; (3) loam; (4) sandy clay; (5) sandy clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) loamy sand; (8) sand; (9) silty clay; (10) silty clay loam; (11) silty loam; (12) silt

**CULTURAL MATERIAL:** Yes ✓  
No

**Materials present:**  
Ceramics  
Glass  
Nails  
Brick ✓  
Bone  
Shell  
Mortar  
Other

**Discarded material:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight (grams)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bag Number:** 43

**Brief description:**

**SAMPLES:**
INCLUSIONS: (Check if present) Frequency Particle size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESCRIPTION:
Holes and activity associated with insect activity.
Wetted clay layer with few art facts
Fair amount of gravel mostly from the gravel driveway

INTERPRETATION:
A cultural layer with human and insect activity evident.
Site Name: Mulberry Hill  Site Number: 44RB510


Recording: Plan ___ Photograph ___ Profile ___

Excavation Method: Trowel  ✓  Shovel ___  1/4 inch screen  ✓  Other ___

Unit Datum (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations): NW  NE  C  SW  SE

ELEVATIONS: Opening - NW 0.37  NE 0.36  C 0.38  SW 0.36  SE 0.32

Closing - NW 0.51  NE 0.46  C 0.54  SW 0.53  SE 0.51

SEEDIMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Munsell Color</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Texture (code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>10YR 4/4</td>
<td>95% 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>10YR 5/2</td>
<td>10% 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>10YR 8/1L</td>
<td>5% 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Texture codes:  (1) clay;  (2) clay loam;  (3) loam;  (4) sandy clay;  (5) sandy clay loam;  (6) sandy loam;  (7) loamy sand;  (8) sand;  (9) silty clay;  (10) silty clay loam;  (11) silty loam;  (12) silt

CULTURAL MATERIAL: Yes ✓  No ___

Materials present:  Ceramics ✓  Glass ___  Nails ✓  Brick ✓  Bone ___

Discarded material:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight (grams)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Bag Number: 44

SAMPLES:
44RB510 MULBERRY HILL SITE  Unit Number:  
Layer:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCLUSIONS:</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Particle sizes**
1. very fine (< 5 mm)
2. fine (6-10 mm)
3. medium (11-20 mm)
4. coarse (21-64 mm)
5. cobble (65-250 mm)
6. boulder (>250 mm)

**DESCRIPTION:**
closed out C because soil became very compacted except in N half, which had a high concentration of artifacts and was designated Layer D

**INTERPRETATION:**
a redeposited layer, possibly fill, indicated by disturbed and unstratified soil, as well as vertical artifacts

Plan View

Grid

0 0.5 1 foot

Top of D

Base of C

C1D boundary

white rock

black rock

brick

corners
Washington and Lee University Archaeology
Level Record Spring 2008
Site Name: Mulberry Hill  Site Number: 44RB510

Unit # 2  N 50°33.5E 43°14.5 Layer D  Level 


Recording: Plan  Photograph  Profile 

Excavation Method: Trowel  Shovel  1/4 inch screen  Other 

Unit Datum (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations): NW NE C SW SE 

ELEVATIONS: Opening - NW 0.51  NE 0.65 C  SW  SE  

Closing - NW 0.71  NE 0.61  C  SW  SE  

STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS: Sealed by  Within  Seals Contains  Intruded by  Intrudes  Other  

SEDIMENT: 
Munsell Color  Frequency  Texture (code) 
Primary 10YR 4/3  75%  5  
Secondary 7.5YR 7/8  25%  1  
Tertiary %  
Texture codes: (1) clay; (2) clay loam; (3) loam; (4) sandy clay; (5) sandy clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) loamy sand; (8) sand; (9) silty clay; (10) silty clay loam; (11) silty loam; (12) silt 

CULTURAL MATERIAL: Yes  No 
Materials present: Ceramics  Glass  Nails  Brick  Bone 
Discarded material: Count  Weight (grams)  Remarks 
Brick  
Stone  
Mortar  
Shell  
Other  
Brief description: 

Bag Number: 4

SAMPLES:
INCLUSIONS:  (Check if present) Frequency Particle size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Particle sizes
1. very fine (< 5mm)
2. fine (6-10 mm)
3. medium (11-20 mm)
4. coarse (21-64 mm)
5. cobble (65-250 mm)
6. boulder (>250 mm)

DESCRIPTION:
Layer D is located along the N wall of unit 2. It is filled with brick and slag and other artifacts similar to what is seen in unit 1.

INTERPRETATION:
This layer is interpreted full with a very high concentration of artifacts. We know it is not present, because of disturbed and unstratified soil.

