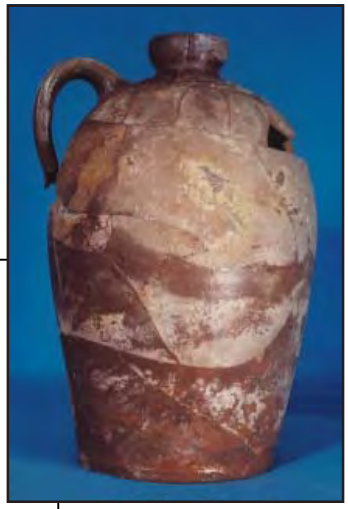
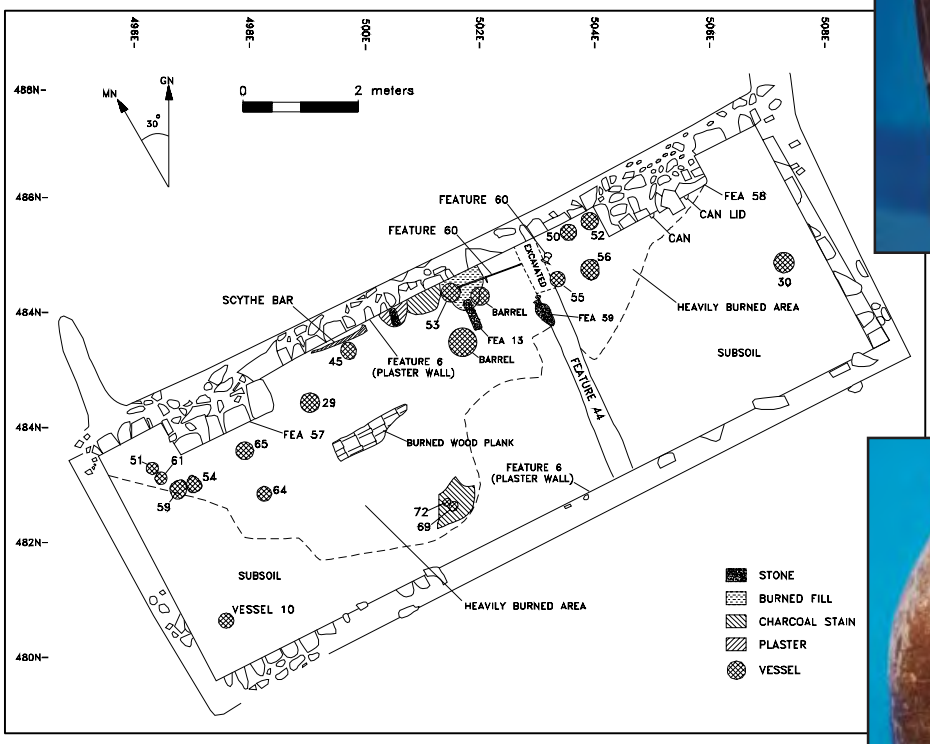
Early Family Life in the Valley: Archaeology at an Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Farmstead in the Shenandoah Valley

Data Recovery at Site 44AU634, Associated with the Proposed Route 42 Project, Augusta County, Virginia

VDOT Project: 0042-007-S12, PE101, C501
PPMS: 15855





Prepared for:
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Prepared by:
William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

January 2001

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Management Summary

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted archaeological data recovery at Site 44AU634 in Augusta County, Virginia, from May 3 through June 17, 1999. Additional archaeological data recovery was undertaken at this site from July 19 through August 6, 1999. The site lies within the boundaries of the proposed Route 42 project area in the community of Parnassus in Augusta County, Virginia (Virginia Department of Transportation Project 0042-007-S12, PE101, C501; PPMS 15855).

Site 44AU634 contains historic components over an area of at least 0.04 ha. These resources are concentrated in woods and pasture on a ridge immediately north of Route 42. The occupation consists of trash-filled cellars, trash-filled pits, postholes, a well, and refuse scatter dating from the close of the eighteenth century to the 1890s. These remains are part of a farmstead that was first settled by the Rusmeisels, a German immigrant family, from about 1790 until 1834, then by Scotch-Irish families (Holt, Kyle, McFall, and Hamrick/Harlow) during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Archaeology has discerned house and yard remains associated with these occupations, and has illuminated the roles of the occupants as early consumers in the Valley of Virginia.

Material culture from the site reflects ethnic and regional influences as well as a movement toward mainstream America. This is evident in site architecture and household possessions. For example, the strong presence of Valley ceramics has permitted several aspects of its production to be examined from the consumer perspective. These include the evolution of ceramic types, sources, consumer preference, and the effects of emerging industrialism over the course of the nineteenth century.

Attribute comparison of vessels from 44AU634 with pottery from a nearby production site (44FK528) suggests a very conservative pottery tradition with only subtle variations in style among different potters. By contrast, a chemical sourcing study using affordable, innovative techniques indicated that the 44AU634 ceramics came from multiple clay sources. These pilot analyses have established the importance of combining chemical composition studies with traditional attribute analysis to source locally made pottery. Through the careful integration of such analyses with archaeological and historical data, future comparative studies can greatly enhance our understanding of trade networks, craft pottery production, and consumer behavior in the nineteenth-century Valley of Virginia.

In view of the successful completion of data recovery as specified in the treatment plan, no further work is recommended at this site.

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1 Introduction

From May 3 through June 17, 1999, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted archaeological data recovery at 44AU634 in Augusta County, Virginia. Additional archaeological data recovery at this site was undertaken from July 19 through August 6, 1999. This work was carried out under contract with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), and was associated with the proposed Route 42 project in Augusta County, Virginia (Project No. 0042-007-S12, PE101, C501; PPMS 15855). The project encompasses an area that measures approximately 0.04 ha (Figure 1).

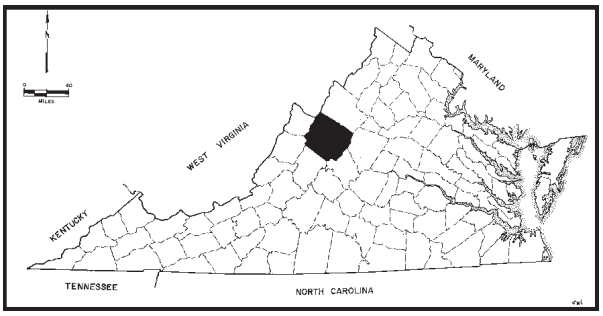


Figure 1. Project area location.

Site 44AU634 was identified by staff of the VDOT Salem District during an identification survey of the proposed Route 42 project area in early 1997. The site, covering an area of 84 × 77 m, lies in woods and pasture on a ridge immediately north of Route 42 (Figure 2). The site underwent archaeological evaluation by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) from July 28 through August 7, 1997. This work determined the site to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Due to potential impacts related to the proposed construction, and in light of complications associated with redesigning the project to avoid the site, data recovery is necessary to mitigate those effects.

Data recovery included mechanical stripping of plowzone within the proposed right-of-way in an area measuring approximately 1,308 m^2 (Figure 3). Forty-one cultural features were discovered, including two house cellars, stone foundations, a stone-lined well, possible root cellars, trash-filled pits, fenceline postholes, and thousands of artifacts. These remains date from the close of the eighteenth century until the 1880s. The site was first settled by the Rusmeisels, a German immigrant family, from about 1790 until 1834, and then by Scotch/Irish families (Holt, Kyle, McFall, and Hamrick) during the mid- to late nineteenth century. The archaeological data have revealed house and yard remains associated with these occupations.

The Rusmeisel dwelling (Structure 2) was a frame structure built on a stone foundation and measured at least 17 m long (see Figure 3). In addition to the house foundations, a possible chimney and a cellar (Feature 9) were revealed. The cellar measures at least 6 × 6 m and contains fill deposits and an occupation layer over a clay floor. Remnants of the occupational layer include large fragments of locally made earthenware jars and crocks, English ceramics consisting of pearlware and whiteware, animal bone, and other artifacts. These items lay near a set of well-preserved wooden steps, presumably a cellar entrance from the interior of the house. Fragments of printed whiteware indicate that the cellar was filled around the mid-nineteenth century.

Another dwelling (Structure 1) replaced the Rusmeisel house just prior to the Civil War. It was owned and/or occupied by a succession of families, and probably last occupied by the Harlows in the 1890s when it was destroyed by fire. The house was located approximately 7 m north of where the earlier structure stood. The later structure was also of frame construction and rested on a stone foundation. It measured 14 × 10 m and included a cellar (Feature 3) beneath its southern half. Hand-excavated trenches at each end and in the middle of the cellar revealed variations of brown sandy loam fill, over an ashy deposit, above a clay floor. The ash deposit appears to extend across the entire cellar floor and indicates that the structure burned. Pieces of ceramic and canning jar glass recovered from the ash date the fire to the late nineteenth century, most likely during the 1890s. The varied artifact assemblage in the ash includes ceramic and glass sherds, buttons, eye glasses, charred fabric and nuts, nails, door locks, and other

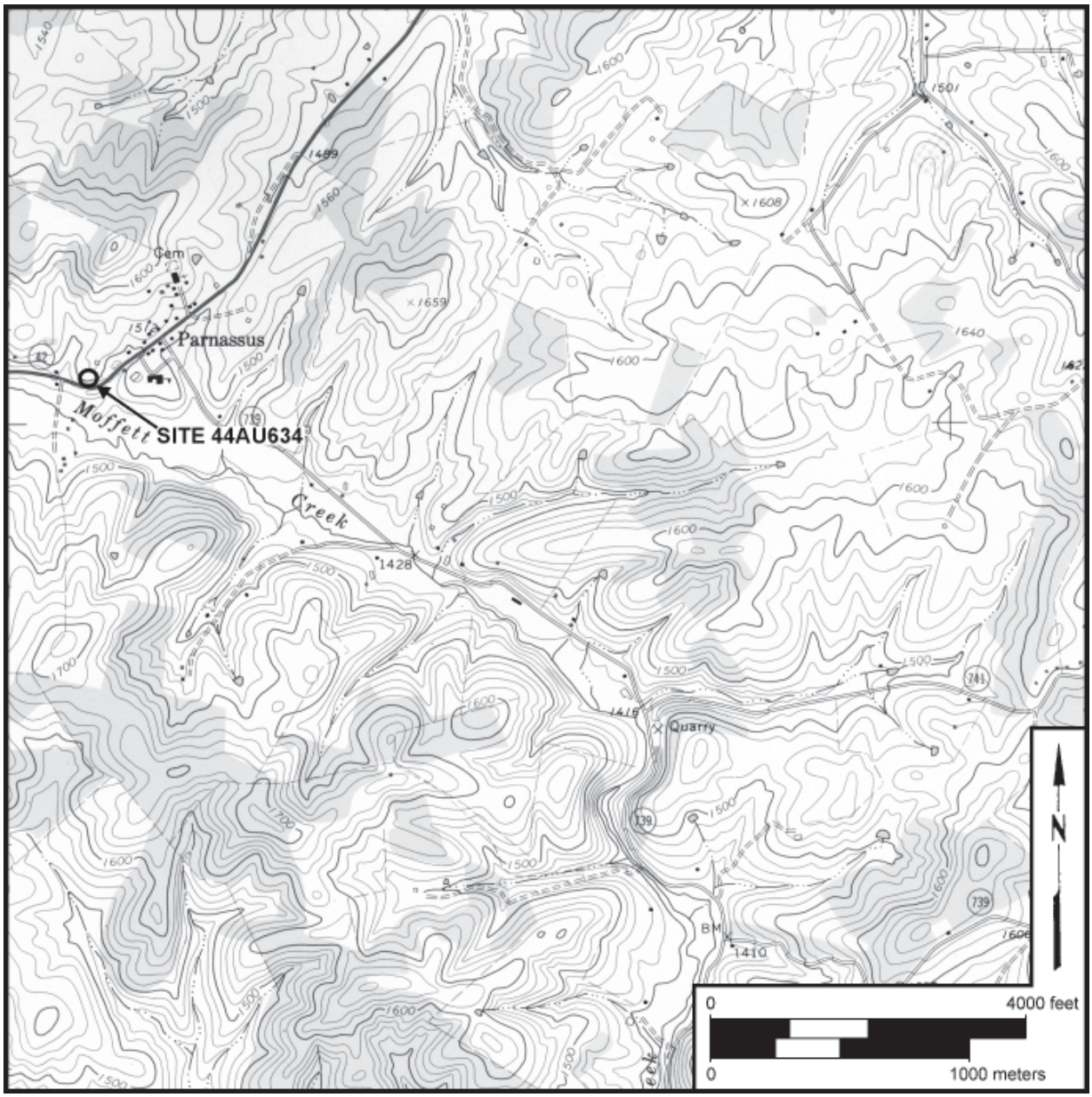


Figure 2. Project area and environs (U.S. Geological Survey 1986).

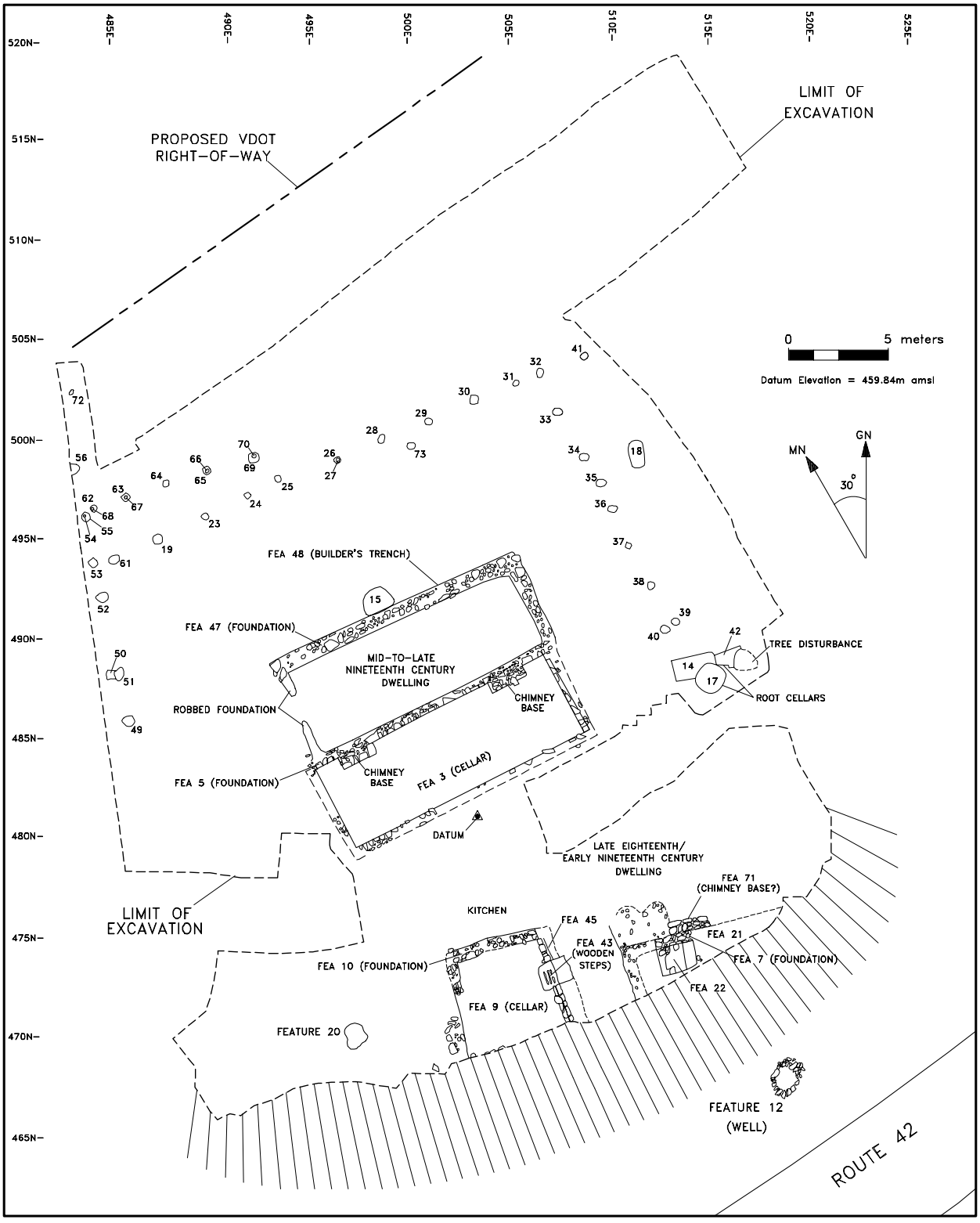


Figure 3. Site 44AU634, plan of data recovery excavation.

items. Restorable locally made stoneware and earthenware crocks and jugs, and traces of wooden barrels, rest on the cellar floor in their original locations. The cellar also contained well-preserved architectural features including chimney bases, steps, and a drain. The location of these features and storage vessels suggest a high degree of organization within the cellar.

The preservation in the cellars is unparalleled in the archaeology of nineteenth-century domestic sites in the Valley of Virginia and only rarely are such well-preserved, temporally distinct deposits encountered outside the region. The quantity and diversity of artifacts, including locally made ceramics, are exceptional. Carefully controlled samples initially recovered from the cellars amounted to no more than 50% of each feature. Complete data recovery permitted a more accurate and comprehensive treatment of the specific research issues identified in the data recovery plan submitted to the VDOT in January 1999. It allowed for recovery of an exceptional consumer assemblage for this area, representing two periods of occupation and locally made wares.

The site's research potential was based on the presence of intact and well-preserved features below the plowzone, and the rare opportunity to examine archaeologically a diverse assemblage including locally produced ceramics. Due to effects related to improvements to Route 42, data recovery was necessary.

The project was carried out under the supervision of WMCAR Director Dennis B. Blanton. Project Archaeologist Thomas F. Higgins III was responsible for supervising the fieldwork and coauthored the report. Laboratory processing and artifact analysis were conducted by Deborah L. Davenport and Veronica L. Deitrick. Historical research was conducted by John Underwood; however, previous research by Charles M. Downing and Veronica L. Deitrick was also utilized. David W. Lewes edited the report, and final illustrations were prepared by Eric A. Agin. Sunyoon Park drew the ceramic profiles illustrated in Chapter 6. Field notes, artifacts, drawings, and other project documentation are stored at the WMCAR in Williamsburg, Virginia, under WMCAR project number 99-10.

Project Description

The VDOT has proposed the elimination of a blind curve on Route 42 in the community of Parnassus in Augusta County, Virginia. The project extends from Route 739 to Route 760, and the new alignment section cuts into the ridge on the north side of the present roadway approximately 50 m (see Figure 3). The pavement will be widened from 6 m to 7 m. The present right-of-way width is 18 m; the proposed right-of-way will also be 18 m wide and variable. The total project length is 479 m.

Environmental Setting

The project area is located in the Shenandoah Valley, which is part of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province (Hockman et al. 1979). The general relief consists of "a broad rolling valley flanked on the east by the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the west by the Appalachian Mountains, which rise abruptly above the level of the valley floor" (Hockman et al. 1979:1). Elevations in the project area range from about 457 to 518 m above mean sea level (amsl).

The present climate of the project area is continental and best characterized as mild and lacking the seasonal temperature extremes found in other parts of the country. Monthly average temperature extremes are 73.7° F in summer and 37.3° F in winter. Precipitation is well distributed throughout the year and averages 102 cm per annum. There are infrequent periods of drought (Hockman et al. 1979). A wide variety of plant life inhabits the diverse environmental niches within the area. The upland slopes are dominated by oaks and American chestnut trees, while hemlock, basswood, sugar maple, tulip popular, and beech occur in the sheltered ravines. Animal life in the vicinity is equally varied, and includes numerous white-tailed deer, black bear, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, squirrel, and turkey. The project area is drained by Moffett Creek, which flows southeast into the Middle River.

Site 44AU634 is located on a hill in pasture and woods. Site soils are Frederick-Christian silt loams. These soils are moderately steep and well drained, with a depth to subsoil of approximately 15 cm. These soils are not well suited to cultivated crops due to their severe erosional potential, but they can sustain pasture grasses, legumes, and trees (Hockman et al. 1979:42).

Previous Research

Site 44AU634 was identified by staff of the VDOT Salem District office during an archaeological survey of the proposed Route 42 project area in early 1997 (Lukezic 1997). Three of five shovel tests excavated were positive, yielding eight ceramic sherds (three redware, two whiteware, two ironstone, and one pearlware), nine brick fragments, two cut nails, and one unidentified glass vessel.

The site components were determined to have research potential regarding historic settlement in the re-

gion. Based on the potential for intact subsurface features and deposits associated with the historic-period component, the site was considered potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, and avoidance or evaluation was recommended (U.S. Department of the Interior 1991).

The WMCAR conducted an archaeological evaluation of 44AU634 from July 28 through August 7, 1997. The evaluation began with establishment of a north-south reference baseline and shovel testing at 10-m intervals inside the right-of-way. Several shovel tests were also placed outside the right-of-way to help define artifact concentrations. Fifty-five of the 105 shovel tests were positive (Figures 4 and 5). Based on the artifact concentrations defined by shovel testing, four 1-×-2-m test units and one 1-×-1-m test unit were opened across the site to evaluate integrity and to document the nature and extent of cultural features. A total of 5,182 historic artifacts were recovered, including an array of kitchen, clothing, and architectural objects. Eight cultural features were identified, these appeared to date from the early through late nineteenth century (Table 1).

The evaluation shovel tests and test units identified two major historic activity areas based on artifact concentrations. These concentrations are focused within the proposed right-of-way. Test units placed in Concentration A revealed a trash-filled cellar, foundations, postholes, and refuse scatter. Artifacts and deposits recovered from the cellar indicate that a structure (possibly a dwelling) burned shortly after the Civil War. The single test unit placed in Concentration B northwest of the cellar revealed no features; however, a significant artifact scatter was identified. In general, the feature types and artifact scatter suggest the presence of a dwelling(s), fencelines, and refuse disposal areas (see Figures 4 and 5).

Feature No.	Type	Age	Test Unit
1	Posthole	19th c.	3
2	Postmold	19th c.	3
3	Cellar	19th c.	1/1A
5	Foundation	19th c.	1A
6	Plaster wall	19th c.	1A
7	Floor/foundation	19th c.	4
8	Cellar floor	19th c.	1A

Table 1. Site 44AU634, features identified during evaluation.

Archival research determined that the property served as the domestic center of a late eighteenth-/nineteenth-century farmstead. It stood in a highly visible location adjacent to the Warm Springs-Harrison Turnpike. The farm was owned and/or occupied by several different families, including the Rusmeisels (1790–1834), Holts (1834–1848), Kyles/tenants (1848–1863), McFalls (1864–1878), and Hamricks/tenants (ca. 1879–1896). Historical records indicated that these families, for the most part, were middle class.

The evaluation determined that 44AU634 had the potential to address several research issues for nineteenth-century farmsteads in the Shenandoah Valley and other regions of Virginia. Data recovery at 44AU634 would include comparisons with similar sites. Examples of these are 44AH277 in Amherst County and 44PW600 in Prince William County, both nineteenth-century farmsteads recently excavated by the WMCAR (Pullins and Downing 1996; Pullins et al. 1998). Comparative studies such as these would contribute to understanding nineteenth-century farm life in Augusta County and the region.

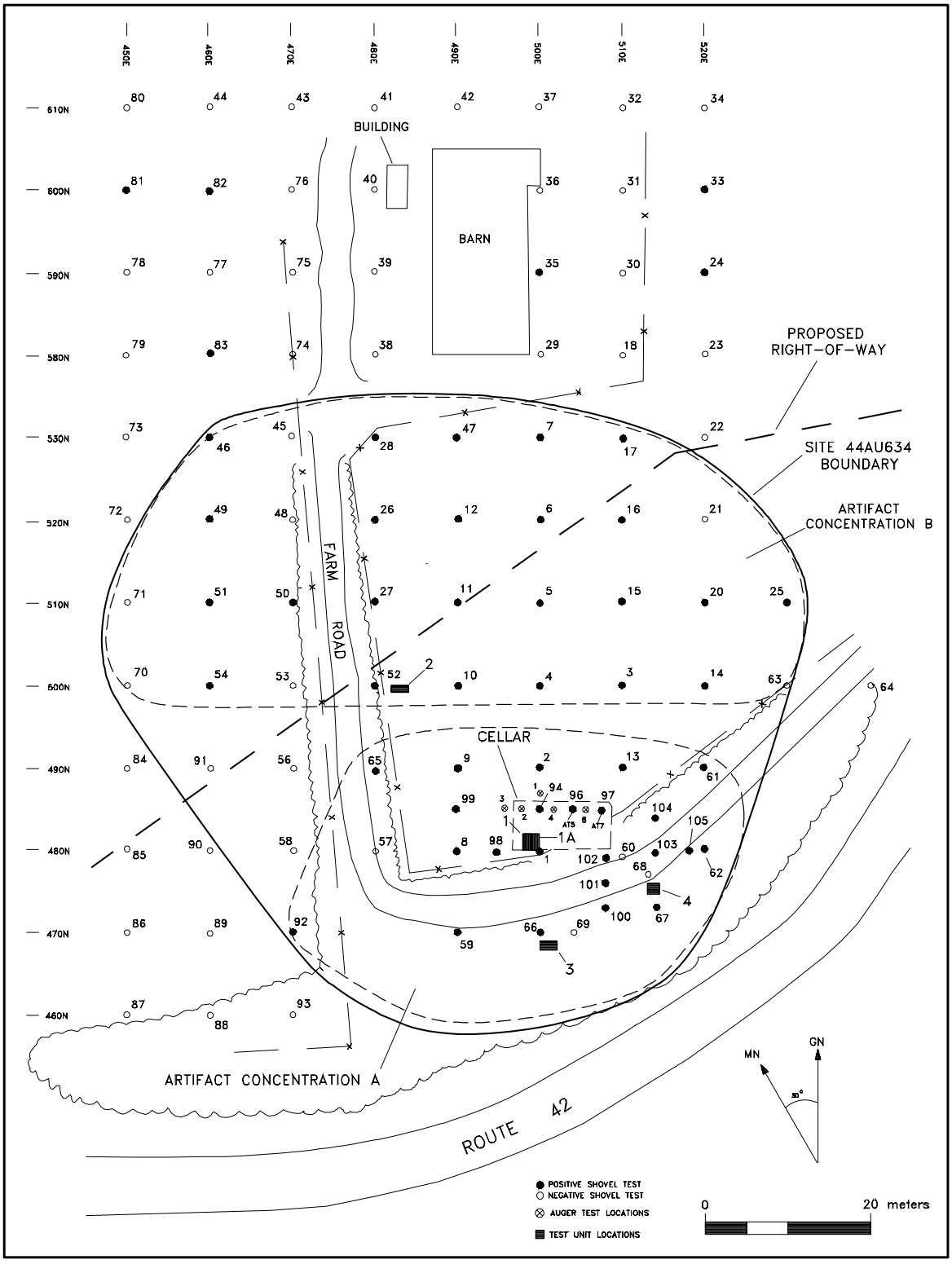


Figure 4. Site 44AU634, plan of evaluation shovel tests and test unit locations.

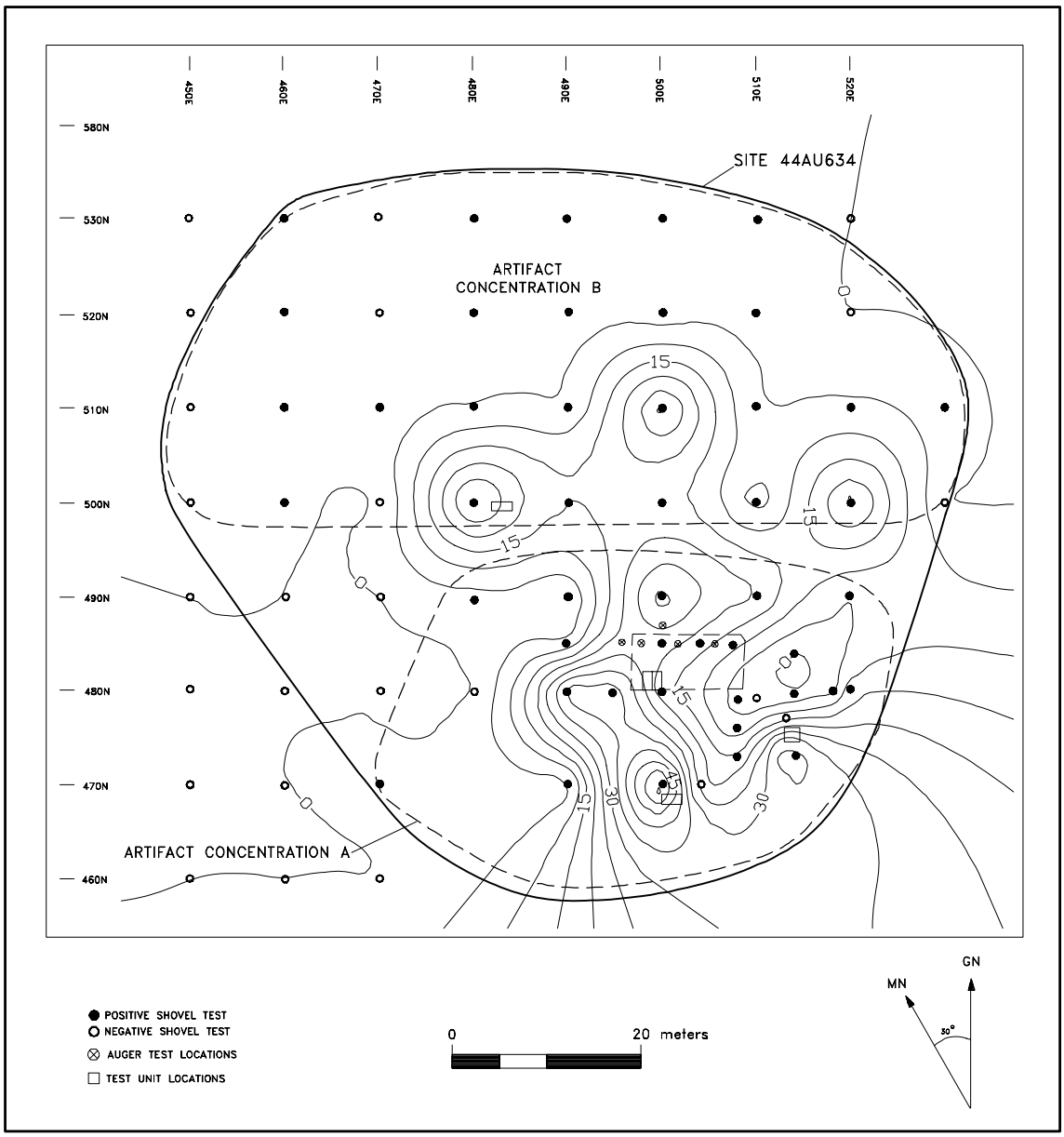


Figure 5. Site 44AU634, historic artifact distribution based on evaluation shovel test results.

2 Research Design and Methods

The research design provides a framework for interpreting the archaeological data and includes a discussion of the specific research strategies developed for this project. Based on the diagnostic artifacts and features, 44AU634 represents a farmstead that was occupied from the close of the eighteenth century through the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The function and age of the site permits important research issues regarding lifeways in the Shenandoah Valley to be addressed.

Research Topics

Based on the diagnostic artifacts and features, the principal occupation of 44AU634 requiring mitigation dates from the first through fourth quarters of the nineteenth century. These well-preserved remains represent a farmhouse(s), outbuildings, and yard. The age and function of the site permitted important research issues regarding farm lifeways in the valley region to be addressed. The research questions identified in the data recovery treatment plan form the basic issues addressed in the site analysis (Blanton and Higgins 1998). These include evaluation of material culture, subsistence, and settlement organization. The data recovery results, however, allow some of these issues to be refined still further and the methods to achieve this made more specific.

1. Evaluation of Material Culture:

The data indicate that the site's greatest research potential is the analysis of its artifacts and architectural remains. For example, diverse and well-preserved, temporally distinct artifact assemblages in the cellars allow for the study of rural consumer behavior during a century of significant change. Increased industrialization and advances in technology in America by the mid-nineteenth century resulted in greater availability of mass-produced goods to all but the most impoverished. Regional, national, and even international trade networks supplied consumers in the Valley. The quantity of personal items and other objects found in the later-period cellar attests to these developments more so than in the earlier period. Both assemblages reflect the extensive use of locally made pottery, a tradition that spans generations of families in the Shenandoah Valley throughout the nineteenth century. Ceramic studies at 44AU634, in particular, can measure the various internal and external forces that may have helped shape consumer attitudes in the Valley during that century, including the rise and decline of the local pottery industry, social change, technological advances, and industrialization

Data recovery at 44AU634 includes comparisons with similar archaeological sites and architectural resources (McCleary 1983, 1985). Two of the former sites include 44AH277 in Amherst County and 44PW600 in Prince William County, both nineteenth-century farmsteads recently excavated by the WMCAR (Pullins and Downing 1996; Pullins et al. 1998). Comparisons of the material culture from these sites explores the standard of living and market participation of regionally distinct Virginia farm families.

Ceramic and glass studies have shown that the number of such objects within households reflects varying degrees of access to high-status objects. Ceramic ware types varied in their costs and the relative proportions of more or less costly types provide a measure of status. Economic scaling based on ceramic assemblages from good contexts has been achieved through research by George Miller (1984, 1991). Using Miller's analytical technique, we can explore the economic status of the occupants at 44AU634 through their ceramic equipage.

Site-specific research indicates that occupants during the latter periods of occupation (the Holts [1834–1848], the Kyles and their tenants [1848–1863], and the McFalls [1864–1878]) were middle-class families. Archaeological data suggest that they owned a modest quantity of ceramics common during the period, including whiteware, ironstone, and coarse earthenware. Eighteenth-century ceramic types, such as white saltglazed stoneware, creamware, and the earlier pearlware, were also present in the assemblage. These earlier types may have been kept by nineteenth-century occupants of the site, or are associated with the earlier Rusmeisel family (1790–1834). The expenditure on ceramics by these families may have been modest as well, given the large proportion of whiteware to ironstone vessels and the high proportion of coarse earthenwares (Lucas and

Shackel 1994; Miller 1980:32, 1991:9–10). No personal items have yet been found, suggesting a low to middling economic status, inconsistent with documentary records on these families. Historical research suggests that the Holt and Kyle families were quite prosperous. A goal of the data recovery is to explore this discrepancy and how it is translated into material goods.

The Holt and Kyle families were rooted in agrarian tradition, but were exposed to changes brought about by an emergent industrial society (Guilland 1971:66, 67, 70, and 73). Ceramic studies undertaken on contemporary domestic assemblages in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, suggest household ceramic consumption patterns in that community were influenced by changes in social and community values, new rituals associated with ceramic use, and increased availability of mass-produced goods (Lucas and Shackel 1994:29, 32). Families responded to socioeconomic change differently; some maintained traditional dining customs using outdated ceramics while others adopted new dining rituals and fashionable wares. The preponderance of whiteware and locally made wares at 44AU634 suggests that the Holts and the Kyles were conservative in their ceramic expenditures. The observation at Harpers Ferry that, "The acquisition of a larger proportion of locally produced wares and seemingly outmoded mass-produced ceramic goods appears to reflect a maintenance of traditional customs," may also be true of the Holt and Kyle families (Lucas and Shackel 1994). Data recovery documents the ceramic consumption patterns of these families and clarifies the associated implications.

Site 44AU634 contains a significant percentage of locally/regionally made coarse earthenwares and stonewares in a variety of forms. Hence, comparative analysis between the 44AU634 and other nineteenth-century assemblages has the potential to contribute to understanding local and regional ceramic trade networks. Pottery production in the Shenandoah Valley (the region defined by the counties of Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, and Botetourt) during the period 1820–1870 was the work of second- and third-generation (primarily German immigrant) potters. New immigrant potters arrived from Germany and Ireland, as well as from Pennsylvania. Competition increased for customers, and many potters became itinerant. Other potters began to diversify, adapting to higher styles familiar to and popular with customers. These included molded ware, flint enamels, and other regional imports from large northeastern centers. Stoneware became more popular and realized better prices than earthenware. Increased competition compromised the quality of pottery production. Slip-decorated earthenwares, so abundant in the early years, "virtually disappeared" (Comstock 1994). Thinly potted and utilitarian forms became scarce. Early potters generally worked from specific orders. At times, notice was circulated of a kiln opening, which attracted on-site purchasers. However, the majority of wares were marketed by wagon delivery over trade routes extending as far as Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Augusta and other counties in the Upper Valley had a well-developed pottery industry by the mid-nineteenth century. Artisans included George Newman Fulton (ca. 1867) of Alleghany and Botetourt counties, David Grimm (ca. 1830s–1870) of Augusta County, John Morgan (ca. 1820s–1850) of Rockbridge County, Andrew Coffman (ca. 1850s), John D. Heatwole (ca. 1850–1880), and Emanuel Suter (ca. 1851–1897) of Rockingham County, among others (Comstock 1994). Historical records and secondary sources provide information about many of them and their products. H. E. Comstock's, *The Pottery of the Shenandoah Valley Region* (1994), and Scott Suter's, *The Importance of Making Progress: The Potteries of Emanuel Suter, 1851–1897* (1994) are important sources consulted in the analyzes of the 44AU634 ceramic assemblage.

Even with this knowledge about Shenandoah potters in the nineteenth century, relatively little is known about the distribution of wares (Comstock 1994). To help fill this void in information, locally made ceramics from 44AU634 could be compared with other nineteenth-century domestic and kiln assemblages, and with historical data (Russ 1984; Russ and McDaniel 1986; Suter 1994; Scott Suter, personal communication 1999). Ceramic collections housed at Washington and Lee University, The College of William and Mary, Monticello, and Poplar Forest have potential for such comparisons (Leslie McFaden, personal communication, 1999). The coarse earthenware assemblage from 44PW600, temporarily stored at the WMCAR, for example, contains types that are virtually identical to examples recovered from 44AU634, indicating interregional ceramic trade between the Valley and the northern Piedmont of Virginia.

Ceramic distributional analyzes are hindered by the fact that local/regional potters did not consistently mark their products. An analytical approach that could circumvent this obstacle is chemical sourcing. This technique provides a chemical "finger print" or "signature" for ceramics. The application of this technique to a sample of local wares from 44AU634 is used to poten-

tially identify the number of potters that supplied the site occupants and their specific products. Chemical fingerprints of marked wares are then compared with unmarked examples to identify sources and the range of vessel forms that was available from a particular potter. This information begins to lay the groundwork for a comparative archaeological database of locally/regionally produced wares and their makers. The testing procedures employed for this study are described below under "Laboratory Methods."

Overall, ceramic analyzes at 44AU634 can explore important issues related to economy and social structure in this region. Did the Kyles, a merchant's family, have special access to ceramics and other items not readily obtainable by other site occupants or their neighbors? This question and many others can be addressed through data recovery at 44AU634, significantly expanding the understanding of nineteenth-century lifeways in Augusta County and the Valley of Virginia.

To date, research on Shenandoah Valley ceramics has focused mainly on production and less so on consumer behavior (Comstock 1994; Russ 1984; Russ and McDaniel 1986; Suter 1994). Undoubtedly, consumers like the occupants of 44AU634 had an effect on and were affected by local pottery quality, diversity, and availability through time and in different regions of the Valley. In general, research throughout the Valley suggests that during the early nineteenth century, higher-quality, decorated earthenwares were more common than later in the century, and stoneware became increasingly more prevalent by the mid- to late nineteenth century, although earthenwares did make a resurgence toward the close of the century. Over the course of that century, locally made coarse earthenwares faced increasingly stiff competition from English and non-local, American-made refined earthenwares. The research of H. E. Comstock (1994) and others indicates that the pottery attributes changed during the nineteenth century as did consumer demand in the region by the close of the century. Commenting on the decline of the American folk pottery tradition, Guilland (1971:66) stated,

> The decline of the craft traditions in America accelerated greatly in the decades after 1840, but the beginning of the end can be traced to the conditions which existed prior to the Revolution.…Imported wares from Europe throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the establishment of the factory system in the potteries in this country in the mid-1800s were both important factors in the decline of the American folk pottery tradition. However, the major cause which led to the complete disappearance of the folk tradition was advance in technology and the evolution of industrialized society.…In America, before the Revolution, technical advances were inhibited and slow in developing, but by 1860, the United States was well on the way to becoming a leading industrial nation.

Gradually, locally produced ceramic kitchen wares lost popularity among consumers in the region to objects made of glass, metal, and ceramics produced outside the region. Technological advances in the storage of food, in particular, changed consumer attitudes and spending habits. Comstock (1994:18) concluded,

> Glass jars and canneries brought about the final destruction of the Valley pottery tradition. Canneries were emerging all over the country [in the late nineteenth century], storing and selling food commercially. Valley households also began preserving food in glass jars. People discovered that this type of food preservation was more economical than the use of pottery.

Archaeological evidence to further explore this shift in attitudes is present in the late-period cellar assemblage, which includes canning jar glass among stoneware crocks and jars.

Fashion-conscious consumers emerged by the early decades of the nineteenth century. Guilland (1971:70) noted that,

> the shapes and style of products which for two hundred years had been determined by tradition, were now set by factory designers and manufacturers. To absorb the tremendous increase in production of commodities brought about by the use of the factory method, manufacturers began to promote the idea of fashion and obsolescence.

Thus, families living at 44AU634 based their ceramic choices on fashion, which was stimulated by the growth of American industry and technology, and the availability of alternative, mass-produced containers as the nineteenth century progressed (Guilland 1971:66–67, 70, 73).

Data recovery can document the ceramic consumption patterns of these families and clarify the associated implications. This is accomplished by undertaking a comprehensive analysis of the ceramics by period and includes (1) selective crossmending and reconstruction of vessels, (2) determination of number of vessels, (3) a detailed examination of decorative attributes, and (4) determination of vessel forms to identify function. The study includes both an intrasite and intersite comparison within the framework of historical trends in local pottery production and consumer consumption patterns, and draws upon known information from extant regional

collections. The assemblage is compared with other collections such as the Pitman Pottery (44FK528) archaeological assemblage. Historical records and secondary sources are used to reconstruct consumerism in the Valley pottery tradition, including H. E. Comstock's, *The Pottery of the Shenandoah Valley Region* (1994), and Scott Suter's, *The Importance of Making Progress: the Potteries of Emanuel Suter, 1851–1897* (1994).

2. Evaluation of Subsistence:

The evaluation results indicated that 44AU634 contained well-preserved faunal and floral remains. The cellar deposits, in particular, contain animal bone, nuts, and seeds, among other remains. The results of faunal and botanical studies from rural, domestic sites similar to 44AU634 have proven quite useful for interpreting foodways of site occupants and their surrounding environment. Recovery of these materials from 44AU634 may expand our understanding of farm diet and permit us to examine the diversity and origin of foods that were consumed. Through the examination of the domestic and wild plant and animal remains present, we can address several research questions. Which foodstuffs were likely produced on the farm or obtained locally from the Parnassus community? Were "exotic" foods a part of the occupants' diet, and if so, were these obtained from the region or beyond? Did William Kyle's success as a merchant improve the foodways of his family? What vegetation existed around the house, outbuildings, and yard? These questions, among others, are explored through the analyzes of faunal, pollen, and seed remains recovered with flotation and screened samples from 44AU634. This information is compared with faunal and floral data from other contemporary sites within the region and beyond (Pullins and Downing 1996; Pullins et al. 1998).