Plan View

Base of D

Top of E

Base of C

Base of D

N5035

E4825

N5032

E4822

A-Corners
O-White Stone
Brick

Grid

0
0.5
1 foot
**Washington and Lee University Archaeology**
**Level Record Spring 2008**

**Site Name:** Mulberry Hill  
**Site Number:** 44RB510

**Excavators:** AGA, AP  
**Dates:** Opened 5/13/2008  
**Closed:** 5/23/2008

**Recording:** Plan ✔  
**Photograph ✔**  
**Profile**

**Excavation Method:** Trowel ✔  
**Shovel ✔**  
**1/4 inch screen ✔**  
**Other**

---

**Unit Datum** (please circle one, using the same corner for each level’s elevations): NW NE C SW SE

**ELEVATIONS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opening</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>SE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.61</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closing</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>SE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.71</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS:**

Sealed by C  
Within  
Seals  
Contains  
Intruded by  
Intrudes  
Other

---

**SEDIMENT:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Munsell Color</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Texture (code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>10YR 4/1</td>
<td>10 • % 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>10YR 4/8</td>
<td>25 % 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>2.5Y 3/2</td>
<td>10 % 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Texture codes:**

(1) clay; (2) clay loam; (3) loam; (4) sandy clay; (5) sandy clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) loamy sand; (8) sand; (9) silty clay; (10) silty clay loam; (11) silty loam; (12) silt

---

**CULTURAL MATERIAL:** Yes ✔  
**No**  
**Materials present:** Ceramics ✔  
Glass ✔  
Nails ✔  
Brick ✔  
Bone ✔

**Discarded material:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight (grams)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bag Number:** 48

**Brief description:**

---

**SAMPLES:**
44RB510 MULBERRY HILL SITE  Unit Number: 2  Layer: E

INCLUSIONS: (Check if present) Frequency Particle size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Particle sizes
1. very fine (<5mm)
2. fine (6-10 mm)
3. medium (11-20 mm)
4. coarse (21-64 mm)
5. cobble (65-250 mm)
6. boulder (>250 mm)

DESCRIPTION:
a very umotted layer predominantly a sandy loam; 
artifact count increased as we delved deeper into the layer 
and the base looked similar to what we saw within layer D.

INTERPRETATION:
a interspersed layer of fill, indicated by composition 
soil; low artifact count in comparison with D.

Plan View

Grid

0 0.5 1 foot
Washington and Lee University Archaeology
Level Record Spring 2008

Site Name: Mulberry Hill    Site Number: 44RB510

Unit # 2 Feature Layer E Level


Recording: Plan ✓ Photograph ✓ Profile

Excavation Method: Trowel ✓ Shovel ✓ 1/4 inch screen ✓ Other

Unit Datum (please circle one, using the same corner for each level’s elevations): NW NE C SW SE

ELEVATIONS: Opening - NW 0.71 NE 0.53 C 0.75 SW 0.64 SE 0.63

Closing - NW 0.56 NE 0.83 C 1.0 SW 0.89 SE 0.82

STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS: Sealed by D+ Within _____ Seals Contains _____ Intruded by _____ Intrudes _____ Other _____

SEDIMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Munsell Color</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Texture (code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>10 YR 4/1a</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>10 YR 5/2</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>5 YR 3/2</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Texture codes: (1) clay; (2) clay loam; (3) loam; (4) sandy clay; (5) sandy clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) loamy sand; (8) sand; (9) silty clay; (10) silty clay loam; (11) silty loam; (12) silt

CULTURAL MATERIAL: Yes ✓ No

Materials present: Ceramics ✓ Glass ✓ Nails ✓ Brick ✓ Bone

Discarded material:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight (grams)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bag Number: 49

Brief description:

SAMPLES:
**INCLUSIONS:**  
(Left blank if present)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other gravel/ceramic</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Particle sizes:
1. Very fine (< 5mm)
2. Fine (6-10 mm)
3. Medium (11-20 mm)
4. Coarse (21-64 mm)
5. Cobble (65-250 mm)
6. Boulder (>250 mm)

### DESCRIPTION:
Compact layer of unmottled soil with a lot of gravel and brick as well as some ceramics and iron objects; large brick at an angle in NE corner extending into the next unit.