3. Illumination of Settlement Organization:

Site 44AU634 has the potential to address research issues pertaining to the organization of rural, nineteenth-century domestic sites. Evaluation of settlement organization has two components: intrasite and intersite organization. The former consists of determining how activities were organized within a site, including site layout, modes of building construction, function, and the economic status of site occupants. A grasp of intrasite patterns can lead to an appreciation of trends in intersettlement patterning.

Discussion of these issues is provided in *Historic Resources in Augusta County, Virginia: Eighteenth Century to Present* and *The Valley Regional Preservation Plan: Evaluation of Architectural, Historic, and Archaeological Resources in Augusta County, Virginia* (McCleary 1983, 1985). In these preservation and planning documents, McCleary evaluates the architectural, historic, and archaeological resources within the county and provides directions for future research. Her emphasis is on architectural resources. "Architecturally," McCleary (1983:3) stated, "Augusta County has been the most intensively surveyed county in the Valley region." This is a unique area by all accounts, but little archaeological documentation exists for comparative purposes. Her focus on architectural resources stems, in part, from the paucity of historic archaeological site data for this county. A review of her works and other documents indicates that comparatively few historic archaeological sites have been identified in the county and still fewer have undergone archaeological testing (McCleary 1983, 1985; Wittkofski et al. 1989). Preliminary research at 44AU634 indicates that this site has the potential to help fill this void in the county's archaeological database and complement its rich architectural resource heritage. Examined together, these resources can contribute to the cultural history of the county (McCleary 1983, 1985). Archaeological data recovery has the potential to document diachronic change at the site and provide information not always available from standing structures.

Nineteenth-century domestic architectural resources are common in Augusta County. As McCleary points out, however, important historic themes exist for these sites and warrant further exploration (McCleary 1985:26). These themes include ethnic influences revealed in craftsmanship, the identification of special-purpose farm buildings and outbuildings (i.e., bake ovens, drying houses), and their organization on a site. Data recovery at 44AU634 has the potential to document the evolution of the site from its occupation by a German family (Rusmeisel) during the early nineteenth century through its English/Scotch-Irish (Kyle/McFall) occupants during the second half of that century and put it within a regional context.

The data recovery also addresses local architecture. Important clues about site housing emerged through the discovery of architectural artifacts and features. Building hardware and construction items include handwrought and cut nails, door locks, hinges, window glass and window sash weights, cut stone blocks, handmade brick, and daub. The arrangement of stone foundations provide clues to building dimensions, the locations of cellars, and chimneys. The cellars contain well-pre-

served construction details and features (i.e., steps, chimneys, builder's trenches) that are significant to the interpretation of architectural style, function, and age. Site architecture can be more fully illuminated through additional work on the cellars and the features they contain. These data are integrated with the vast knowledge of late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century architecture in the Valley to provide an accurate interpretation of the site dwellings. To achieve this, architectural historians and their relevant works were consulted, including Edward Chappell's thesis *Cultural Change in the Shenandoah Valley: Northern Augusta County Houses Before 1861* (1977) and Ann McCleary's *Historic Resources in Augusta County, Virginia: Eighteenth Century to Present* (1983).

Research issues developed for the study of the large plantations can be applied to the smaller farms like 44AU634. These include carefully examining the spatial layout of the site. Using models developed by Kenneth Lewis (1985), archaeologists have attempted to determine plantation composition, layout, and organization from archaeological resources. This is especially important given the crop diversification and improvements in agricultural techniques during the early nineteenth century. Changes in farm outbuildings can signal transitions from one type of production to another, for example, from tobacco to wheat. Such changes can also be detected in the arrangement and enclosure of land through crop rotation and fencing. As noted above, specialized studies of plant remains can help reveal the appearance and organization of yard areas over time.

The documentation of change at 44AU634 through time has local and regional significance. "Augusta County," McCleary noted, "is significant because it illustrates the distinct cultural heritage of the Valley region. The early Scotch-Irish, German, and English settlers enriched the local architectural development with ethnic forms unlike that across the Blue Ridge in eastern Virginia." Archaeologically derived information about site layout, modes of construction, function, and status, coupled with extant architectural data from other contemporary sites, may help illuminate regional differences and ethnic characteristics that help define this cultural region (McCleary 1983). These questions are significant because the socioeconomic fabric of many of the county's towns and villages has changed during the twentieth century (McCleary 1985:469). Data recovery at 44AU634 has the potential to contribute to understanding the role of its occupants in the Parnassus community as it existed in the nineteenth century.

In short, the study of settlement organization at 44AU634 is examined within the rich historical context of the Parnassus community, Augusta County and surrounding counties within the Shenandoah Valley, and areas outside the Valley to help better understand local and regional settlement patterns and farm life during the nineteenth century.

Field Methods

The data recovery methods used at 44AU634 were designed to recover information pertaining to the research issues discussed above in a structured, systematic, and comprehensive way. The data recovery required two basic steps: (1) mechanical stripping, and (2) feature mapping and excavation. Also, as the fieldwork was underway additional historical research was conducted to expand and refine the results from the evaluation-level archival study; this improved the historical context within which the site was interpreted.

The first task in the field was to reestablish the original baseline and site grid for horizontal control, and to establish a datum (Datum A) for vertical control. The latter was assigned an absolute elevation of 459.84 amsl based on VDOT survey data.

Mechanical stripping was then carried out to identify additional features and to fully expose those previously recorded. This work employed a backhoe with a wide, toothless bucket to remove previously sampled plowzone deposits. Machine stripping focused in Concentration A where the primary historic deposits occur within the right-of-way. Approximately 75% of Concentration A was stripped, or an area measuring 1,050 m^2. It included the Structure 1 cellar, Structure 2 stone floor/foundation, and yard features associated with these buildings. Three 20-m-long test trenches were excavated in Concentration B to determine if cultural features were present. As this work proved to be positive, stripping of this area within the right-of-way was undertaken. The stripped block measured approximately 40 × 15 m (see Figures 3–5).

In the next step, all features encountered were fully documented on a site plan. Features were investigated following a standardized procedure where possible. Each was first recorded in plan with scale drawings and photographs. For non-linear features such as pits or postholes, one-half of the feature was removed to first reveal a cross-section profile, which, in turn, also was recorded. If warranted, the remaining feature fill was removed, and final drawings and photographs were made. All fill was removed according to natural strata,

if present, and screened through 0.64-cm wire mesh. A portion of the fill was collected for flotation, or other special samples, as warranted. The goal of feature excavation was to determine feature function, age, depositional history and size, and to recover a representative sample of artifacts. Soils were described using standard Munsell color and USDA textural terminology (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1975).

Major features identified on the site—two house cellars (Features 3 and 9) and a rubble deposit (Feature 21)— proved to be large and complex; therefore, only a 30—40% sample was removed from each of these features. Three hand-excavated trenches (one 2 × 5 m and two 1.5 × 5 m) were placed across the top of Feature 3, one at each end and one in the middle. Their purpose was to determine the nature of the fill in different portions of the cellar, and the extent of an artifact-rich ash layer previously identified over the cellar floor (Higgins et al. 1997a) (see Figure 3). The ash layer is believed to have accumulated when the structure burned, covering artifacts stored on the cellar floor. Features 9 and 21 were investigated by placing a 2-m-wide trench across each feature. The overall goal of sampling was to provide information about feature depth and complexity, and to determine if a larger sample or full excavation would contribute to the interpretation of the site.

Feature 14, a possible root cellar, was sectioned in the standard fashion described above; however, an undetermined portion of it extended outside the stripped area as well as other pit features (see Figure 3).

Linear features such as drainage trenches and builder's trenches were investigated by excavating representative, 2-m-wide sections to reveal cross-section profiles and to sample artifact content. Otherwise they were recorded in standard fashion.

Selected artifacts within features were piece-plotted; in particular, those found in situ on floors. In instances where a large cluster of artifacts was found, a piece plot number was assigned to the group and not individual objects. Therefore, some ceramic sherds have the same piece plot number, but are parts of different vessels (see vessel lists in Chapter 5).

Flotation samples consisted of a minimum 10 liters of the fill systematically collected by stratum from key features. These samples were processed in flotation equipment to obtain both light and heavy fraction samples for analysis of macro-paleobotanical (seeds) and faunal remains, as well as small artifacts such as glass beads.

The positive results of the initial data recovery and consultation with VDOT representatives, led to additional data recovery at the site from July 19 to August 6, 1999. This work was undertaken on the remaining portions of large house cellars (Features 3 and 9) and possible root cellar (Feature 14) located just east of Feature 3. Additional work on Features 3 and 9 involved the mechanical removal of overburden fill and rubble from above well-preserved deposits and features. The latter resources were carefully recorded and hand-excavated in the same fashion as in the first data recovery, including plans and photographs of in situ artifacts on the cellar floors. Additional work in the area of Feature 14 involved the removal of plowzone, thereby fully exposing this feature and other features adjacent to it.

Laboratory Methods

The laboratory analysis for 44AU634 was designed to provide information that assisted in the discussion of the research issues. The analysis helped determine site structure and function, and attempted to establish the economic status of the site occupants. The analysis also attempted to provide additional information on the trade patterns of locally made ceramics, based on the artifacts recovered during the data recovery.

The WMCAR has developed a hierarchical coding system that operates using relational database software. With this system, artifacts are coded during analysis on standard data sheets for entry into a data file. Using this file, overall project inventories as well as particularistic data reports can be readily generated for inclusion in reports or for routine analysis. Basic categories identified are described below.

Historic Artifact Analysis

The hierarchical historic artifact coding scheme includes both functional and temporal dimensions. At the most general level, material is classified according to Group, which would include the Food Preparation/Consumption, Architectural, Furniture, Arms and Military, Clothing, Personal, Medicinal/Hygiene, Domestic Activities, Activities, Smoking, Industrial/Commercial, and Unassigned categories. Subsumed within the Groups are artifact Classes, including, for example, Ceramic Cooking/Storage, Ceramic Tableware, Glass Tableware, Window Glass, Nails, Firearm, Apparel, and Writing categories. The next level consists of Objects, which describe specific artifact forms such as Flatware, Jug, Jar, Bowl, Nail, Door Knob, Musket Ball, Button, and Auto Part. Temporally significant attributes are described as Datable Attributes such as Creamware: Edged, Pearlware: Mocha, Whiteware: Flow Blue, Wrought [nail], and Cut [nail]. An additional descriptive level is provided un-

der the Descriptor category, which includes such information as coin date, pipe stem bore diameter, glass color, and vessel part. Each artifact category is further recorded by count and, in the case of brick and shell, also by weight. The results of analysis are tabulated in a comprehensive inventory by context.

Analysis of historic artifacts was aided by the use of several references including Olive Jones and Catherine Sullivan's *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (1985), H. E. Comstock's *The Pottery of the Shenandoah Valley Region* (1994), William Ketchum's (1983) *Pottery and Porcelain* (1983), Geoffrey Godden's *Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks* (1964), Richard Fike's *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic Embossed Medicine Bottles* (1987), and the *1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* (Dover Publishing Inc. 1969).

Building on the results of the basic analysis and inventory, more specific studies of the historic-period material were conducted to better understand site structure, function, and age. Each feature or other context was assigned a terminus post quem date. This represents a date after which the context was deposited and is determined by the artifact(s) of the most recent age. Also, mean ceramic dates for the overall assemblage and for material from specific contexts were calculated following the procedure developed by South (1977:217–218) and improved by others. His formula accounts for the frequency of certain ceramic ware types in a given assemblage along with the median date of manufacture for each type. Along with the terminus post quem dates, more informed interpretations of the assemblage can be achieved.

Ceramic artifacts were subjected to crossmend analysis. This kind of study is designed to establish the relationships between different deposits/contexts at a given site and to calculate a minimum vessel count for the site. In the first instance the fragments of individual vessels when mended document which deposits are contemporary and associated. In the latter case, the minimum number of vessels identified can be used as a measure of the socioeconomic status of the site occupants, particularly when they are further examined in terms of ware type. Minimum vessel lists by ware type and functional group were prepared for each period component of the site. When examined in conjunction with faunal and botanical remains, these can provide information about occupant status and foodways over time.

Faunal remains from selected contexts were submitted for analysis. This kind of study is important for determining the economic and subsistence patterns of the site's inhabitants. Basic information from this study included species present and estimated minimum number of individuals of each species present.

Botanical remains from selected contexts were submitted to a specialist for analysis. These samples were systematically collected in the field through routine soil sampling of features, and then processed at the WMCAR laboratory through a Flote-Tech flotation system. The careful collection, processing, and interpretation of botanical remains was aimed at broadening our understanding of site function, subsistence, and the farm landscape.

Chemical sourcing was undertaken on a sample of locally/regionally made ceramics from the site. This study was intended to enhance our understanding of the distribution of Valley pottery in the nineteenth century, a subject that is poorly understood (Comstock 1994).

Two analytical testing procedures were undertaken in this pilot study. The first employed Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Atomic Emission Spectrometry to chemically analyze the chemical constituents of selected earthenware and stoneware samples from 44AU634. This procedure resulted in a precision in the parts per million and even parts per billion range and can be used to test for the elements S, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mb, Ni, Sn, Ti, Zn, P, Na, Ca, Ba, and K. The results of this testing were used to develop "signature" profiles for the ceramics, potentially allowing specific potters to be identified and the range of forms and distribution to be examined. Sample preparation consisted of grinding the ceramic sample to a fine powder followed by a strong acid digestion. The analytical testing was done on the ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometer at Chemex Labs, Inc., Sparks, Nevada. Eighteen earthenware and 12 stoneware samples were analyzed (see Appendix E).

The second procedure involved the use of a Low Vacuum Scanning Electron Microscope (LVSEM) to obtain information on the chemical constituents of glazing compounds. The LVSEM non-destructive method provided surface elemental composition for the elements contained in the glazes. In addition, this procedure allowed images of the surface to be made for potential application in the "signature" exploration process. For example, glaze characteristics may indicate the number of pottery sources and the unique "recipes" attributable to specific potters (Comstock 1994:55–60). The LVSEM differs from a conventional Scanning Electron Microscope as it does not require a conductive coating to be applied thus allowing the examination of the specimens in their natural state. The testing was done on the LVSEM located at the Becker Laboratory at the Naval

Air Station Patuxent River, Lexington Park, Maryland. Twenty-one earthenware and three stoneware surface glazes were analyzed.

Qualified subconsultants completed the special analyzes. Mr. Donald L. Smith performed the chemical sourcing analyses. His tasking included doing a literature search, developing a protocol for the testing, organizing and insuring the testing was performed according to requirements, analyzing the test data, and writing a final report. Faunal analysis and reporting was undertaken by Gregory J. Brown of the Department of Archaeological Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Ethnobotanist Justine McKnight analyzed and reported on the floral remains.

Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from 44AU634 in the course of data recovery were recorded and cataloged using established procedures and typologies. The standard WMCAR analysis is designed to document techno-functional attributes, including raw material types. To the extent possible, more advanced analyzes were conducted such as artifact refitting. Additionally, special samples from flotation and excavation were submitted for radiocarbon, faunal, and floral study to qualified specialists.

Prehistoric artifact analysis were designed to document basic temporal and techno-functional parameters of the assemblages. For lithic materials the goals are to refine our understanding of the reduction process(es) represented and the temporal and functional nature of the technologies represented. All lithic debitage and tools were further identified according to raw material type.

Debitage is the byproduct of stone tool manufacture. To make a stone tool, the tool maker strikes the selected stone with another stone or other object, such as a deer antler. The impact causes pieces, or "flakes," of the impacted stone to break away, which can eventually allow the impacted stone to be shaped into a tool such as a spear point, knife, or scraper. Alternatively, another common stone tool manufacture strategy involves striking large flakes from the impacted stone that are used as blanks for further reduction into tools such as hafted bifaces. Thus, depending on the specific stone tool reduction strategy and raw material, the flakes of stone may be waste, they may be utilized as expedient tools, or they may be further reduced into formal tools. Stone tool manufacture requires several different stages of reducing the raw material to a finished product, and the resulting debris is often distinguishable from one stage to another. Identifying and analyzing these subcategories of flakes, as well as the different stone tools themselves is important for understanding how prehistoric hunter-gatherers made and used their tools.

Analysis of flakes involves observation of certain morphological characteristics. Each flake has two sides. The dorsal side, usually convex, is part of the outer surface of the stone from which the flake was struck. The ventral or interior side, usually concave, is the surface that was detached from the original stone. The platform is essentially the point of impact, recognized by a "shelf" at one end of the flake. The bulb of percussion, also known as bulb of force, is a swelling on the flake created by the initial passage of force through the stone from the blow necessary for flake removal. Lipping is a ledge that sometimes occurs near the platform and at the top of the bulb of percussion.

Primary/Reduction Flakes are formed during the first stage of stone tool manufacture, which entails the relatively quick removal of the unwanted outer part of the stone. Such flakes are placed in this category largely by default; in other words, they are identifiable as flakes but do not qualify as secondary/thinning, tertiary/retouch, or bipolar flakes. General identifying characteristics, however, are relatively obtuse platforms without lipping, a pronounced bulb of percussion, and a relatively thick cross-section. Flakes in this category are interpreted primarily as the byproducts of early-stage reduction, owing largely to their tendency to exhibit simple platforms and pronounced features such as ripples and bulbs of percussion.

Secondary/Thinning Flakes are indicative of more controlled flake removals, intended to refine the tool's shape. These flakes are often associated with the production of bifaces—that is, stone artifacts that have been flaked along both faces/sides of an edge. Secondary flakes are identified most readily by their acute, lipped, and generally multifaceted platforms. Such platforms are segments of biface margins removed on impact. Biface thinning flakes are also relatively thin and flat or slightly curved in cross-section. The bulb of percussion is diffuse. Two forms of this flake type commonly occur. One is the better-known, lipped flake with a multifaceted platform. The other resembles a fish scale in plan view; while often lipped, lipping is very slight, and the platforms typically are narrow and curvate or recurvate. These flakes are generally considered to result from thinning and resharpening relatively refined, mid- to late-stage bifaces.

Tertiary/Retouch Flakes are recognized as the byproduct of tool retouch or resharpening. They exhibit

small, point platforms that are usually lipped, an outline that expands from the platform toward the termination, a thin cross-section, and small size (generally not more than 5 mm in the longest dimension).

Bipolar Flakes are distinctive, but care must be taken to avoid classifying them as shatter or angular fragments, particularly if they are of quartz. They are the byproduct of a tool-making technique that involves striking the stone at one end while the other end is supported by another stone. Bipolar flakes have virtually no bulb of percussion and often are long and narrow or wedge-shaped. Another distinctive feature is distinct radial lines below the points of force, and many times they exhibit crushing at opposing ends.

Flake Fragments/Shatter are non-diagnostic medial and distal fragments of broken flakes. Virtually any portion of a flake minus a platform should go into this category.

Angular/Blocky Fragments, as the name implies, are angular/blocky chunks of stone that are probably the byproduct of stoneworking but that cannot be identified as flakes or portions of flakes. These fragments are not to be confused with fire-cracked rock. They often occur when blocks or nuclei of poor-quality or internally flawed material are struck.

Blade-like Flakes are at least twice as long as they are wide and have long, parallel ridges or arrises on their dorsal surfaces, perpendicular to the platform. Assigning debitage to this category should be done conservatively, with the intention of identifying purposefully struck, linear flakes. Some evidence of platform preparation/grinding is a valuable indicator of these flakes.

Prismatic Blades are highly standardized blade flakes with prepared platforms, prismatic cross-sections, and a high degree of uniformity in form.

Tested Cobbles/Nodules are pieces of raw material that are unmodified beyond the removal of only one or a very few flakes. Presumably, they represent pieces that were tested for quality and discarded.

Tools. Utilized Flakes are flakes or flake fragments (shatter) that were utilized "as is" for cutting, scraping, etc. As such, they exhibit no intentional modification for hafting or sharpening. Instead, there is incidental damage to the edges resulting from use, which appears as very fine flake scars. These scars are invasive not more than 2 mm from the tool margin. Damage from screening, trampling, etc. can mimic such use damage. To be conservative, all artifacts placed in this category must have regularized rather than intermittent or spotty damage to the edge.

Utilized flakes are subdivided according to the form of the utilized edge. Potential forms are straight, concave, convex, or denticulate. In some instances, more than one of the utilized edge forms may be present.

Retouched Flakes differ from utilized flakes only in that they were intentionally modified prior to use. Flake scars on their edges are regularized but are invasive at *least* 2 mm from the tool margin. The same subcategories of edge form apply as well.

Other Bifaces are generally regarded as preforms or generalized bifacial tools (i.e., knives). They lack modification for hafting. Following Callahan (1979), bifaces can be classified according to stage in the reduction process. Only the first four stages of his five-part scheme are recognized in the analysis.

Hafted Bifaces are formal tools more commonly known as projectile points/knives. They are bifacial and are modified for hafting. Diagnostic or potentially diagnostic specimens (complete or proximal fragments whose characteristics can be associated with a particular culture or time period) are coded separately from non-diagnostic pieces such as tips, ears, etc.

Other Formal Tools are formed tools other than hafted bifaces or other bifaces. Items in this category include drills and endscrapers. In most cases, they exhibit modification for hafting.

Cores are the parent pieces from which potentially usable flakes are struck. Consequently, they are best recognized by the flake scars left by flake removals. Cores are classified here by the nature of the flake scar patterns evident on their surfaces. Random cores exhibit random flake removals. Lamellar cores are marked by regular, linear flake removals leaving parallel or subparallel flake scars. Bipolar cores are usually rather small and exhibit battering at opposing ends. One of the opposing edges is often a narrow, bifacial "crest," while the other is truncated and battered in appearance. Bifacial cores resemble thick, irregular bifaces (see Stage 2 of Callahan 1979). Tabular cores are those derived from plate-like cobbles or nodules. Flake removals are directed from the margins of the piece, which readily serve as platforms.

Other Lithic Artifacts. Formal Ground Stone items are modified by pecking and/or grinding rather than by flaking. The degree of modification is extensive—to the point that the original form of the stone from which the artifact was fashioned is obliterated. Typical artifacts include axes, celts, gorgets, and steatite bowl fragments.

Informal Ground Stone includes artifacts that have been modified by pecking and/or grinding but have not

been formally shaped; they retain in large part the form of the unmodified stone from which they were made, such as a cobble or slab. These artifacts include hammerstones, simple grinding slabs and manos, and artifacts that are only *possibly* modified by grinding/pecking.

Fire-Cracked Rock is recognized as rough, blocky pieces of stone that has irregular fracture surfaces. In some cases, the stones may also be reddened from exposure to intense heat. This material is counted and weighed.

Other/Unmodified Stone represents miscellaneous rock recovered incidental to collection. It bears no evidence of modification. Such material can also be referred to as "manuports." Other stone is counted and weighed.

Artifact Curation

All materials generated by this project were curated according to standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections." All artifacts were washed and placed in resealable polyurethane bags with labels. The bags were logically ordered in acid-free Hollinger boxes for permanent storage. The artifacts will be deposited with the DHR unless the landowner requests them, and any such requests will be documented in writing.

3 Historical Context

Historical Context

Historical research for this project was conducted at the records division of the Augusta County Circuit Court, the Library of Virginia in Richmond, and the Earl Gregg Swem Library at the College of William and Mary. The research presented herein is based primarily on government and court documents, including deeds, tax books, and censuses. In conjunction with site-specific research, a survey of cartographic resources depicting the local landscape was performed in order to place the site within a local historical context.

Overview of Settlement in the Shenandoah Valley

Widespread settlement of the Shenandoah Valley did not occur until the 1730s as families, mostly of German or Scotch-Irish descent, entered the lower Valley from Pennsylvania (Norris 1890:51). Farmland was cheap in the area, and the governor, anxious to have the frontier settled, adopted a policy of leniency toward Lutherans, Quakers, and other non-Anglican Protestants (Ebert and Lazazzera 1988:13). The cheap sale of land promoted the agricultural development of the Valley during the first half of the eighteenth century, with tobacco grown as the region's principal cash crop. According to mid-eighteenth-century probate inventories from Augusta County, the average farmer lived in a log cabin normally measuring about 16 × 20 ft.

The influx of settlers continued into the second half of the century, but little development followed. Agriculture remained the major business, usually in the form of subsistence farming or raising livestock. By this time, corn, wheat, flax, hemp, barley, and oats were being grown in addition to tobacco in the valley. In fact, hemp quickly turned into one of the region's major exports, with most of it going to the British Navy for use in ropes and rigging. This greater diversity led to the construction of various mills scattered throughout the valley. For example, the production of flax led to the construction of a mill for thickening cloth in nearby Rockingham County in 1767 (May 1982). Because of the relative topography of the Valley and reliance on the Rappahannock River, the lower Valley's economy became more closely related to the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Homes were still being constructed of logs, but they often had weather-boarded exteriors and ceiled or plaster interiors (Aull 1963:16; MacMaster 1988:12).

After the Revolution, the emergence of Richmond and Norfolk as urban centers reoriented the flow of trade, and the region's economy integrated with that of eastern Virginia (MacMaster 1988:13). Wheat became the dominant cash crop in the region, a tradition brought from Pennsylvania and other northern states, followed closely by the production of hemp, a labor-intensive crop (Stuck et al. 1994:4). The increase in more labor-intensive crops marked a shift in the agricultural focus of the region away from subsistence farming in favor of commercial farming. This shift also coincides with an increase in the slave population of the Valley as demand grew for a cheap source of labor (Aull 1963:16; Higgins et al. 1997b:8). Unlike the tobacco planters in the eastern Tidewater region, grain farmers in the western counties did not require as large a labor force, keeping the African-American population small in comparison (Stuck et al. 1994).

By the late eighteenth century, most of Virginia's western counties had arrived at their present boundaries. Economic stabilization of the region following the war spurred the emergence of area industries, with grist, saw, and woolen mills prospering well into the next century. Several iron furnaces also began to emerge in the northern Valley, especially in Shenandoah County, where iron ore was particularly plentiful (Stuck and Beckett 1994:5). Influxes of settlers into the region following the war and lasting into the 1820s sparked a drive for internal improvements to the existing transportation networks within the Valley and the need for additional routes, in large part to allow farmers to move their goods more efficiently.

The building of roads and turnpikes occurred at an increasing rate by the second quarter of the nineteenth century, with the boom reaching a peak sometime around the late 1830s (Jones 1998:10). While agriculture continued to power the economy of the region, other industries were becoming more important. Iron-making, brick-making, timbering, and home industries all ex-

panded and contributed to the pre–Civil War economy (Wayland 1980). The Valley suffered a slight setback in the 1830s, as population growth stagnated, and like many other areas in Virginia, there was a dramatic increase in outmigration to the newly settled areas of the west (Stuck and McDaid 1994). During the 1850s, high wheat prices reversed this trend, returning much of the Valley to prosperity.

When the Civil War began, most of the counties of the Shenandoah Valley voted against secession (Quarles 1971:3). Counties of the Valley comprised what many historians have termed the "breadbasket" of the Confederacy. The Valley's productive farmland, transportation networks, and port of entry into Maryland and Pennsylvania made it an important military crossroads and supply depot for the Confederate Army and a target of Union forces. During the war, many of the Valley's railroad tracks, telegraph lines, and farms were ransacked, burned, or looted by Union troops. Once peace was achieved, Valley residents set about the task of rebuilding the infrastructure and industry that had been destroyed.

After the Civil War, prosperity slowly returned to the Valley. Farmers in the Valley continued to rely on wheat as a cash crop to earn money for rebuilding, and Augusta County farmers led the way. Whereas Valley farmers generally increased their wheat production more than 7%, Augusta County farmers managed an increase of more than 50% (Koons 1997:4). By the late 1870s and 1880s, much of the Valley had witnessed an overall rise in manufacturing; destroyed mills were rebuilt and new industries such as sawmills, distilleries, machine shops, saddle shops, lime kilns (manufacture of fertilizer), and ceramic potteries opened. While farming and milling continued to be important in the regional economy, apple, potato, and seed growing was introduced after the war and soon became major industries; vineyards were planted, and poultry farming began to grow in popularity (Jones 1998:12).

Several major railroads took interest in Virginia during the 1860s and 1870s, each desperately wanting to incorporate Virginia's tracks into their own systems. Among the major Valley rail services were the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Norfolk & Western, and the Chesapeake & Ohio (Summers 1996:19). Two of these rail services, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio, were successful in incorporating older Virginia lines into their own. The advent and advancement of railways and other forms of reliable transportation meant that ready-made goods could be brought in cheaply from outside the county, necessitating sales agents and merchants to promote and market these goods. According to an agricultural business release, "a number of extensive agricultural houses are doing a flourishing trade throughout the Valley of Virginia and adjoining country, and many reliable commission firms are constantly engaged in shipping grain, hay, and other products of the soil to distant points" (Representative Commercial and Manufacturing Enterprises of the South and Southwest 1884:xv). Agricultural products produced throughout the Valley were transported via distribution centers, such as Staunton, to commercial centers along the eastern seaboard. In return, the Valley received manufactured goods and luxuries, fostering an emergent merchant class of wholesale suppliers and distributors (Summers 1996:20).

Valley farmers participated in the nineteenth-century mechanical revolution in agriculture by investing in expensive, horse-powered (and thus labor-saving) mechanical implements such as grain drills for the sowing of wheat, reapers for the harvesting of wheat, threshers for separating grains of wheat from their stalks, and wheat fans for separating wheat from the chaff. By the 1880s, many farmers employed steam power (rather than horses) to drive mechanical threshers (Koons 1997:5). Even with the growth and improvements, much of the Valley countryside remained largely rural. Today, agriculture remains important; however, diversity in the form of orchards, cattle, poultry, and sheep farming, as well as vegetable and grain agriculture power the economy of this region (Higgins et al. 1997b; Stuck and McDaid 1994; Stuck and et al. 1994).

Settlement History of 44AU634

In 1748, blacksmith William King obtained a 400-acre patent on Moffetts Branch that included the area of 44AU634 (Augusta County Records [ACR] Deed Book [DB] 2:395). Little information about King was located; however, the length of time he owned the property was so short (one year) that it is very unlikely that he ever resided there. Instead, like many land speculators during this period, he probably patented large tracts for small amounts of money and then sold the property for profit.

By lease (1749) and then deed (1751), William King conveyed the 400 acres to John Nicholl, Sr. (ACR DB 2:395, 4:20). Note that Nicholl's surname appears in local documents spelled alternately as "Nicolas," "Nickel," and "Nichol." This type of spelling variation is not uncommon in documents of this period. The 1751

deed refers to the property as located on the "east side of Ralston's path"; this passage may have been an early precursor of Route 42 (ACR DB 4:20).

John Nicholl, Sr.'s will was probated in 1774, although it had been written almost two decades earlier in 1755. An inventory and appraisement of Nicholl's estate shows him to have been a well-off "middling farmer." It documents extensive livestock holdings and provides a detailed inventory with references to individual buildings on the property (ACR Will Book [WB] 5:275). These structures included a stable, a barn, and a spring house. The inventory mentions grass in the meadow and hemp in the field, in addition to stores of hay, wheat, oats, barley, rye, wool, and flax, suggesting the diversity of agricultural production at the Nicholl farm (ACR WB 5:275).

From the beginning of European settlement, the economy of Augusta County was deeply rooted in agriculture, and the crops mentioned in the Nicholl inventory would have been typical in the area where "a mixed farming economy based on wheat, rye, corn, flax, hemp, livestock, and a few vegetables and orchard crops" was characteristic by 1760 (MacMaster 1988:14). After the Revolutionary War, wheat production was increasingly supplemented with other crops, primarily hemp and rye (Aull 1963:37–39). The importance of livestock, especially cattle, also continued to increase in post-Revolutionary Augusta County (MacMaster 1988). The Nicholl inventory, which lists 28 head of cattle, 11 hogs, 22 sheep, and nine horses, may attest to the growing reliance of farmers in the area on livestock production.

John Nicholl, Sr., left his property in the control of his wife and sons. Nicholl had already leased 250 of the original 400 acres to his son, John, for £5 per year in 1760 (ACR DB 9:427). John Nicholl, Sr.'s will states that "from said place (the part of the plantation I now live on) upward I give and bequeath to my son John of said plantation and Lickways" (ACR WB 5:275). In addition, John Nicholl, Jr., received one cow and one sheep. Acreage is not noted in the will; however, the property inherited by John Nicholl, Jr., may have been the 250-acre tract that he had previously been leasing from his parents. John Nicholl, Sr., left to Barbara Nicholl "the lower end of my plantation during her widowhood and afterwards to my two sons Joseph and Isaac" (ACR WB 5:275). A fourth son, Thomas, was to receive "a horse creature and the best swine and the Whit Stone [another of Nicholl's properties in Augusta County] only at his Mothers pleasure as he shull [shall] behave and please her and if Thomas shall refuse subjection to his Mother I give him one Dollar as his soull [sole] part of my estate" (ACR WB 5:275).

In 1780, Barbara Nicholl and her sons, Joseph and Isaac, conveyed their interest in 150 acres of the family farm to Andrew Nicholl (ACR DB 23:302). Site 44AU634 is located within the boundaries of this 150-acre tract (ACR DB 23:302). Three years later, Andrew Nicholl and his wife Elizabeth, residents of Greenbrier County, sold the 150 acres to James Rankin of Augusta for £300 (ACR DB 24:117). The deed associated with this transfer mentions that it includes "all houses, buildings, etc." on the property (ACR DB 24:117). This implies that a dwelling was located somewhere on the 150-acre tract. The exact location is unknown.

After his purchase of the property in 1783, James Rankin retained the parcel for seven years. In 1788, Rankin paid personal property tax for himself and one horse (ACR Personal Property Tax [PPT] 1788). In 1792, he and one other white male over 16 years of age were residing on the property (ACR PPT 1792). That year he was charged taxes on five slaves, all over 16 years of age, and nine horses (ACR PPT 1792). Rankin owned adjacent property and did not leave the area after selling the former Nicholl property. It is possible that his home was situated on this other property and that he never resided on the 150-acre tract.

In 1790, James Rankin sold the 150 acres on Moffetts Branch to Adam Rusmeisel for £130 (ACR DB 26:448). James Rankin, who owned adjacent land, reserved the right to divert water from the creek (ACR DB 26:448). The property remained in the Rusmeisel family for the next 44 years (ACR DB). The surname Rusmeisel is of Germanic extraction (Higgins et al. 1997b).

It is possible that Adam Rusmeisel, who owned the property from 1790 to 1809, built the first house at the Parnassus Site. Local personal property tax records indicate that Rusmeisel may have worked his farm with the help of relatives, John and Frederick Rusmeisel, who also may have resided on the property. The personal property tax assessor listed the day on which he gave each tax payer their assessment. John and Frederick Rusmeisel owned no land and were usually listed on or about the same day as Adam (Higgins et al. 1997a). The Rusmeisels did not own slaves and always paid taxes on horses, usually two or three (ACR PPT 1790–1809). In 1809, Adam Rusmeisel and wife, Rachel, sold the 150-acre farm to their son, Christian, for £260. This year marks the first time Christian was listed in the personal property tax rolls, indicating that he had attained his majority (age 21) that year (ACR DB 35:55; PPT 1809).

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century, an economic infrastructure for the milling and marketing of wheat and wheaten flour emerged as, gradually, wheat production developed into a mainstay of the Valley farm economy, with Staunton becoming a regional center for the milling and processing of wheat as well as a major textile and imports market (Koons 1997:2; Mitchell 1977:199–200). Augusta County farmers remained dependent on wheat throughout the nineteenth century. Livestock production continued to play an important role in the economy, and corn, hay, and oats were usually grown for use on the farm rather than for sale. Rye was also an important local crop, grown as the primary ingredient for whiskey (Higgins et al. 1997a; MacMaster 1988). Likewise, the supply of goods for export remained located at a large number of production sites such as farms, mills, workshops, and the like; from these sites, goods could be exported to prospective markets without the need for a large, central receiving station like the merchants in Staunton and Winchester (Mitchell 1977:199, 218–219).

According to Augusta County property tax records/ census records dated April 3, 1800, Adam Rusmeisel, Sr., was taxed for two white males over 16 years of age and three horses, totaling £36 in taxes (ACR PPT 1800). By March 16, 1810, Augusta County property tax records indicate that Adam Rusmeisel, Sr., was now being charged with one white male over 16 years of age and three horses; the amount of total taxes remained unchanged at £36 (ACR PPT 1810). The 1810 census lists Adam Rusmeisel, Sr., as head of a household consisting of an adult male over 45 years of age (Adam, Sr.) and a white female over 45 years of age (presumably his wife) (Virginia Census 1810). It seems that his sons had come of age by this time, as both Christian Rusmeisel and Adam Rusmeisel, Jr., are listed separately on that same day in property tax records. Christian Rusmeisel, like his father, is charged with one white male over 16 years of age, three horses, and the same amount of total taxes (Table 2) (ACR PPT 1810). The 1810 census lists Christian Rusmeisel as the head of a household consisting of a one white male under 10 years of age (his son?), one white male between 16 and 26 years of age (Christian), and one white female between 16 and 26 years of age (his wife). Adam Rusmeisel, Jr., is listed as charged with one white male over 16 years of age and two horses, totaling £24 in taxes (Table 3) (ACR PPT 1810). The 1810 census lists him as head of a household consisting of one white male and one white female both between 16 and 26 years of age (Virginia Census 1810).

By 1820, Christian Rusmeisel is listed as a farmer and owner of some 182.5 acres of land with $156 worth of structures on his farm (ACR Land Tax [LT] 1820). This value, which is slightly below average for similar-sized properties in the area during the 1820s, is probably representative of a modest dwelling and perhaps a small barn or other outbuilding. The value of buildings on the property remained unchanged for the balance of the time that Christian Rusmeisel owned the property. Census records from 1820 indicate that his family, in addition to his holdings, had grown as well. He is listed as head of a household consisting of one free white male under 10 years of age, one free white male between 10 and 16 years of age, one free white male between 26 and 45 years of age (Christian), one free white male over 45 years of age (presumably his father), two free white females under 10 years of age, one free white female between 10 and 16 years of age, one free white female between 26 and 45 years of age (his wife), and one white female over 45 years of age (presumably his mother) (Virginia Census 1820). As earlier documentary research of 44AU634 suggested, the elder members of the household may be the elder Rusmeisels. Adam Rusmeisel, Jr.'s family had also grown considerably by this time to a household of five free white males under 10 years of age and one free white male between 26 and 45 years (Adam, Jr.), and one white female over 45 years of age (his wife). Adam Rusmeisel, like his brother, is listed as a farmer by trade (Virginia Census 1820).

Historical research conducted by the WMCAR for an architectural evaluation of a German-American agricultural community in Wythe County found that the shortage of land in the early nineteenth century prompted the adult children of landowners to establish their own households on their parents' property. Just over half of the 33 properties examined contained two or more dwelling houses, indicating that two or more generations of the same family were living in separate households on the same farm. Frequently, the number of barns and stables corresponded to the number of dwellings on a particular farm (Hudlow and Downing 1992:6). Recent historical research in Prince William County in association with Site 44PW600 has also indicated a pattern of adult children living in separate dwellings on their parents' property (Pullins et al. 1998). The age ranges contained within the census information confirm that the elder Rusmeisels did continue to reside on the property long after transferring it to Christian Rusmeisel (Higgins et al. 1997a).

Date	White males over 16	Number of horses	Total taxes (£)
1810	1	3	24
1820	1	3	42
1821	1	4	56
1822	1	5	67.5
1823	2	5	60
1824	1	6	81
1825	1	6	78
1826	2	5	60
1827	2	5	60
1828	2	5	60
1829	2	5	60
1830	2	5	60
1831	1	4	24
1832	1	5	30
1833	1	5	30
1834	1	4	24

Table 2. Personal property tax history of Christian Rusmeisel.

Date	White males over 16	Number of horses	Total taxes (£)
1810	1	2	24
1820	1	2	32
1821	1	3	38
1822	1	3	40.5
1823	1	3	36
1824	1	3	41
1825	1	3	41
1826	1	5	60
1827	1	3	36
1828	2	4	48
1829	3	4	24
1830	3	4	24
1831	3	4	24
1832	4	4	24
1833	4	3	18
1834	5	2	12

Table 3. Personal property tax history of Adam Rusmeisel, Jr.

On February 10, 1822, Augusta County personal property tax records continue to list Adam Rusmeisel, Sr., as a free white male over 16 years of age, free of taxes. Tax records for Christian Rusmeisel, dated February 10, charge him with one white male over 16 years of age and five horses, totaling £67½ in taxes (see Table 2). The following March, Adam Rusmeisel, Sr., is again listed as a free white male over 16 years of age with no apparent taxes; later personal property tax records fail to list Adam Rusmeisel, Sr., past 1823, suggesting that he may have died sometime after the tax assessor survey.

Contemporary records charge Christian Rusmeisel with two white males over 16 years of age and five horses, totaling £60 in taxes. This changes dramatically in 1824 with the addition of a sixth horse and the loss of a free white male. That year, Christian Rusmeisel is charged £81 in taxes. The loss of a free white male could imply that Christian's eldest son may have come of age by this time, though there is no evidence to support this. There was a slight decrease in the total amount of taxes charged to Christian Rusmeisel the following year, dropping to £78 (see Table 2). By 1826, Augusta County personal property tax records stop listing Adam Rusmeisel, Sr. Tax records from that same year have Christian Rusmeisel charged for two white males over 16 years of age and five horses, totaling £60 in taxes, a dramatic decrease from the previous year (ACR PPT 1822–1826).

Between 1826 and 1830, the tax records of Christian Rusmeisel remain unchanged, suggesting relatively stable times for him. There is a marked decline in 1831, when both the number of free white males over 16 years of age and horses drop by one, reducing total taxes to £24. The following year, 1832, there is an addition of one horse, raising total taxes to £30. These figures remain unchanged until 1834, the year Christian Rusmeisel sold this property, when, again, the number of horses drops by one to four, reducing total taxes back to £24 (see Table 2) (ACR PPT 1826–1834).

On the 1822 Augusta County property tax rolls, Adam Rusmeisel, Jr., is charged with one free white male over 16 years of age and three horses, totaling £40½ in taxes (see Table 3). The following year, Adam Rusmeisel, Jr., is again charged with one free white male over 16 years of age and three horses, though total taxes are reduced slightly to £36. By 1824, his taxes had risen again to £41 and would remain at this level for the next year as well. Records from 1826 indicate, a sharp increase in total taxes that coincide with the addition of two horses. That year, Adam Rusmeisel, Jr., was charged with for one free white male over 16 years of age and five horses, totaling £60 in taxes (see Table 3) (ACR PPT 1822–1826).