### INTERPRETATION:
 redeposited in a midden by mottled soil; clay inclusions, as well as vertical artifacts.

---

**Plan View**

- corner
- brick
- passion arch/technical stone
- stone

---

**Grid**

0 0.5 1 foot

---

**Unit Number:** 2  
**Layer:** F
## Washington and Lee University Archaeology
### Level Record Spring 2008

**Site Name:** Mulberry Hill  
**Site Number:** 44RB510

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Excavators:** AG, AP  
**Dates:** Opened 5/14/2008  
**Closed:** 5/14/2008

**Recording:** Plan ✓  Photograph ✓  Profile

**Excavation Method:** Trowel ✓  Shovel ✓  1/4 inch screen ✓  Other

**Unit Datum (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations):**
- NW
- NE
- C
- SW
- SE

**ELEVATIONS: Opening - NW 0.96 NE 0.88 C 1.0 SW 0.89 SE 0.92**

**Closing:** NW 1.08 NE 1.08 C 1.05 SW 1.01 SE 0.92

### STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS:
- Sealed by _F_  
- Within _H_
- Intruded by ____________________________
- Seals Contains ____________________________
- Intrudes ____________________________
- Other ____________________________

### SEDIMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Munsell Color</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Texture (code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 YR Wh</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 YR Wh</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5YR Wh</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Texture codes:**
- (1) clay; (2) clay loam; (3) loam; (4) sandy clay; (5) sandy clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) loamy sand; (8) sand; (9) silt clay; (10) silty clay loam; (11) silty loam; (12) silt

### CULTURAL MATERIAL:
- Yes ✓  No

**Materials present:**
- Ceramics ✓  Glass ✓  Nails ✓  Brick ✓  Bone

**Discarded material:**
- Count  
- Weight (grams)  
- Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brick</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Mortar</th>
<th>Shell</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brief description:**

### SAMPLES:

---
44RB510 MULBERRY HILL SITE  Unit Number: Z  Layer: G

INCLUSIONS:  (Check if present) Frequency  Particle size
Bone                 %
Shell                %
Coal                 %
Charcoal             %
Slag                 %
Brick                %
Mortar               %
Unmodified stone     %
Other                %
Gravel               %

Particle sizes
1. very fine (< 5 mm)
2. fine (6-10 mm)
3. medium (11-20 mm)
4. coarse (21-64 mm)
5. cobble (65-250 mm)
6. boulder (>250 mm)

DESCRIPTION:
A well-defined and compacted layer with many artifacts; interpreted as an arbitrary decision because of a color change; a whole brick, which extended into earlier layers, fell out of the wall.

INTERPRETATION:
A fill layer indicated by unmottling and unmixed artifacts.

Plan View

N 0 0.5 1 foot

- Corners
- Light stone
- Brick
- Dark stone
### Washington and Lee University Archaeology
#### Level Record Spring 2008

**Site Name:** Mulberry Hill  
**Site Number:** 44RB510

**Unit #:** 2  
**Feature:** Layer H  
**Level:**

**Excavators:** AG, AP  
**Dates:** Opened 5/19/2008  
**Closed:** 5/19/2008

**Recording:** Plan ✓  
**Photograph ✓**  
**Profile**

**Excavation Method:** Trowel ✓  
**Shovel ✓**  
1/4 inch screen ✓  
**Other**

**Unit Datum** (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations): NE C SW SE

**ELEVATIONS:** Opening - NW 08 NE 08 C 05 SW 01 SE 02

Closing - NW 25 NE 13 C 20 SW 13 SE 13

**STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS:**
- Sealed by G
- Intruded by ___________
- Seals Contains
- Contains Intrudes
- Other

**SEDIMENT:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Munsell Color</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Texture (code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 YR 2/2</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Texture codes:**
- (1) clay; (2) clay loam; (3) loam; (4) sandy clay; (5) sandy clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) loamy sand; (8) sand; (9) silty clay; (10) silty clay loam; (11) silty loam; (12) silt

**CULTURAL MATERIAL:** Yes ✓  
**No**

**Materials present:**
- Ceramics ✓  
- Glass ✓  
- Nails ✓  
- Brick ✓  
- Bone ✓

**Discarded material:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight (grams)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bag Number:** 54

**Brief description:**

**SAMPLES:**
44RB510 MULBERRY HILL SITE  Unit Number: 2  Layer: H

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCLUSIONS: (Check if present)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Particle sizes**
1. very fine (< 5 mm)
2. fine (6-10 mm)
3. medium (11-20 mm)
4. coarse (21-64 mm)
5. cobble (65-250 mm)
6. boulder (>250 mm)

**DESCRIPTION:**
A salty clay loam with a large amount of gravel. There are several roots running through layer H. We ended this layer as we came upon a unnatural mottled clay layer.