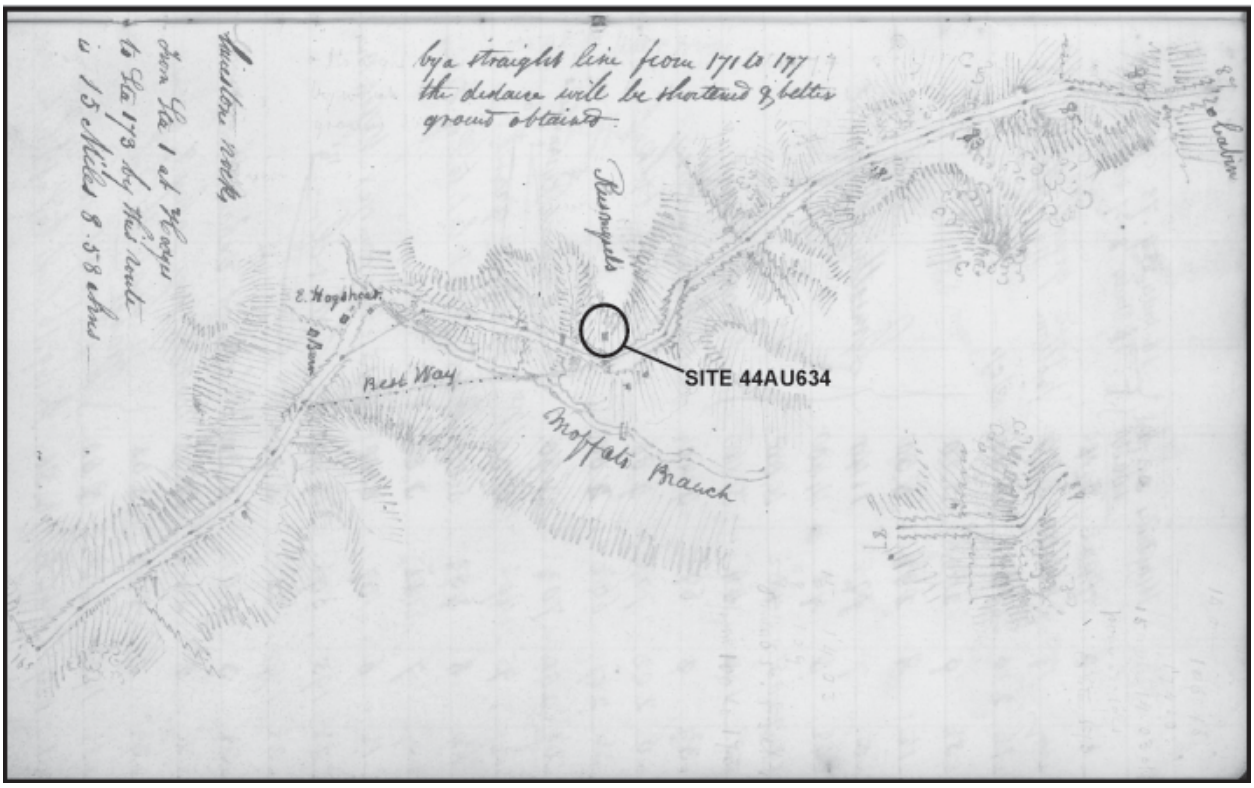


Figure 6. Sketch map from survey notebook for Warm Spring-Harrisonburg Turnpike (Crozet 1831).

From 1826 to 1830, the tax history of Adam Rusmeisel, Jr., reveals slightly more turbulent times when compared to his brothers. In 1827, Adam Rusmeisel is charged with one free white male over 16 years of age and only three horses, totaling £36 in taxes. His taxes are raised to £48 in 1828 by the addition of a free white male over 16 years of age and a horse. Despite the addition of another free white male over 16 years of age to the tax rolls in 1829, total taxes are reduced to £24. From 1829 through to 1832, the tax records of Adam Rusmeisel, Jr., remain unchanged, in spite of the addition of a fourth free white male over 16 years of age in 1832. Another reduction in Adam Rusmeisel's taxes is noted in 1833, coinciding with the loss of a horse, and lowering his total taxes to £18. This trend continues into 1834, when Adam Rusmeisel, Jr., is charged with five free white males over 16 years of age and two horses (marking the second consecutive year with the loss of a horse), totaling £12 in taxes (see Table 3) (ACR PPT 1826–1834).

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, six main roads connected the lower valley with eastern Virginia. (Mitchell 1977:189–190). In 1831, a survey for the new Warm Springs-Harrisonburg Turnpike was made by Claudius Crozet (May 1982:284–285). Crozet was working for the Warm Springs-Harrisonburg Turnpike Company, which had been commissioned by the General Assembly of Virginia to construct a road from Harrisonburg to Bath Alum Springs at the eastern foot of Warm Springs Mountain, connecting there with the Staunton-Warm Springs Turnpike (May 1982:282). The new road passed directly through Christian Rusmeisel's farm. Modern Route 42 follows the same general route as the nineteenth-century Warm Springs-Harrisonburg Turnpike. The 1831 survey shows the Rusmeisel house located near the current Parnassus Site (Crozet 1831) (Figure 6). This suggests that the home of Christian Rusmeisel was located near or within the project area.

According to census records, both families remained fairly stable from the mid-1830s to 1860. By 1850, Christian Rusmeisel is listed as a 63-year-old farmer with approximately $4,000 in property in Augusta County. Other members of his household include: John C. Rusmeisel (age 15), Martha M. Rusmeisel (age 45), Rachael Rusmeisel (age 23), Priscilla A. Rusmeisel (age 17), Catherine Rusmeisel (age 13), Mary M. Rusmeisel

(age 11), and Martha Rusmeisel (age 5). Both Christian and his wife Martha were born in Virginia. Adam Rusmeisel, Jr. (now recorded simply as Adam Rusmeisel) is listed as a 66-year-old farmer with approximately $2,000 in property in Augusta County. Other members of the household include: Simon Rusmeisel (age 30), Andrew G. Rusmeisel (age 28), Salena Rusmeisel (age 55), Catherine A. Rusmeisel (age 26), Elizabeth S. Rusmeisel (age 24), and Sarah Rusmeisel (age 23). It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania is listed as the birthplace for both Adam and his wife, Salena (Virginia Census 1850).

In 1834, Christian Rusmeisel sold the farm to Thomas Holt, but he and his brother remained in Augusta County. Excerpts from Augusta County will books help illuminate the later economic history of the Rusmeisels. According to these records, Adam Rusmeisel made a deed of trust between himself and one R. Turk on May 26, 1857, to secure payment of a $117.63 debt to one A. B. Sightner on or before April 1, 1858. Collateral was the following personal property to be auctioned: "Four Bedstands and bedding, Twelve chairs, 1 Bureau, 1 Cupboard and contents, Three Tables, 1 Safe, 1 Cooking Stove Fixtures, 1 Side Saddle, 2 Looking Glasses, 32 yrds Carpeting (fine), Lot rug carpeting, 1 Milch Cow and her increase amt – all other property now belonging to the said Adam Rusmeisel not mentioned" (ACR WB 36:19–20). His brother, Christian Rusmeisel, appears to have fared much better. According to the final appraisal of his estate upon his death in February 1861, Christian Rusmeisel's possessions were sold for nearly $740 (Table 4).

Store ledger accounts of an anonymous Parnassus merchant indicate that Christian and his son, Simon, conducted business in the community long after the Rusmeisel farm was sold (Appendix F). There are a few entries for Christian Rusmeisel in this business ledger in 1860, the year prior to his death. Christian's purchases were small and seem to focus on perishables, fabrics, and clothing accessories. Simon's purchases appear beginning in April, and his name continues sporadically throughout the remainder of the ledger. His purchases seem to reflect a need-by-need customer philosophy/mentality rather than an effort to stock supplies.

As previously indicated, Christian Rusmeisel sold the farm to Thomas Holt in 1834. By this time, the property had increased to 205 acres, probably because of additional land Rusmeisel had purchased and a new survey (ACR DB 56:80). For the next four years, the value of buildings and improvements on the property remained $156 (ACR LT 1834–1838). The Holts probably resided in the same dwelling that Christian Rusmeisel and his family had previously occupied.

The arrival of the Holts on the old Rusmeisel property coincided with the development of the village of Parnassus. The site is actually located just outside the village of Parnassus proper. The first record of a settlement in the area is from June 30, 1834, when a meeting place on the south side of Moffetts Branch was established (Lukezic 1997). This building was erected for the benefit of the neighboring area. It was to be used as a school and a place for all denominations to preach and worship. By 1836, the town of Parnassus was officially established. Growth in the area during this time was undoubtedly connected to the construction of the new turnpike.

Thomas Holt seems to have prospered during his tenure on the property, as reflected in local tax records. In 1837, Holt paid taxes for five horses. In 1844, he owned six horses, a four-wheel carriage, and a metal clock. The 1845 assessment is similar except that the description of the carriage as a four-wheel pleasure carriage is more detailed. In 1848, Holt was not assessed for the carriage or the clock; however, he did own one slave 12–16 years old. In 1849, he owned three slaves, one over 16 and two 12–16 years old, in addition to six horses.

Substantial improvements to the property during Thomas Holt's tenure further document his financial success. The building assessment jumped from $150 to $450 in 1839, and in 1840 it was increased to $600. In 1846, a notation appears in the land tax records that $400 was added "for improvements," and the building assessment was raised to $1,000.

In the 1840 census, Thomas Holt was identified as a 40- to 50-year-old farmer living with a female 30–40 years old (presumably his wife Minerva) and eight individuals under the age of 20: four male and four female (Virginia Census 1840). It is likely that all or most of these eight were the children of Thomas and Minerva Holt. The growing Holt family may have been one of the reasons for construction during this time period.

By the 1840s, the Methodist presence in the area was growing, and plans were made for a Methodist Episcopal Church. Two acres of land on the north side of the Warm Springs-Harrisonburg Turnpike was deeded in 1846 when an indenture was made between Thomas and Minerva Holt and trustees Jacob Whitmer, Samuel Whitmer, Gabriel J. Hite, John Huff, and Lewis Whitmer. The trustees were charged with overseeing

Item	Value ($)
1 Shovel Plow	0.50
3 Hoes	0.50
1 Shovel Mattock & Axe	0.50
129 Pounds of Casting	0.65
1 Plow	0.25
	2.40
1 Wagon	20.00
1 Wagon Body	15.00
1 Harrow	1.25
1 Carriage Body	0.16
1 Riggs & Harness	25.00
1 Windmill	10.00
1 Cutting Box	1.20
1 Flail and Husk	0.13
2 Meat Tubs	1.00
	73.69
3 Bags Boxes	0.12
1 Feed Trough	0.50
2/5 of the Straw in the Barn	3.20
1 Pair Hames & Side Plates	1.00
1 Pair Traces and Hames	0.75
2 Pair Fore Gears	3.50
3 Housing	1.50
17 Bushels Rye	10.60
3 Sheep	6.00
	28.30
1 Cow Reserved Mrs. Rusmeisel	20.00
1 Coal Black Heifer (taken by Martha)	21.47
1 Black Cow with White Back	21.47
1 Black Heifer with White Face	16.00
1 Large Brindle Cow (Rachel) as per will	21.47
1 Brindle Cow	12.00
1 Red Steer	25.00
	241.83
1 Sorrel Mare	50.00
1 Chestnut Sorrel Horse	65.00
7 Shoats	15.75
1 White Sow	4.00
1 Pair Stretchers Breast Chains	1.50
1 Sheep Skin	0.25
1 Pot and Kettle	2.00
1 Copper Kettle	3.00
	141.50

Item	Value ($)
1 Grinding Stone	1.00
4 Firkins	1.50
1 Tub, Keg & Barrel	1.00
6 Crocks	0.25
1 Grain Cradle	0.75
2 Barrels	0.50
1 Lot Sundries	0.25
1 Fur Blanket	0.13
	5.38
1 Lot of Old Items	0.50
84 Shocks Fodder	3.04
18 Geese	4.50
1 6-quarter Auger	0.25
1 Rifle Gun	10.00
2/5 of Wheat in Ground	15.00
2/5 of Rye in Ground	13.75
1 Clock	9.00
1 Bureau & Toilet	7.00
	63.04
1 Cupboard	3.33
1 Table and Cover	1.50
1 Bed and Bedding for Widow	20.00
1 Lot of Pictures and Window Blinds	0.60
Bottles, Candlesticks	0.50
1 Sum & Textures	2.50
1 Bed & Bedding	5.00
1 Lot of Books	0.75
	34.18
1 Bed, Bedstead & Bedding	20.00
1 Ditto	20.00
1 Dressing Stand & Looking Glass	0.75
6 Chairs	4.50
1 Bed and Bedding	5.00
2 Bed and Bedding	20.00
1 Chest	1.25
1 Ditto	2.00
1 Large Wheel	1.25
1 Flax Wheel	2.00
1 Table and Toilet	0.50
	77.25
Total Amount	**733.83**

Table 4. Excerpts from the appraisal of the personal estate of Christian Rusmeisel (ACR Will Book 38:67–72).

construction. The church was completed in 1846 and was named the Mount Israel Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Thomas and Minerva Holt sold the 205-acre farm to Staunton merchant William Kyle in 1848 (ACR DB 69:248). Thomas Holt was still charged tax on the property in 1849, and it is possible that the Holt family did not move immediately after selling the property (ACR LT 1849). In the 1850 census, the Holts are listed in another area of the county, indicating that they had left the property by then.

In 1850, William Kyle and his family were still living in Staunton, and it is possible that during this time the property was leased to tenants. During 1851–1852, the building assessment was reduced to $700 (ACR LT 1853). This may represent destruction due to a catastrophic episode such as a fire or possibly a period of demolition prior to the raising of new structures. In 1853, William Kyle conveyed the 205-acre farm in trust to Benjamin F. Points for the use of his wife, Felicia. The deed from this transfer describes other property owned by Kyle as "real estate consisting of a valuable house and lot in Staunton on which William Kyle currently resides and in which his store house was lately kept also a lot about ¼ acre purchased by said William Kyle of J. Waddell with a stable, lumber house, and carriage house thereon—several other small lots and tracts near Staunton" (ACR DB 74:324). Thus in 1853, the Kyle family was still residing in Staunton, and tenants may have been in residence at the project area. The 1853 deed states that the Kyles were planning to sell all of their other property and move to the new home being constructed on the former Holt tract (ACR DB 74:324).

By 1855, William Kyle had turned his Staunton mercantile firm over to his sons and had completed the construction of a house on his new farm. His sons soon ran the family business into bankruptcy, and Kyle was beset by creditors. The holder of the note, David Baylor, filed suit, claiming that Kyle knew his business was in trouble and had illegally transferred the property to a trustee to avoid creditors. Several descriptions of the Kyle property are included in court records of this suit. In 1855, one deponent stated that Kyle made $2,000 in improvements to the property (ACR *Baylor vs. Kyle*, Chancery File [CF] 272). Another mentioned "an old house that was on the land before the erection of the new house" (ACR CF 272). By 1855, the building assessment had been raised to $1,500 (ACR LT 1855). This value incorporates the value of the new house. It is not known whether Kyle tore down an old house before building the new one. The only notation in the land tax books states, "$975 added for buildings from William Kyle" (ACR LT 1856). The value of buildings and improvements on the property remained at $1,500 for the next 16 years.

On the eve of the Civil War, nearby Staunton was the largest town in the upper Shenandoah Valley. It had a population of well over 4,000, three banks, 80 businesses, and over 400 dwellings (Brown 1987:34). A thriving regional economic center, the town contained a busy railroad depot, five stage coach lines that radiated across the state, numerous businesses and industries, including sawmills and gristmills, and factories that made wagons, boots, shoes, woolen clothing, and blankets (Brown 1987). During the Civil War, Staunton's location along primary rail and land routes made it a crucial link in Confederate supply lines. The town immediately became a mobilization point, serving as a depot, commissary post, and training and recruitment center (Brown 1987). Arsenals, workshops, and warehouses were quickly erected, and hospitals were expanded as numerous casualties began to arrive. Staunton is located approximately 10 mi. southeast of Parnassus.

During the Civil War, numerous troops were stationed in the area surrounding Parnassus, most notably at Staunton. Troops moving along the Harrisonburg-Warm Springs Turnpike would have passed within view of the site. During the first years of the Civil War, many Confederate troops and supplies traveled through Augusta County, and there were several threats of attack. However, it was not until 1864 that Union troops entered the county. Although no major battles occurred in or directly adjacent to Staunton, large encampments of Union soldiers were often located on the outskirts of the city. It is expected that troops, supplies, etc., would have often passed along the Harrisonburg-Warm Springs Turnpike during this time. Raiding parties were frequent throughout the county during the last stages of the war. Although many surrounding areas were devastated, Augusta's losses were less severe. Still, barns, mills, and factories were burned, and local residents suffered the loss of livestock and other essentials, which were often commandeered by Union troops.

The location of the project area near the road would have made it clearly visible to troops passing through the area (Davis et al. 1983:Plate XCIV:2) (Figure 7). It is possible that the farm was raided by troops for supplies, or visited for other reasons. The consistency of building assessments on the property at $1,500 before and after the war, however, makes it unlikely that buildings were destroyed during this period.

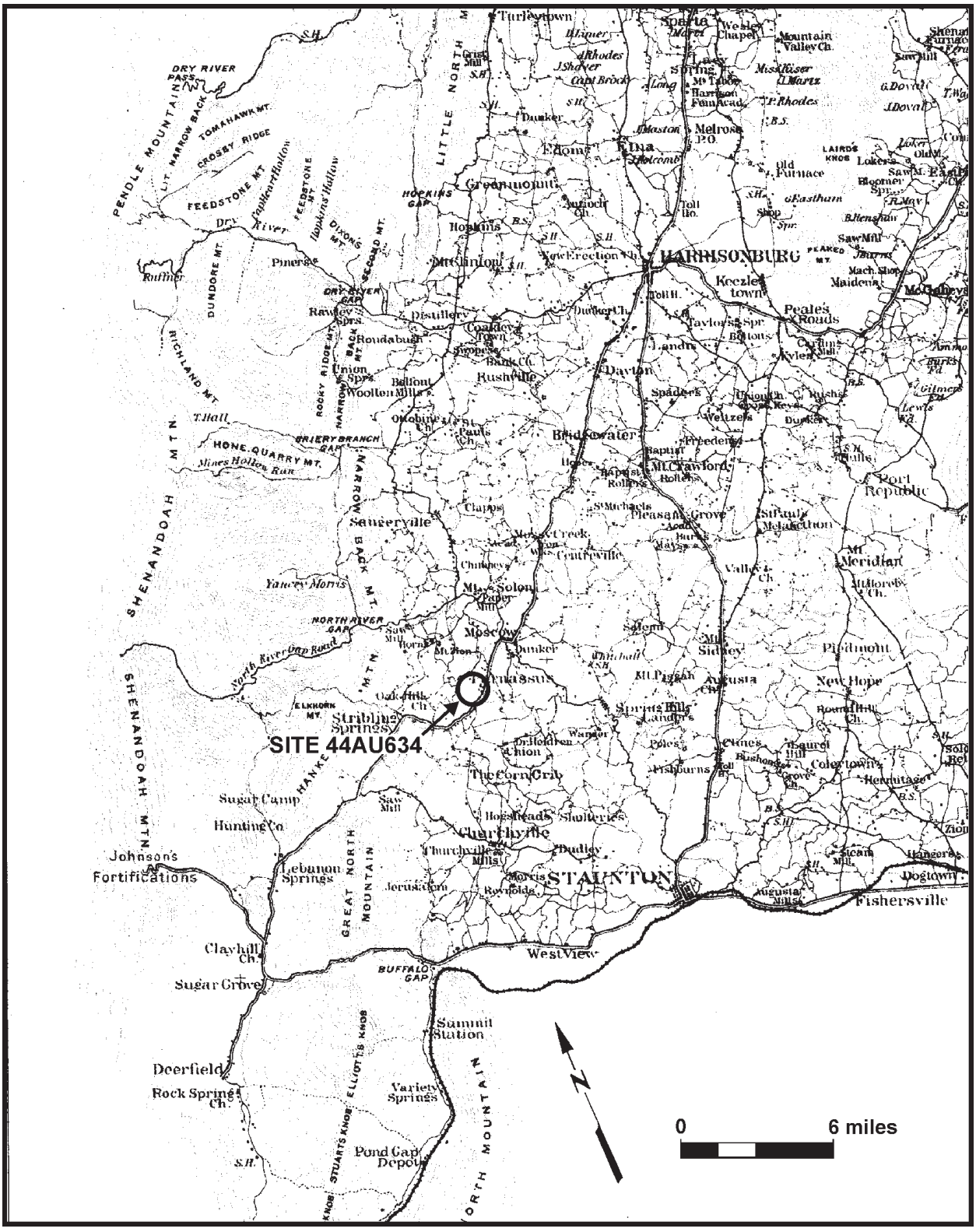


Figure 7. Map showing the project area during the Civil War (Davis et al. 1983:Plate XCIV:2).

In 1863, the Kyle farm was sold at auction because of the 1855 suit. The 1860 census does not list the Kyles as residents of the area, and it is likely that the family had left several years before the house was sold. If so, tenants may have occupied the house during this period. The property was purchased in 1863 by James J. A. Trotter. Archibald Trotter purchased an interest in the land soon after becoming a co-owner. Unfortunately, no record of Archibald Trotter's acquisition was located in the Augusta County records. This may be attributable to the Civil War. Information about Archibald Trotter's interest in the property is from later deeds (ACR DB 82:83). The Trotters sold the 205-acre farm to James W. Crawford and F. M. Young for $9,000 in the same year as their acquisition (ACR DB 81:243). Shortly after, in 1864, Crawford and Young sold the 205-acre farm, along with an additional 52 acres, to William and Isaiah McFall (ACR DB 82:83). The Trotters as well as Crawford and Young may have been taking advantage of the war to speculate in local property. It is doubtful that any of them ever resided on the property.