**INTERPRETATION:**
Unmixed cultural layer of re-deposited fill with a high amount of gravel.

---

Plan View

Base of H / Top of E

N 5035  E 4825

N 5032  E 4825

N 5032  E 4925

Grid

0 0.5 1 foot

corners
root
white stone
44RB510 MULBERRY HILL SITE  Unit Number: 2  Layer: I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCLUSIONS: (Check if present)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Particle sizes**
1. very fine (<5mm)
2. fine (6-10 mm)
3. medium (11-20 mm)
4. coarse (21-64 mm)
5. cobble (65-250 mm)
6. boulder (>250 mm)

**DESCRIPTION:**
An unsorted clay layer with a large amount of ceramic pieces, nails, and brick. These artifacts are different (qualitatively) than we've seen in previous layers. Many ceramic pieces came from the same or similar vessels with green transfer paint.

**INTERPRETATION:**
A layer of fill that, because of the similarity of ceramics found within it, could represent a single fill episode or possibly several fill episodes within a short period of time.

---

**Plan View**

[Grid and marker annotations]
Washington and Lee University Archaeology  
Level Record Spring 2008  
Site Name: Mulberry Hill  Site Number: 44RB510

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>N5633.5 E 4826.5</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excavators:</th>
<th>Dates: Opened</th>
<th>Closed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recording:</th>
<th>Excavation Method:</th>
<th>Trowel</th>
<th>Shovel</th>
<th>1/4 inch screen</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Unit Datum (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations): |
| NW | NE | C | SW | SE |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATIONS: Opening - NW</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>SE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closing - NW</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>SE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS: |
| Sealed by | Within |
| H | Contains |
| Seals | Intrudes |

<p>| SEDIMENT: |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Munsell Color</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Texture (code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>2.5YR 4/8</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>2.5YR 4/2</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>2.5YR 4/8</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Texture codes: |
| (1) clay; (2) clay loam; (3) loam; (4) sandy clay; (5) sandy clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) loamy sand; (8) sand; (9) silty clay; (10) silty clay loam; (11) silty loam; (12) silt |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CULTURAL MATERIAL:</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Materials present:</td>
<td>Ceramics</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Discarded material: |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight (grams)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bag Number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Brief description: |

SAMPLES:
Washington and Lee University Archaeology
Level Record Spring 2008
Site Name: Mulberry Hill  Site Number: 44RB510

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Excavators:</th>
<th>Dates:</th>
<th>Recording:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AG AP</td>
<td>Opened 5/19/2008</td>
<td>Closed 5/21/2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plan ✓</td>
<td>Photograph ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trowel ✓</td>
<td>Shovel ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/4 inch screen ✓</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excavation Method:
- Trowel ✓
- Shovel ✓
- 1/4 inch screen ✓

Unit Datum (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations):
- NW NE C SW SE

ELEVATIONS:
- Opening:
  - NW 1.50
  - NE 1.38
  - C 1.45
  - SW 1.35
  - SE 1.35
- Closing:
  - NW 1.18
  - NE 1.56
  - C 1.50
  - SW 1.53
  - SE 1.41

STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS:
- Sealed by: I
- Within: K
- Seals: K
- Contains: K
- Intruded by: ________________
- Intrudes: ________________
- Other: ________________

SEDIMENT:
- Munsell Color
  - Primary: 2.5Y 4/3
  - Secondary: 2.5Y R 9/2
  - Tertiary: 10YR 5/8
- Frequency: 50% 12% 5%
- Texture (code)
  - 4
  - 1
- Texture codes:
  - (1) clay
  - (2) clay loam
  - (3) loam
  - (4) sandy clay
  - (5) sandy clay loam
  - (6) sandy loam
  - (7) loamy sand
  - (8) sand
  - (9) silt clay
  - (10) silty clay loam
  - (11) silt loam
  - (12) silt

CULTURAL MATERIAL:
- Yes ✓ No
- Materials present:
  - Ceramics ✓
  - Glass ✓
  - Nails ✓
  - Brick ✓
  - Bone ✓
- Discarded material:
  - Brick
  - Stone
  - Mortar
  - Shell
  - Other
- Count
- Weight (grams)
- Remarks
- Brief description:

Bag Number: 58

SAMPLES:
INCLUSIONS: (Check if present) Frequency Particle size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Particle sizes:
1. very fine (<5 mm)
2. fine (6-10 mm)
3. medium (11-20 mm)
4. coarse (21-64 mm)
5. cobble (65-250 mm)
6. boulder (>250 mm)

DESCRIPTION:
Friable soil with a fair number of artifacts mixed throughout; and a natural change in soil color and texture; soil became more clay-like and orange in hue.

INTERPRETATION:
Clearly yet another fill layer similar to above layer; slopes downward to NW corner, possibly reflecting the original ground slope.