Although portions of Augusta were ravaged by the war (most notably the Middle River District), the Reconstruction period was less difficult for Virginia's western counties than for many other areas of the state. The commercial centers of Staunton and Waynesboro rebounded relatively quickly from the effects of the war. However, farming became an increasingly precarious occupation during the 1870s. The late nineteenth century was a period of economic difficulty as alternatives to the county's failing agricultural economy were explored. Farmers of the valley continued to rely on wheat as a cash crop in order to earn more money to rebuild, and farmers of Augusta County led the way. Whereas farmers in the Valley generally increased their production of wheat by more than 7%, farmers in Augusta County increased their production of wheat by more than 50% (Koons 1997:4). Both Staunton and Waynesboro experienced extensive population and economic growth during the 1890s as people from surrounding rural areas moved in searching for employment and opportunity (Higgins et al. 1997b). The subsequent growth and prosperity in towns like Staunton greatly contributed to the improvement and cultivation of the lands by furnishing a ready market to the farmer (Peyton 1953:250).

Records for the period from 1866 to 1878 are somewhat incomplete. However, an 1870 map of Augusta County shows the label "Wm McFall" in the project area (Hotchkiss 1870) (Figure 8). Apparently, William McFall and his wife Susan experienced extreme financial difficulties during this period. In 1870, the census identified William McFall as a 51-year-old farmer living with his wife Susan (47); sons Isaiah (23, a merchant with a $1,500 personal estate), Charles (14), and Arthur (3); daughter Amelia (7); and Jennie McFall (27, who may have been either a daughter or daughter-in-law) (Virginia Census 1870). The value of William McFall's real estate was estimated at $4,000, and his personal property at $1,000 (Virginia Census 1870).

James A. Hamrick acquired this property in 1879 following the bankruptcy of the McFalls, owners of the tract since 1864. James Hamrick was a noted merchant and esteemed citizen of Parnassus, holding various public offices during the last quarter of the nineteenth century (see below). Earlier references to his acquisition of this property appear in the 1870 land book, stating that 128 acres of the McFall farm had been sold to Hamrick, possibly as payment for an existing debt. In 1885, the original 127.75-acre tract charged to J. A. Hamrick had been reduced to 114 acres with no apparent change in land or associated building assessment values. There is also a note indicating that Robert B. McFall, James Arthur, and Frank Harlow, Jr., had transferred this amount of land to J. A. Hamrick, though of an exact date of this transaction is not provided (ACR LT 1885).

The earliest reference to J. A. Hamrick and this property appears in the January 5, 1875, edition of the *Staunton Spectator*. According to this report, Mr. J. A. Hamrick, at this time listed as postmaster and merchant at Parnassus, fell into a well he was having dug on his farm near the village while lowering himself in for an inspection; he fell a estimated 20 to 30 feet, breaking his leg and one or two ribs. The story also says that his fall was slowed somewhat by the catching of the seat of his pantaloons on the rock lining of the well, evidenced by a rip nearly one foot long in his clothing (*Staunton Spectator* [*SS*], 5 January 1875: Local News – Parnassus). The fall reportedly occurred on Thursday, December 31, 1874. This supports the claim that Hamrick acquired this property during the early 1870s.

Following the Civil War, railroads came to dominate nearly every facet of transportation and commerce in the Valley (Newlon 1980:20). Several major railroads took interest in Virginia during the 1860s and 1870s, each desperately wanting to incorporate Virginia's tracks into their own systems. Among them were the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Norfolk & Western, and the Chesapeake & Ohio. Two of these rail services, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio, were successful in incorporating older Virginia lines into their own. The Baltimore and

Figure 8. "Map of Augusta County, Va…" (Hotchkiss 1870).

Ohio subsumed the old Valley Railroad, originally formed in 1866 to connect Harrisonburg to Staunton, Lexington, and eventually Salem, in 1872. Construction was initially very slow, not reaching Staunton until early 1874; from here, daily service between Staunton and Baltimore was provided until at least the end of the century. The Chesapeake & Ohio subsumed the Virginia Central line, a vital logistical support to the Confederacy which had been completely wrecked by war's end, in 1869. Construction on the line was complete by 1873, connecting Norfolk and Richmond to Huntington, West Virginia; Staunton was one of its main connection stations (Bodie 1998:4–8).

As touched on earlier, Staunton emerged as one of the region's leading mercantile cities during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Agricultural products produced throughout Augusta County were transported via Staunton to commercial centers along the eastern seaboard. In return, Staunton and Augusta County received manufactured goods and luxuries, fostering an emergent merchant class of wholesale suppliers and distributors (Summers 1996:20). In particular, large assortments of wares (i.e., wooden, china, crockery, etc.) were obtained through wholesale groceries or retailers; locally produced items were more than likely obtained through these same sources. According to Jim Hanger's research on Augusta County potters, large amounts of stoneware were imported into Augusta County in the nineteenth century. Wagon loads of heavy stone crocks and jugs may have been transported from the great contemporary West Virginia stoneware potteries in exchange for rye whiskey (Hanger 1973:11).

Contemporary accounts of Augusta County merchants indicate that they dealt mostly in either Richmond or Baltimore for the majority of their stock by the turn of the nineteenth century. This had not always been the case as merchants during the first quarter of the nineteenth century almost exclusively dealt in Philadelphia. According to nineteenth-century historians Joseph A. Waddell and Jedediah Hotchkiss (1885:17), local merchants "generally made the trip to market, or 'below,' as the phrase went, twice a year, on horseback, two or more traveling together." By 1833, Valley trade had begun to shift toward the Tidewater region and the City of Baltimore. Baltimore would continue to play a very prominent role for the nineteenth-century Augusta County merchant. Hamrick and other merchants in Parnassus and Staunton would often travel there to acquire the most current fashions (see below).

In the 1886 *Staunton Spectator,* a column entitled "Letter from Parnassus" begins to appear regularly. The most commonly discussed topics are social affairs (weddings, funerals, illnesses, church revivals, etc.) and crop reports; much of the personal information gathered about Hamrick and his family comes from this source. An editorial from the *Staunton Spectator* reflects the optimism of this booming business:

> Last week, several gentlemen representing your wholesale houses of your city [Staunton] visited the merchants of this district and met with, I'm happy to state, great encouragement. They duplicate the lowest rate to be had in other markets and save the cost of freight. These are encouraging signs. Your city merchants and other industries have jumped into the arena of active and energetic competition, and if our people will foster them, hard times will be driven away and be succeeded by independence, prosperity, and wealth to our struggling industries" (*SS,* 21 April 1886: Local News – Parnassus).

Another reference to Staunton's business climate is even more positive. According to a report by the Representative Commercial and Manufacturing Enterprises of the South and Southwest (1884:xv),

> In the sphere of trade there is no city in the south that can make a better showing. Wholesale grocery and produce houses and supply are numerous and supply a wide section of the country with merchandise in their line. A number of extensive agricultural houses are doing a flourishing trade throughout the Valley of Virginia and adjoining country, and many reliable commission firms are constantly engaged in shipping grain, hay, and other products of the soil to distant points.

Apparently, the citizens of Parnassus also wished to capitalize on Staunton's emerging prosperity, even going to such depths as baiting area businessmen to Parnassus. This sentiment is best expressed in a December 22, 1886 advertisement proclaiming,

> "Don't send away for what you can buy at home," is a timely admonition given in the closing paragraph of an advertisement in a recent issue of the SPECTATOR, and is from one of your wholesale grocery houses. The house referred to has, I am proud to learn, established a tremendous business, and is rapidly adding to the bulk of its transactions. The advantages offered by the wholesale houses of your city, are duly appreciated, and the country merchants are availing themselves of them. They find it more convenient and in every case more profitable to purchase of your wholesale houses than in the large cities (*SS,* 22 December 1886: Local News – Parnassus).

Among this new class of intrepid Parnassus merchants was James A. Hamrick. During the 1870s and early 1880s, J. A. Hamrick and another local resident

and nearby neighbor, John H. Willing, owned and operated a "general merchandising business" in the village of Parnassus, providing the citizens of Parnassus with the latest manufactured goods and luxuries. According to an October 6, 1886, article in the *Staunton Spectator*, James A. Hamrick was "attacked in his store room with a violent spasmodic colic. He was soon rendered helpless and was removed to the residence, near by, of his partner Mr. John. H. Willing" (*SS*, 6 October 1886: Local News – Parnassus). This would seem to indicate that their business was located very near Willing's residence. According to the Waddell and Hotchkiss (1885) map of the North River Magisterial District, Willing resided along the precursor of modern Route 42 opposite Hamrick (Figure 9).

Little is known about the items sold by Hamrick. Store ledgers of an as yet unknown Parnassus merchant, however, list Hamrick as a customer in 1860; this same anonymous merchant sold items to Christian and Simon Rusmeisel in that year (see Appendix F). It seems that Hamrick made large purchases at either the beginning or end of each month, supplementing his stock on a need-by-need basis between these large expenditures. His largest purchases occurred toward mid-March through April and again at the end of November (perhaps stocking up for the summer and winter months, respectively). For the most part, Hamrick's purchases were concentrated on certain perishables (tea, butter, eggs, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, pork/bacon, lard), various fabrics (calico, cotton, cambric, fringe, gingham, flannel), and clothing accessories (spectacles, buttons, bonnet comb, gloves, shoes). Occasionally, Hamrick purchased hardware such as nails (see January 6 entry), latch screws (see January 26 entry), and a shovel (see March 17 entry), and household items such as candle wicks and corn brooms (see February 28 entry), candles and linens (see May 1 entry), table linens (see July 28 entry), lamp oil (see August 24 entry), and window glass (see September 20 entry).

Judging from James A. Hamrick's purchase entries, he seems to have mainly sold dry goods, groceries, clothing fabrics and apparel, and occasionally hardware items. Strangely enough, there were no listings for ceramics of any kind, though one may surmise that lard, molasses, butter, sugar, and other such items may have been stored and even sold in utilitarian earthenware and stoneware vessels/containers. In addition, there are some signs of the gradual spread of mass-produced items evident in Hamrick's purchases. On more than one occasion, Hamrick purchased pre-bottled groceries and substances, such as castor oil, magnesia, balsam, and glue, and glass vials of cooking seasonings and marinades, such as lemon, cinnamon, and nutmeg. Some of the more unusual items found in the purchase entries are for educational materials and rather exotic fabrics, indicating Hamrick's wealth. For example, on August 24, 1860 (page 387), Hamrick purchased ½ lb. of Bees wax for 12¢, 1 "Smiths Grammar" for 19¢, and 1 "Fifth Reader" for 58¢. Examples of the exotic fabrics include 8½ yards of Persian twill for $1.79, 1 yard of velvet for 25¢ on October 27, 1860 (page 505) and 1 yard of Irish linen for 35¢ on November 24, 1860 (page 561) (Anonymous 1860–1861; also see Appendix F, below).

By the late 1880s, James Hamrick had passed his merchandising business to his son William B. Hamrick, who had recently become the active partner and manager. According to a January 11, 1888, article in the *Staunton Spectator*, "Messrs. J. A. Hamrick and John H. Willing, who have conducted a general merchandising business for many years at this place, have sold out to the firm of Wm. B. Hamrick & Co." (*SS*, 11 January 1888: Local News – Parnassus). The new store would reportedly occupy the same location and supply the citizens of Parnassus with the same quality of goods they were accustomed to. Under new management, the store continued to prosper, with William Hamrick frequently making trips to Baltimore to "select a stock of goods" and taking in expositions and fairs in Richmond (*SS*, 3 October 1888: Local News – Parnassus). This may mean that James A. Hamrick also visited Baltimore for supplies while he and Willing were running the business as well. In fact, William Hamrick may have been taking advantage of existing business connections left in place by his father.

One such connection may have been forged through the union of his daughter with a businessman from Baltimore. According to the June 20, 1888, edition of the *Staunton Spectator*:

> The residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamrick of this village was the source of a happy and joyous event at noon of the 13th instant…the celebration of the nuptials of Miss Bettie E. Hamrick and Mr. William A. Levin…a well-known young business man. He is a popular traveling salesman for the widely-known wholesale dry goods house of Johnson, Sutton & Co., Baltimore" (*SS*, 20 June 1888: Local News – Parnassus).

It appears that by the summer of 1892, William B. Hamrick had also grown tired of this enterprise, possibly focusing on his stake in a new real estate and stock agency in Kanawha City (see below). The location was not abandoned long for there is reference to renovations to the "oldstone-house" store of J. A. Hamrick & Co.,

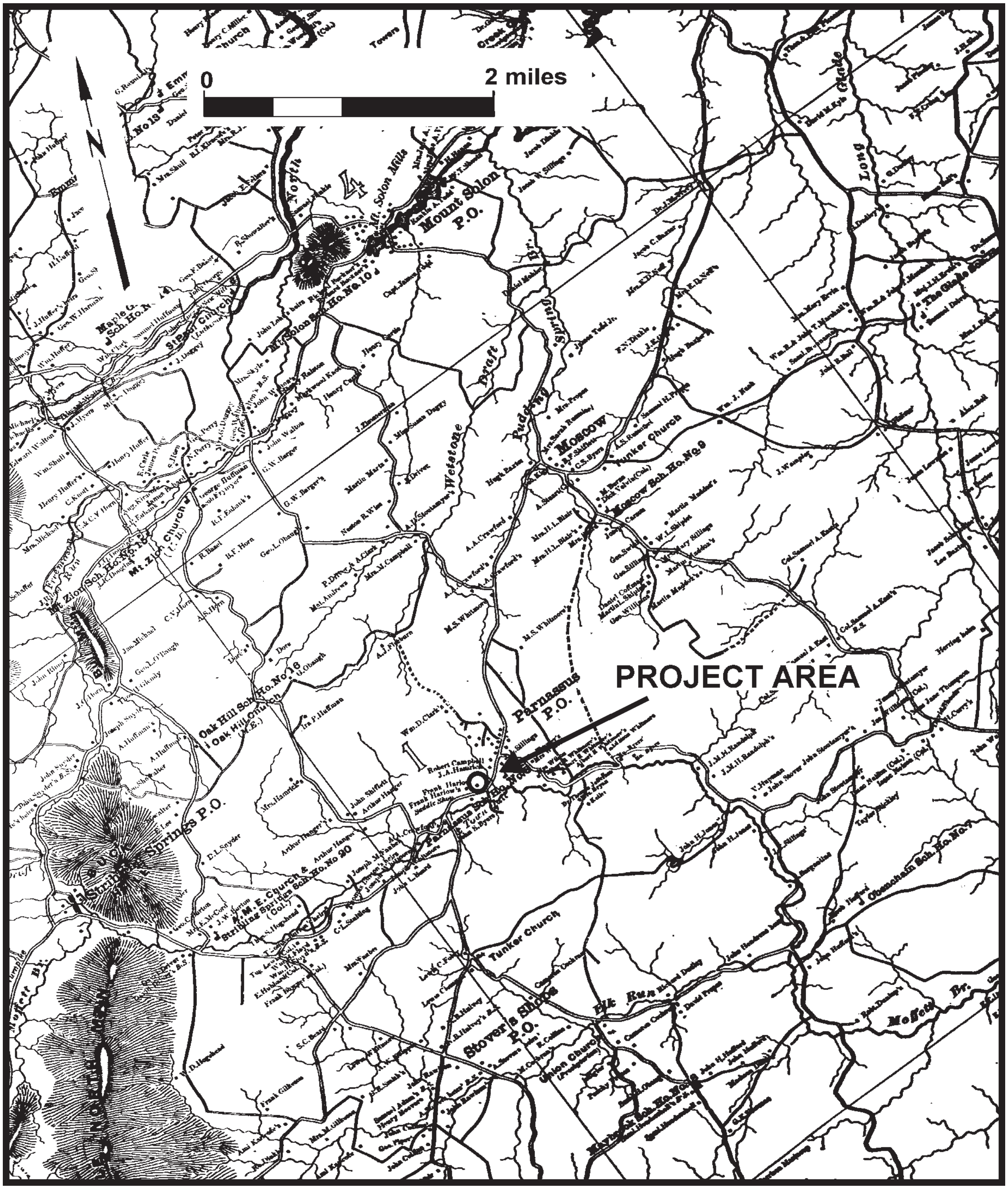


Figure 9. Map of North River Magisterial District (Waddell and Hotchkiss 1885:n.p.).

by John H. Willing in 1892. As part of his remodeling, Silling "supplied the neat and commodious store rooms with a fresh and selected supply of general merchandise" (*SS*, 15 June 1892: Local News – Parnassus). Suspicions of William Hamrick's abandonment are confirmed by 1895 articles referring to him as "formerly engaged in the mercantile business at this place [Parnassus]" and as "Mr. W. B. Hamrick, of Baltimore" (*SS*, 17 April 1895, 28 August 1895: Local News – Parnassus). There is no further reference to Silling or this store in later editions of the *Staunton Spectator*, but it can be assumed that Silling continued to operate this store although it was still apparently on Hamrick's property.

Coinciding with the emergence of the wholesale suppliers and distributors was the effort by local businessmen to develop the extensive mineral resources of the Valley. Numerous reports and rumors promoting the Valley's rich and untapped mineral deposits soon prompted a rash of land speculation. Various promoters recognized that such speculation was the fastest way to capitalize on these rumors, forming land improvement companies in nearly every town along the Valley (Newlon 1980:20). It seems that Hamrick also was no stranger to such ventures. By the fall of 1890, Hamrick, his son, and another local merchant, J. E. Todd, had been successfully engaging in selling Kanawha City stock (*SS*, 17 December 1890: Local News – Parnassus). By the following June, the trio had announced the opening of a real estate and stock agency under the name of Hamrick, Todd, and Co., in Kanawha City (*SS*, 10 June 1891: Local News – Parnassus). This venture may not have been very successful as William Hamrick was reportedly working as a traveling salesman for the Baltimore firm of Hurst Purnell Company in 1895 (*SS*, 17 April 1895: Local News – Parnassus).

In addition to his business and real estate ventures, J. A. Hamrick apparently held several public offices as well. According to the above-referenced 1875 article in the *Staunton Spectator*, Hamrick served as the Parnassus postmaster since as early as December 1874. A later article in the *Spectator* dated July 29, 1885, lists the new postmaster appointees in the surrounding area; among those listed are a Mrs. O. E. Beard or Parnassus (*SS*, 29 July 1885: Local News – Parnassus). This suggests that Hamrick served as postmaster at least until the summer of 1885. Furthermore, historian John Lewis Peyton (1953:254) listed J. A. Hamrick as one of two justices serving the North River District (a portion of Augusta County surrounding Parnassus) in 1881; unfortunately it is not known how long this appointment ran.

Judging from these and other contemporary accounts, the Hamrick family appears to have been financially quite secure. According to July 20, 1887, *Staunton Spectator* article, the Hamrick family often spent the "heated term" summering at a place called Woodell Springs (*SS*, 10 July 1895: Local News – Parnassus). This seems to suggest that Hamrick's land and business may have been managed by farm hands during these absences. Augusta County land tax records also suggest a relatively economic stability during their ownership of this portion of the old McFall farm. In 1884, James Hamrick was paying tax on 127.75 acres worth $1,655 with approximately $900 worth of buildings on this property. In 1885, the property was reduced to 114 acres, reducing its total worth to $1,390 with no change in the value of buildings. Both land and building values remained at these levels through the remainder of the decade (ACR LT 1884–1890) (Table 5).

In 1890, there is a note in the land tax records indicating that Robert B. McFall, James Arthur, and Frank Harlow, Jr., had transferred their undivided interest in this tract to J. A. Hamrick, thereby releasing them of any claim to the property. The following year, Hamrick transferred 10 acres to a William T. Wright, reducing the size of the original McFall tract to 104.5 acres. This coincides with an increase in building value to $1,000 and a corresponding decrease in land value to $1,195. This increase may reflect John H. Silling's remodeling of the old Hamrick store, which was reported as complete prior to the summer of 1892. The following year, 1892, property value fell to $985, which corresponds with a 10-acre transfer of land to a Mrs. Evaline V. Beard, while buildings value remained at $1,000. They remain at these levels for the next two years, with only a slight depreciation in land value noted in 1895 ($953) (ACR LT 1890–1895) (see Table 5).

In 1896, there is a marked drop in property value from $953 to $774 that corresponds with a smaller but no less significant drop in building value from $1,000 to $900. Archaeological evidence has uncovered a large structural foundation and cellar that sustained structural damage from a fire sometime during the 1880s or 1890s. This depreciation could have resulted from fire damage, although it is very strange that no reference to such an incident was found in the land tax records. Fires were common throughout this period, as not a week went by without some mention of destruction by fire in the *Staunton Spectator*. It is odd, however, that damage to Hamrick's property in Parnassus would go unmentioned, considering his high social standing in the community.

Date	Value of Land	Value of Buildings	Combined value of Land and Buildings
1884	$1,655	$900	$2,555
1885	$1,390	$900	$2,290
1886	Missing	Missing	Missing
1887	$1,390	$900	$2,290
1888	$1,390	$900	$2,290
1889	$1,390	$900	$2,290
1890	$1,390	$9,000	$2,290
1891*	$1,195	$1,000	$2,195
1892**	$985	$1,000	$1,985
1893	$985	$1,000	$1,985
1894	$985	$1,000	$1,985
1895***	$953	$1,000	$1,953
1896	$774	$900	$1,674
1897	$774	$900	$1,674
1898	$774	$900	$1,674
1899****	$707	$900	$1,607
1900	$707	$900	$1,607
1901	Missing	Missing	Missing
1902	$928	$500	$1,428

*Denotes transfer of approximately 10 acres of land to a William T. Wright (ACR LT 1891).

**Denotes transfer of approximately 10 acres to a Mrs. E. V. Beard (ACR LT 1892).

***Denotes a second transfer of approximately 1.5 acres to Beard (ACR LT 1895)

****Denotes transfer of approximately .75 acres to Florence Williams, colored, and an error corrected (ACR LT 1899).

Table 5. Personal property tax history of James A. Hamrick.

Both land and building values remained unchanged from 1896 until 1899 when the land value dropped to $706.50, coinciding with a small transfer of approximately 0.75 acre to a "colored woman," Florence Williams, and an error correction from survey, reducing the size of the property from 93 to 89.25 acres. The next appreciable change is noted in 1902, the year Hamrick sold this property to James Buckley, when land worth increased to $928 and the building value depreciated to $500. The following year, Buckley was listed with 88 acres, reduced by survey, valued at $1,408 and no apparent buildings, indicating that any structures on the property prior to that time were no longer standing (ACR LT 1896–1903) (see Table 5).

There is evidence to suggest that neither James Hamrick nor the rest of his family lived in Parnassus in the late 1890s, possibly as early as 1892. This would explain the earlier references in the *Staunton Spectator* to William Hamrick's departure from the merchandising business and seemingly Parnassus altogether. There is clear evidence that the Hamricks were living in Staunton by 1895. Several articles in the *Staunton Spectator* that year mention "Mr. J. A. Hamrick, of Staunton," making "flying visits out to his farm" to see after his "agricultural interests" (*SS*, 17 April 1895, 5 June 1895: Local News – Parnassus). At least from this time until the property was sold in 1902, the property appears to have been used strictly for farming.

Some discrepancy exists in the land tax records about the place of Frank Harlow in the history of 44AU634. On an 1885 Augusta County map of the North River Magisterial District, which includes the village of Parnassus, the house and saddle shop of a Frank Harlow are shown at the location of 44AU634 (Waddell and Hotchkiss 1885:n.p.) (see Figure 9). Although Frank Harlow's name never appears in the title chain, at least 0.25 acres of the McFall property may have been transferred to him between 1871 and 1872, when both acreage and building worth fell appreciably. By 1884 land tax books show Harlow owning two tracts in Parnassus. One contained "thirteen-sixteenths" of an acre with $400 in buildings, and the other "7 and fifteen-sixteenths of

an acre" with $70 in buildings (Table 6). Presumably, the small tract contained his house and the larger one his saddlery.

J. A. Hamrick acquired this property in 1879 following the bankruptcy of the McFalls, owners of the tract since 1864. In 1885, the original 127.75-acre tract charged to J. A. Hamrick had been reduced to 114 acres; it is also noted at this time that Robert B. McFall, James Arthur, and Frank Harlow, Jr., had transferred this amount of land to J. A. Hamrick, though an exact date of or a deed reference to this transaction is not provided (ACR LT 1885). This seems to support the assertion that the McFalls transferred at least a small portion of their property to Frank Harlow sometime in the early 1870s. However, this same book also shows that Harlow received approximately 0.75 acres from Hamrick with $250 in buildings, presumably from the very same tract (ACR LT 1885). This roughly corresponds to the smaller house tract previously mentioned. A second transfer from Hamrick to Harlow of a larger 8-acre tract with $275 in buildings was also noted, which apparently corresponds to his saddlery (Note: These assumptions are based on identical building values given for each property in the evaluation history. Building estimates listed for Harlow's properties in the evaluation report are incorrect. The researcher was reading the value of land per acre, including buildings, as the actual building value; it is these values that are actually identical between properties). It therefore seems that Harlow was allowed to keep his home and saddlery after Hamrick's finalized acquisition of the McFall property in 1885. However, as further research revealed, Hamrick eventually claimed exclusive rights to the property in 1890 (ACR LT 1890). Despite this seemingly contradictory land tax information, Frank Harlow continued to be listed in Augusta County land tax books as being charged for these same two properties until his death in 1906.

Not much is known about Frank Harlow aside from his profession as a saddler and farmer and various land real estate dealings with Hamrick. What is known has been compiled from sporadic newspaper articles, land

Date	Value of Land	Value of Buildings	Combined value of Land and Buildings
1884	$50	$250	$300
1885*	$50	$250	$300
1886	Missing	Missing	Missing
1887	$50	$250	$300
1888	$50	$250	$300
1889	$50	$250	$300
1890	$50	$250	$300
1891	$50	$250	$300
1892	$50	$250	$300
1893	$50	$250	$300
1894	$50	$250	$300
1895**	$70	$250	$320
1896	$150	$150	$300
1897	$150	$150	$300
1898	$150	$150	$300
1899	$150	$150	$300
1900	$150	$150	$300
1901	Missing	Missing	Missing
1902	$100	$150	$250
1903	$100	$150	$250
1904	$100	$150	$250
1905	$100	$150	$250

*Note indicating transfers from J. A. Hamrick (ACR LT 1885).

**Denotes reorganization of two of Harlow's smaller Parnassus tracts into a larger acre tract (ACR LT 1895).

Table 6. Personal property tax history of Frank Harlow.

tax records, and the sale of this estate in 1906 (ACR WB 61:101–111). From these accounts we know that Frank Harlow was a respected and admired member of the Parnassus community, and although not of the same economic means as Hamrick, did enjoy a certain level of social standing. Evidence of this comes from a November 18, 1895 article in the *Staunton Spectator*, describing a hunting expedition:

> Mr. Frank Harlow, with his two farm hands, left last week for a hunting expedition on the mountain tops — We admire all this in Mr. H — and the trip so free "from every cumbering care," will not only be beneficial to him, but it will help and encourage those in his employ, and furnish better equipment for future labors (*SS*, 18 November 1895: Local News – Parnassus).

Both Hamrick and Harlow were apparently friends as well as neighbors. An article from August 28 of that year reports of the Parnassus church congregation and mentions both Mr. William. B. Hamrick (James Hamrick's son) and Hewlett Harlow (Frank Harlow's son) sitting by each other during the service (*SS*, 28 August 1896: Local News – Parnassus). The casual nature of this article suggests that the two often sat by each other, further evidence that they too were friends and that their families were indeed old acquaintances.

Judging from these and other contemporary accounts, Frank Harlow appears to have been more financially secure than his immediate neighbor. It appears that Harlow and his family was also able to vacation during the heated summer months. As stated in a June 24, 1896, article, "Mr. Frank Harlow and his family left last Saturday for West Augusta, with an eye to a few weeks' recuperation" (*SS*, 24 June 1896: Local News – Parnassus). This suggests that Harlow's farm and saddlery were managed by farm hands during these absences. Augusta County land tax records also suggest relative economic stability during his years in Parnassus. In 1884, Harlow was paying tax on 0.75 acres worth $300 with approximately $250 worth of buildings on this property. Both land and building values remained unchanged until 1895, despite apparently releasing all claims to the property in 1890 to James Hamrick (ACR LT 1884–1895) (see Table 6).

In 1895, there is a slight increase in property value from $50 to $70 that corresponds with the reorganization of two of Harlow's smaller Parnassus tracts into a larger acre tract (possibly combining his 0.75-acre transfer from Hamrick with the 0.25 acre originally acquired from the McFalls in 1871). The following year, the value of Harlow's property doubled to $150, coinciding with a $100 depreciation in building value. Both land and building values remained unchanged from 1896 until 1902 when land value dropped to $100. There was no further change in either land or building value through Harlow's death in October 1905 (ACR LT 1895–1905) (see Table 6). After his death, his property was sold by his children to James E. Buckley, combining it with the 88 acres acquired from Hamrick in 1902.

Upon Frank Harlow's death in October 1905, Hewlett Harlow was appointed administrator of his father's estate for its appraisal and public auction (ACR WB 61:101–111). Judging from items on the list, it appears that Frank Harlow continued to operate his saddlery and farm up until his death. An excerpt from Harlow's total estate is transcribed in Table 7.

In 1909, James Buckley sold the 88-acre and 36-acre tracts to J. W. Hevener of Highland County (ACR DB 157:191). A few days later J. W. Hevener sold the two tracts to G. W. Hevener, also of Highland County (ACR DB 174:299). There is no evidence that G. W. Hevener ever resided on the property.

In 1916, G. W. Hevener of Highland County died and left "my land in Augusta County containing 124 acres" (the 36-acre Harlow tract and the 88-acre Hamrick tract) to his granddaughter, Elizabeth C. Peterson (ACR WB 66:481). At this time, the 124 acres contained $600 in buildings (ACR LT 1916). Elizabeth Peterson already owned a 47-acre tract at Parnassus with $340 in buildings. It is unknown how Elizabeth Peterson obtained the 47-acre tract, and this should be investigated in conjunction with any future research conducted. It may lead back to Frank Harlow and the "fragmentation" of the McFall farm. In 1921, Elizabeth C. Peterson and her husband, W. B., sold both the 124- and 47-acre tracts to J. W. Fairburn (ACR DB 205:29).

In 1945, J. W. Fairburn died intestate (without a will) and left behind a widow, Rebecca, and a son, J. Wayne Fairbairn. At the time of his death, J. W. Fairbairn owned four tracts near Parnassus. Two of the tracts on Moffetts Branch (124 and 47 acres) included 44AU634 (ACR LT 1945). These two tracts were the only ones with buildings. The 124-acre tract included $1,400 in buildings, and the 47-acre tract had $360 worth of buildings, indicating that the Fairburns probably resided somewhere on these properties (ACR LT 1945). By 1962, the value of buildings on the properties had changed to $3,630 (124 acres) and $330 (47 acres). In 1993, J. Wayne Fairburn died leaving his entire estate to his two children: John Wayne Fairburn and Cindy Fairburn Lundy; in 1994, the farm was sold (ACR WB 236:825).

Item	Amount ($)
1 hoe	0.10
1 scoop	0.35
1 fork	0.75
Same	0.55
3 hooks	0.30
4 shelves	0.25
2 hoes	0.10
1 cant hook	0.25
3 mattocks	0.15
1 lot rakes	0.20
1 buggy pole	3.25
Wire	0.20
2 sing plows	0.25
1 double plow	0.50
1 double plow	0.80
1 single plow	0.25
1 wheel barrow	0.75
1 wheel barrow	2.30
1 hay rake	0.80
1 cant	2.00
1 drill	2.00
1 buggy	18.00
1 set triple trees	0.50
1 press	0.60
Box irons	0.05
Shoe making outfit	0.35
1 apple packer	0.60
Stove pipe &c.	0.10
1 drum	0.25
1 stove	0.50
Sundries	0.20
Sewing clamps	0.15
1 sewing machine	1.25
1 bay mare	65.00
1 halter	0.60

Item	Amount ($)
Same	0.50
Same	0.40
1 table &c.	0.05
Saddle stretchers	0.05
Sewing machine stand	0.05
Tar and sundries	0.10
Window weights	0.05
1 bbl. vinegar	6.30
Cheese boxes	0.10
Marble top table	1.25
Walnut table	1.00
8 dining stools	2.80
1 wash stand	0.55
1 copper kettle	6.75
1 sausage stuffer	10.50
1 lot crocks	0.90
Jugs	0.10
1 dinner set	2.75
1 mower	4.25
3 plows	1.05
1 harrow	1.00
Same	1.25
1 old mower	0.25
1 pump	0.40
1 Wagon	14.00
1 wagon jack	0.55
1 lamp	0.25
1 sleigh	5.25
1 set harness	15.60
1 lot lines	0.50
1 collar	0.70
1 collar	0.60
Same	0.70
1 set harness	5.00
Same	2.00

Item	Amount ($)
Same	5.25
1 side saddle	1.50
1 mans saddle	4.00
1 Wagon (Spring)	5.00
Same	5.00
1 apple packer	0.60
1 sledge	0.40
Fence machine	0.10
5 hogs @ 8.00	40.00
5 pigs @ 2.50	12.50
1 sow	6.00
1 cow (Roan)	18.60
1 cow (Spot)	20.25
1 cow (Red)	25.20
1 Gray mare	40.00
1 pr. skates	0.15
Iron pipe	0.25
Jugs and can	0.10
72 sacks corn @ 55¢	39.60
Hay	11.00
39 locus posts @ 12¢	4.68
2 lots posts	3.25
1 calf	5.25
Old iron	0.10
Curtain poles	0.10
20 yds. carpet	1.25
6 dining chairs	3.30
1 rocker	0.80
1 small table	0.10
1 iron kettle	1.50
1 parlot stove	0.35
1 bed and tick	1.10
chairs	0.10
1 dinner table	1.00
Total	$600.97

Table 7. Excerpts from sale of Frank Harlow's personal estate (ACR WB 61:106, 110).

4 Feature Descriptions

Introduction

A total of 71 cultural features were excavated during data recovery, including cellars, trash-filled pits, fence traces, and a well (Table 8). Feature descriptions are organized by period and feature type; this arrangement sets the stage for landscape and material culture reconstruction presented in Chapter 5. Two periods are represented : Period I (ca. 1790–1850) is associated with the Rusmeisel/Holt households, and Period II (ca. 1850–1890s) with the Kyle, McFall, Hamrick, and Harlow families.

A small number of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from historic features. These are identified in individual feature discussions by total assemblage; for a summary of these items see Chapter 5 and Appendix A.

Period I (ca. 1790–1850)

House Cellar (Structure 2)

Feature 9 measured 6 m by at least 5.40 m and 89 cm deep, and consisted of partially intact stone foundations **(Feature 10)** and deposits (Figure 10; see Figure 3). The deposits yielded 4,775 historic artifacts and 10 prehistoric artifacts (see Appendix A). Stratum I measured 72 cm thick and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay and brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay (Figure 11). It was mixed with artifacts (n=2,141). Prehistoric artifacts include seven pieces of debitage (two chalcedony, two quartz, two unidentified chert, one oolitic chert), one quartzite biface, one Archaic corner-notched hafted biface, and one unidentified Archaic stemmed quartzite hafted biface.

The historic assemblage includes 1,144 ceramic sherds (572 coarse earthenware, 256 whiteware, 37 refined earthenware, 17 creamware, 16 stoneware, three ironstone, three bone china, one and porcellaneous), 37 pieces of bottle glass, 182 pieces of animal bone, two white clay pipe stems, one reed pipe stem, five buttons, one aglet, one cartridge case, one gunflint, 14 glass tableware fragments, two mirror fragments, one comb, one tack, two peach pits, five pieces of egg shell, 72 miscellaneous items, 391 nails (237 cut, 130 fragments, 23 wrought, and one unidentified), one pocket knife, one medicine vial, three horse shoe nails, one fork, one knife, 255 window glass, and one spoon. The presence of ironstone and flow mulberry pattern whiteware dates the deposit to post-1850, most likely to the early third quarter of the nineteenth century.

Beneath Stratum I was dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam (Stratum II) and a stone foundation (Figure 12; see Figure 11). Stratum II was mixed with 1,520 historic artifacts. The assemblage includes 807 ceramic sherds (443 coarse earthenware, 180 whiteware, 161 pearlware, 16 creamware, two porcelain, and one each of refined earthenware, bone china, yellowware, and stoneware), 17 pieces of bottle glass, 239 pieces of animal bone, four white clay pipe stems, one reed pipe stem, 14 buttons, 16 fragments of glass tableware, eight pieces of mirror glass, one tack, one piece of egg shell, 13 miscellaneous items (including one piece of celluloid that may be intrusive), nine medicine vial fragments, 78 nails (204 cut, 52 fragments, and three wrought), 300 pieces of window glass, two hinges, one furniture handle/pull, 3.50 g of clam shell, three white clay pipe bowls, two horse shoes, one stone marble, one unidentified utensil handle, one pen nib, and one slate pencil. The presence of ironstone dates Stratum II to post-1850.

Stratum II contained remnants of wooden steps **(Feature 43)** that originally served as an entrance into the cellar (Figure 13; see Figure 12). The steps measured 1.60 × 1.30 m, and were located between intact stone foundations consisting of cut blocks and mortar. The steps descended to a clay floor that consisted of reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay mottled with pinkish white (5YR8/2) clay (Stratum III). Numerous artifacts (n=1,130) were recovered from the top of the floor, including 586 ceramics (316 coarse earthenware, 191 pearlware, 57 whiteware, 20 creamware, one stoneware, and one bone china), 21 pieces of bottle glass, 251 pieces of bone, one white clay pipe stem, nine buttons, two gun flints, one piece of mirror glass, one white clay pipe bowl, 19 miscellaneous items, 78 nails (57 cut, 19 fragments, and two wrought), nine medicine vial glass, 144 pieces of window glass, five bed bolt covers, two keys, one glass bead, 184.60 clinker and 1.70 g of clam shell.

Feature	Type	Age	Location
1	Posthole	19th c.	468.40N 501.60E
2	Postmold	19th c.	468.30N 501.70E
3	Cellar	Mid-19th c.	484.50N 502E
5	Stone foundation	Mid-19th c.	480.50N 500E
6	Plaster wall	Mid-19th c.	485.80N 500E
7	Possible chimney foundation	ca. 1790 (?)	475.60N 514E
8	Cellar floor	Mid-19th c.	484.50N 502E
9	Cellar	2nd quarter 19th c.	472.50N 505E
10	Stone foundation	2nd quarter 19th c.	474.70N 504E
12	Well	4th quarter 19th c.	468N 519.10E
13	Stone step support	Mid-19th c.	468N 519.10E
14	Root cellar	2nd quarter 19th c.	488.50N 514E
15	Planting hole	1st quarter 19th c.	472N 498.50E
16	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	488.60N 514.65E
17	Root cellar	Mid-19th c.	488.60N 514.85E
18	Planting hole	Unknown	499.20N 511.50E
19	Posthole	Mid-19th c.	495.20N 487.50E
20	Planting hole	3rd quarter 19th c.	470N 497.40E
21	Rubble fill	2nd quarter 19th c.	474N 513.50E
22	Trench	Late 18th/early 19th c.	465N 513E
23	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	496.60N 489.70E
24	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	497.40N 491.80E
25	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	498N 493.40E
26	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	499N 496.40E
27	Postmold	Mid- to late 19th c.	499N 496.40E
28	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	500N 498.60E
29	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	500.80N 501E
30	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	502N 503.30E
31	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	507.70N 505.40E
32	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	503.30N 506.60E
33	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	501.40N 507.50E
34	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	499.10N 508.80E
35	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	497.80N 509.70E
36	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	496.50N 510.30E
37	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	494.60N 511.10E
38	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	492.60N 512.20E
39	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	490.80N 513.50E
40	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	490.5N 512.8E
41	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	504.20N 508.80E
42	Root cellar (?)	1st quarter 19th c.	489N 515.80E
43	Wooden steps	2nd quarter 19th c.	473.30N 507.30E
44	Drain trench	4th quarter 19th c.	485N 503.50E
45	Builder’s trench	2nd quarter 19th c.	473.90N 506.90E
46	Builder’s trench	Mid-19th c.	486.40N 500E
47	Stone foundation	Mid-19th c.	491.50N 500E
48	Builder’s trench	Mid-19th c.	493N 500E
49	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	485.80N 486E
50	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	488.40N 485.20E

Table 8 (part 1 of 2). Site 44AU634, identified features.

Feature	Type	Age	Location
51	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	488.40N 485.60E
52	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	492.40N 484.80E
53	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	494N 484.40E
54	Postmold	Mid- to late 19th c.	496.15N 483.74E
55	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	496.30N 483.70E
56	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	498.50N 483.30E
57	Chimney base	Mid-19th c.	484N 497E
58	Chimney base	Mid-19th c.	486N 505E
59	Stone step support	Mid-19th c.	486.10N 503E
60	Charred step remains	Mid-19th c.	486.15N 502.50E
61	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	494.20N 485.40E
62	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	496.50N 484.20E
63	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	497.20N 485.70E
64	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	497.80N 487.70E
65	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	498.50N 489.80E
66	Postmold	Mid- to late 19th c.	498.38N 489.86E
67	Postmold	Mid- to late 19th c.	497.08N 485.8E
68	Postmold	Mid- to late 19th c.	496.50N 484.13E
69	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	499.20N 492.20E
70	Postmold	Mid- to late 19th c.	499.16N 492.23E
71	Possible chimney base	Late 18th/early 19th c.	475.7N 514E
72	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	502.30N 483.10E
73	Posthole	Mid- to late 19th c.	499.70N 500E

Table 8 (part 2 of 2). Site 44AU634, identified features.