Plan View

[Grid with marked coordinates and notes]
Washington and Lee University Archaeology  
Level Record Spring 2008  
Site Name: Mulberry Hill  
Site Number: 44RB510

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excavators: AR, KP, FM  
Dates: Opened 5/21/2008  
Closed 5/21/2008  
Recording: Plan ✔  Photograph ✔  Profile       
Excavation Method: Trowel ✔  Shovel       1/4 inch screen ✔  Other

Unit Datum (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations): NW  
NE C SW SE

ELEVATIONS: Opening - NW 1.15  NE 1.56  C 1.56  SW 1.53  SE 1.41
Closing - NW 1.78  NE 1.68  C 1.62  SW 1.59  SE 1.46

STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS: Sealed by J  
Within       4  
Intruded by  
Other

SEDIMENT:  
Munsell Color  
Primary  
Secondary  
Tertiary  
Frequency  
Texture (code)

| Primary | 7.5YR 5/8 | 70% | 1 |
| Secondary | 2.5Y 3/6 | 20% | 9 |
| Tertiary | 2.5Y 3/6 | 10% | 1 |

Texture codes:  
(1) clay;  
(2) clay loam;  
(3) loam;  
(4) sandy clay;  
(5) sandy clay loam;  
(6) sandy loam;  
(7) loamy sand;  
(8) sand;  
(9) silty clay;  
(10) silty clay loam;  
(11) silty loam;  
(12) silt

CULTURAL MATERIAL: Yes ✔  No
Materials present: Ceramics ✔  Glass ✔  Nails ✔  Brick ✔  Bone ✔

Discarded material:  
Brick  
Stone  
Mortar  
Shell  
Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight (grams)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brief description:

Bag Number:

SAMPLES:
**INCLUSIONS:** (Check if present) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**

A modified clay layer; artifacts include obvious streaks of bone, as well as ceramics, mica, intrusions, kitchen trash, brick, catlras, and slag. Also present, layer united with a decrease in artifacts count and an increase in clay content.

**INTERPRETATION:**

A transition layer to what resembles subsoil; a downward slope is evident from the SE to the NW.
Washington and Lee University Archaeology
Level Record Spring 2008
Site Name: Mulberry Hill  Site Number: 44RB510

Unit # 2  N50°33.5' E40°20.5' Feature Layer Level

Excavators: AP, BM, (AG) Dates: Opened 05/21/2008 Closed 05/23/2008
Recording: Plan ✓ Photograph ✓ Profile ✓
Excavation Method: Trowel ✓ Shovel ✓ 1/4 inch screen ✓ Other pickaxe

Unit Datum (please circle one, using the same corner for each level's elevations): NW NE C SW SE
ELEVATIONS: Opening - NW 1.78 NE 1.68 C 1.62 SW 1.59 SE 1.46
Closing - NW 2.03 NE 1.93 C 1.87 SW 1.84 SE 1.71

STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS:
Sealed by K Within M
Intruded by Intrudes
Other

SEDIMENT:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Munsell Color</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Texture (code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5YR 6/8</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5YR 8/2</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5Y 4/8</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Texture codes: (1) clay; (2) clay loam; (3) loam; (4) sandy clay; (5) sandy clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) loamy sand; (8) sand; (9) silt clay; (10) silt clay loam; (11) silt loam; (12) silt

CULTURAL MATERIAL: Yes ✓ No
Materials present: Ceramics ✓ Glass Nails ✓ Brick Bone

Discarded material: Count Weight (grams) Remarks
| Brick | 0 | |
| Stone | 0 | |
| Mortar | 0 | |
| Shell | 8 | |
| Other | | |

Bag Number: 61

Brief description: portion of a ceramic drainage pipe

SAMPLES:
44RB510 MULBERRY HILL SITE  Unit Number:  A  Layer:  L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCLUSIONS: (Check if present)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodified stone</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>3, 4, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Particle sizes**
1. very fine (< 5mm)
2. fine (6-10 mm)
3. medium (11-20 mm)
4. coarse (21-64 mm)
5. cobble (65-250 mm)
6. boulder (>250 mm)

**DESCRIPTION:**
A clay layer with a substantial root running through the Northern half of the Unit. Roots may be the cause of the brownish soil coloration we noted in the NW corner. 1.7 ft deep, SP cover 1.4 ft, both were clay, with the same munsell as what's above and each other.

**INTERPRETATION:**
We thought that layer A was subsoil, until we encountered the fragment of a drainage pipe, found near the top. But the soil cores also showed uniform clay, so we are considering the unit as a subsoil, and will close it out now.

Plan View

- Core hole
- 1 in. thick core

Grid:
0 0.5 1 foot
N