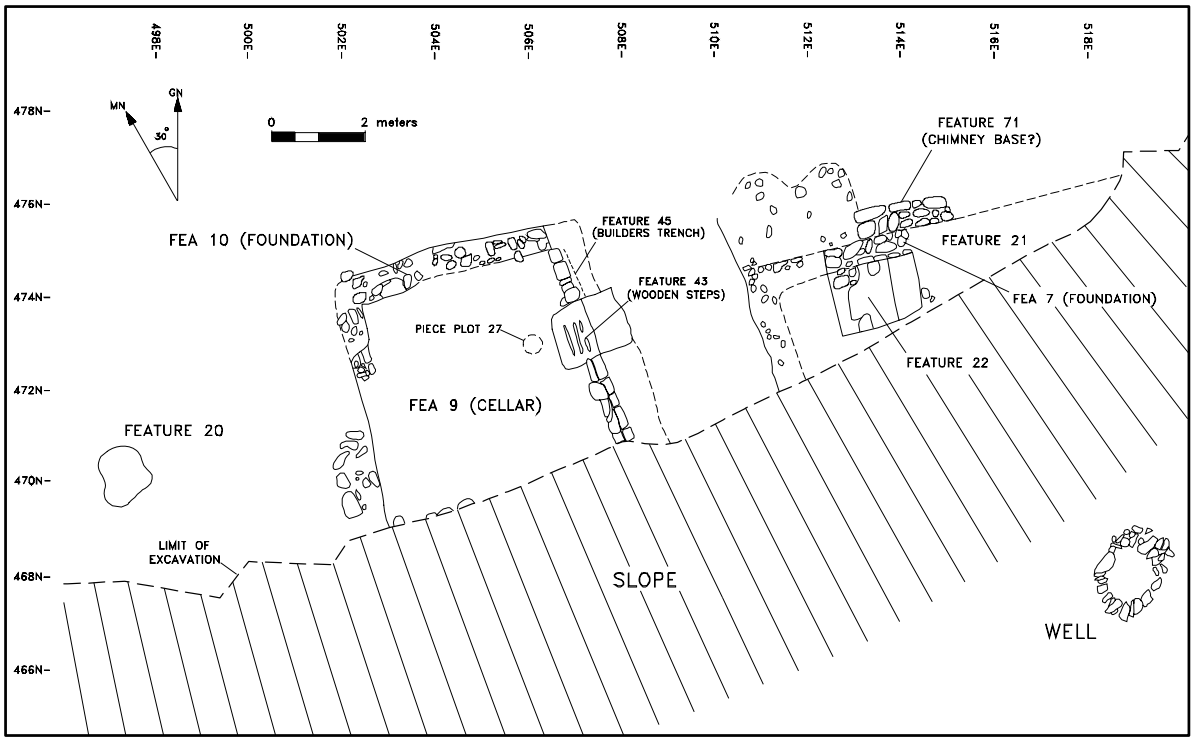
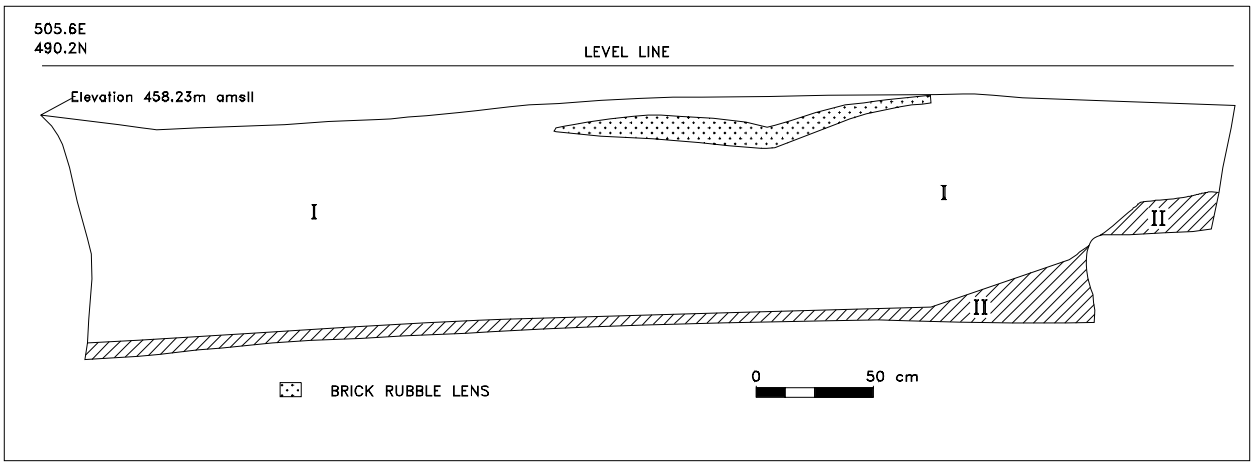
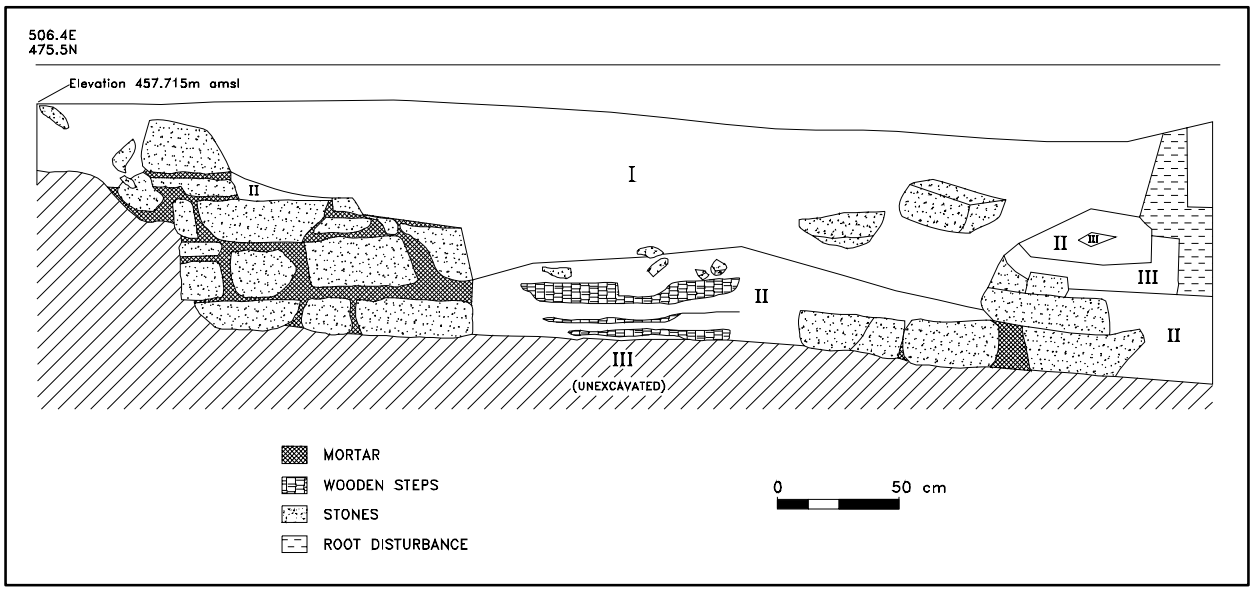


Figure 10. Site 44AU634, plan of Features 7, 9, 20, and 21.



I - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam and reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay
II - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam

Figure 11. Site 44AU634, Feature 9, west profile.



I - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam and reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay.
II - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam
III - Reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay mottled with pinkish white (5YR8/2) clay (subsoil)

Figure 12. Site 44AU634, Feature 9, east profile.

Figure 13. Site 44AU634, Feature 9, east view.

These items appear to have been scattered on the floor while the building was in use; printed and sponged decorated whiteware indicates that this occurred after 1830. Also, a cluster of animal bone (Piece Plot 27) pressed into the clay floor was identified adjacent to the steps on the west (see Figure 10).

Feature 45 was a builder's trench for Feature 9. It measured 18 cm wide, at least 39 cm deep and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mixed with small fragments of rock and artifacts (Figure 14; see Figure 10). The artifact assemblage includes three ceramic fragments (two pearlware and one whiteware), three animal bone, one metal can, one nail fragment, one piece of window glass, and one miscellaneous item. The presence of edged whiteware dates the construction of the cellar to post-1820, most likely to the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

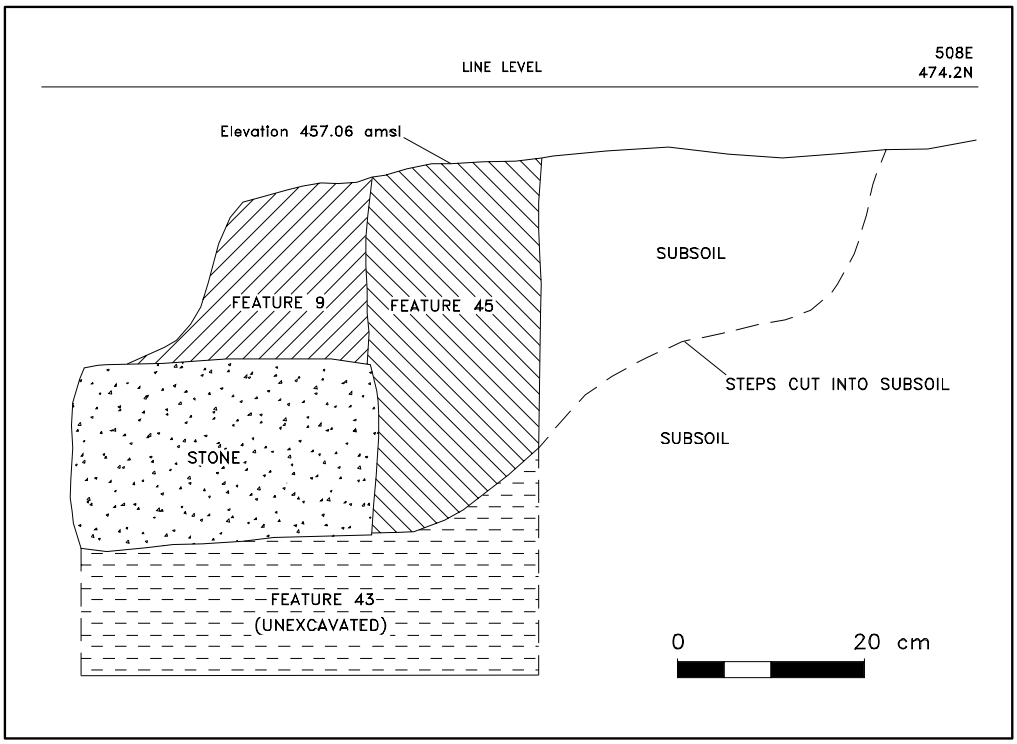
Feature 7 was a remnant of a stone foundation for the eastern portion of Structure 2 (see Figure 10). It measures approximately 4.60 m long and 0.50 m wide. Adjoining this foundation on the north is a stone pad **(Feature 71)** that measures 2 × 0.50 m. It may be the remains of a chimney base.

Feature 21 was rubble fill inside Feature 7, just east of the cellar (Feature 9), and is represented by two deposits (Figure 15; see Figure 10). Stratum I consisted of grayish brown (10YR6/1) silty loam mixed with a heavy concentration of stone and plaster (558.5 g sample), and some brick (48.2 g sample). In addition to these items, seven ceramic sherds (three coarse earthenware, two pearlware, and two whiteware), 20 nails (12 cut, five fragments, and three wrought) and two pieces of window glass were recovered. The presence of printed whiteware dates this deposit to post-1830. Stratum II was brown (10YR5/3) silty loam mixed with a light concentration of stone, brick, and plaster, but no diagnostic artifacts.

Feature 22 was a trench identified beneath Stratum II in Feature 21 (see Figure 15). It measured 96 cm wide and 46 cm deep, and consisted of culturally sterile pale brown (10YR6/4) silty loam. The feature's function is unknown; it may have been an aborted construction trench.

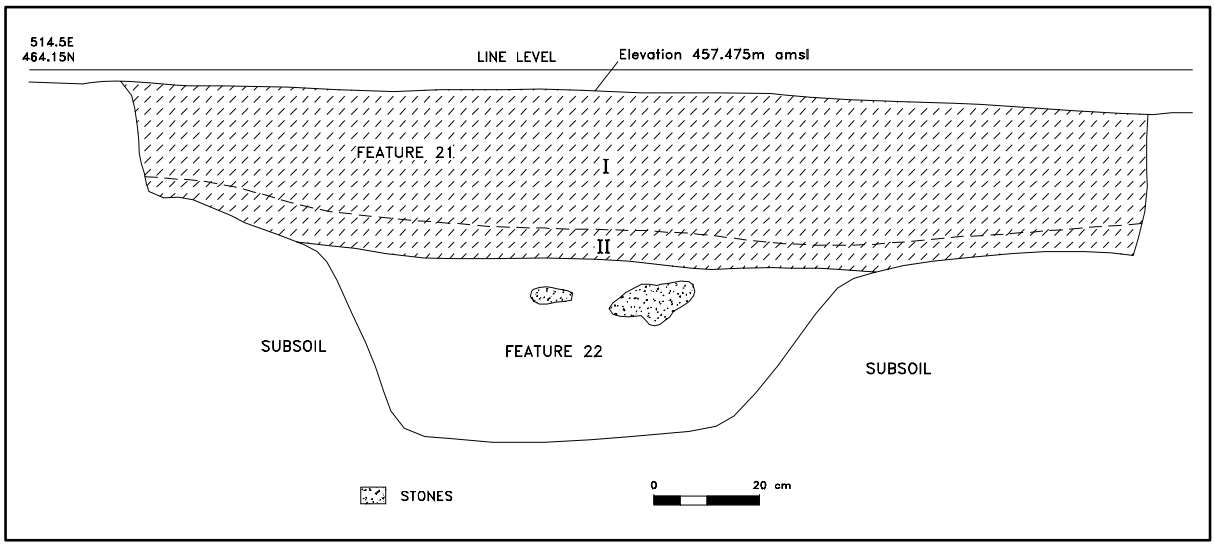
Possible Root Cellars

Feature 14 was a rectangular pit located 12 m north of Structure 2 and 5 m east of Structure 1 (Figure 16). It measured at least 2.20 × 1.0 m and 18 cm deep, and contained two fill deposits (Figure 17). Stratum I was yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam fill. It contained 82 artifacts, including 61 ceramics (34 coarse earthenware, 16 pearlware, four refined earthenware, three whiteware, and three creamware), four bone, 12 nails (six cut and six wrought), four pieces of window glass and one miscellaneous item. Stratum II consisted of culturally sterile yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay



I - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay and brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay
Feature 45 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam
Subsoil - Reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay mottled with pinkish white (5YR8/2) clay

Figure 14. Site 44AU634, Feature 45, north profile.



I - Mortar/plaster rubble contained in grayish brown (10YR6/1) silty loam
II - Brown (10YR5/3) silty loam
Feature 22 - Pale brown (10YR6/4) silty loam

Figure 15. Site 44AU634, Features 21 and 22, south profile.

fill, and was cut by a late nineteenth-century posthole (Feature 16). The bottom of Feature 14 was flat and consisted of yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay subsoil.

The characteristic rectangular shape and flat bottom suggest that Feature 14 was a root cellar. The presence of painted whiteware indicates that it was abandoned after 1830, probably in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. This feature may originally have been located beneath a log building, traces of which have not survived.

Feature 17 was a circular pit that cut Feature 14 on the south. The pit measured 1.5 m in diameter, 39 cm deep, and consisted of dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam, large rocks, and artifacts (see Figure 17). The artifact assemblage (n=362) includes pieces of 230 ceramic sherds, 17 pieces of glass tableware, 16 bone, 80 nails (52 cut and 28 fragments), 15 pieces of window glass, and four miscellaneous artifacts. The presence of flow blue whiteware dates the feature to post-1844, probably around the mid-nineteenth century.

Feature 42 was a small rectangular pit cut by Feature 14 on the east. It measured 1.10 × 0.70 m and 28 cm deep. Fill consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay loam (Figure 18). The artifact assemblage includes 19 ceramic sherds, four animal bone, two pieces of window glass, and one miscellaneous item. The presence of bright polychrome pearlware dates the feature to post-1800, most likely the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Possible Planting Holes and Trash Pits

Feature 15 was a shallow, circular pit cut by the north foundation wall of Structure 1 (Figure 19). It measured at least 1.5 m in diameter and 16 cm deep, and consisted of brown (10YR5/3) silty loam fill (Stratum I) and pale brown (10YR5/3) silty clay (Stratum II) (Figure 20). It contained three ceramic fragments (one creamware and two pearlware), three bone fragments, and one unidentified nail. Its function is unknown, but may have been a planting feature. Feature 15 dates to post-1780 based on the presence of edged pearlware.

Feature 18 was a shallow, rectangular pit located 9.80 m north of Feature 14 (Figure 21). It contained yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam with two unidentified nails and two pieces of window glass (Figure 22). The age and function of the pit are unknown, but it may have been a plant or tree hole.

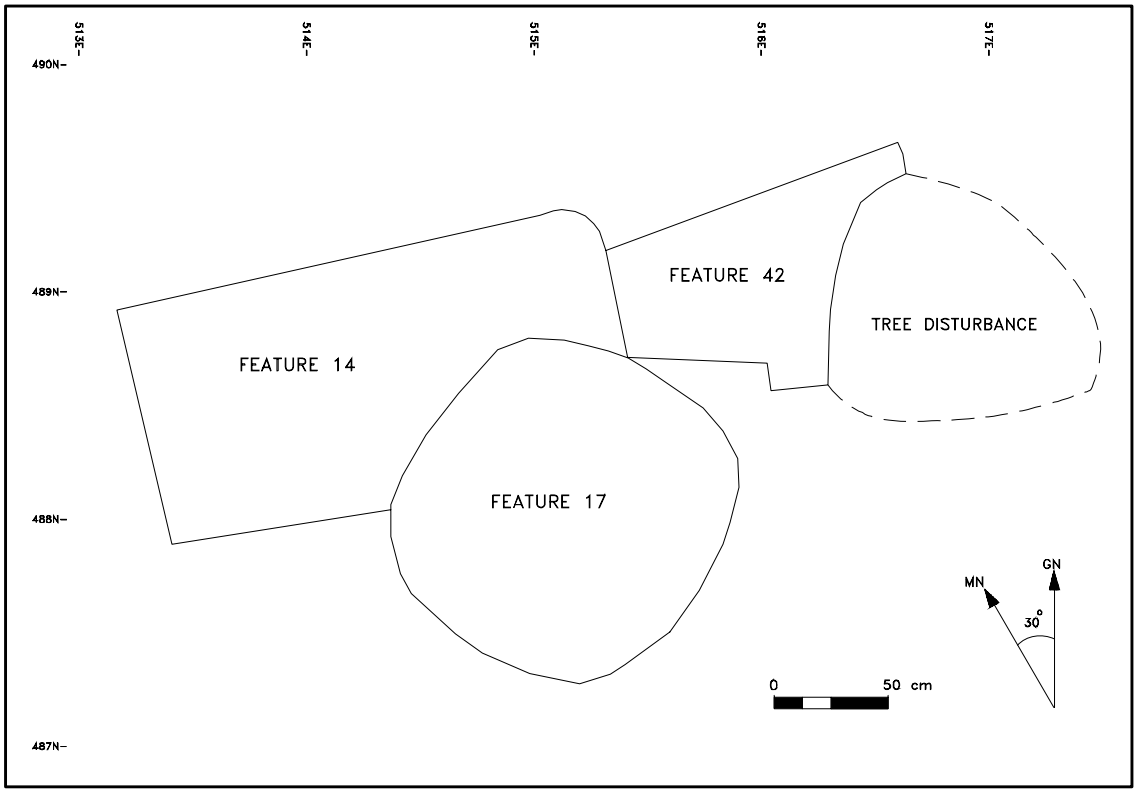
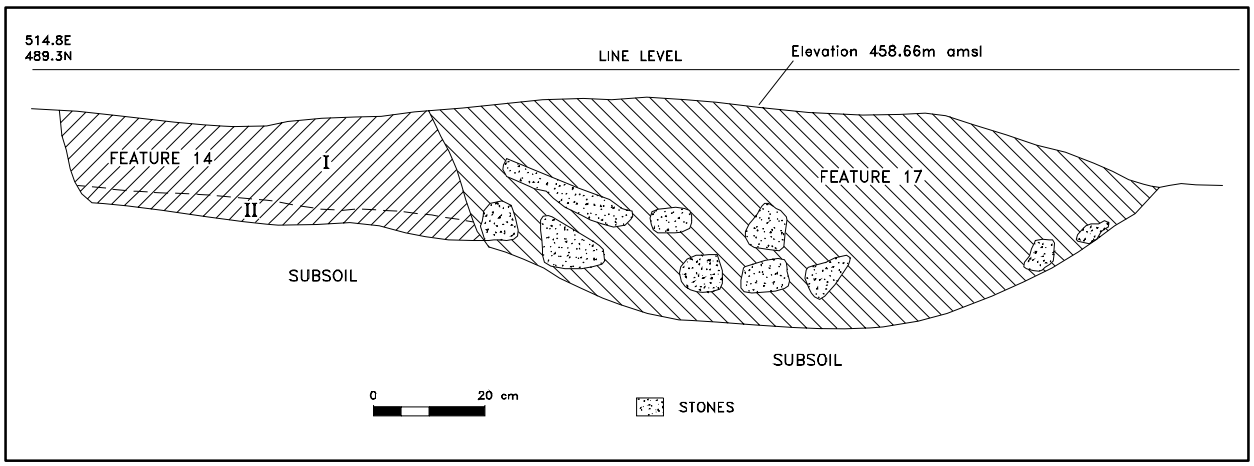
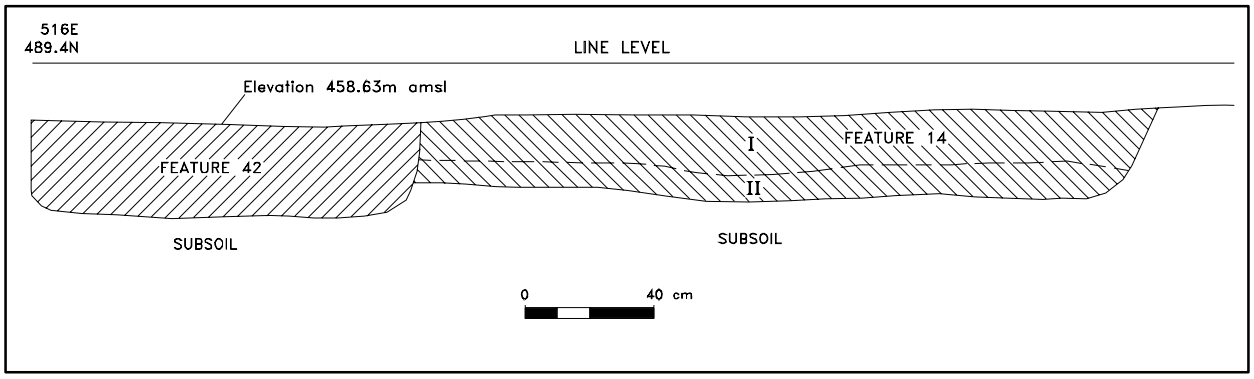


Figure 16. Site 44AU634, Features 14, 17, and 42, plan.



Feature 14-I - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam
Feature 14-II - Yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay
Feature 17 - Dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam
Subsoil - Yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay

Figure 17. Site 44AU634, Features 14 and 17, east profile.



Feature 14-I - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam
Feature 14-II - Yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay
Feature 42 - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay loam
Subsoil - Yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay

Figure 18. Site 44AU634, Features 14 and 42, south profile.

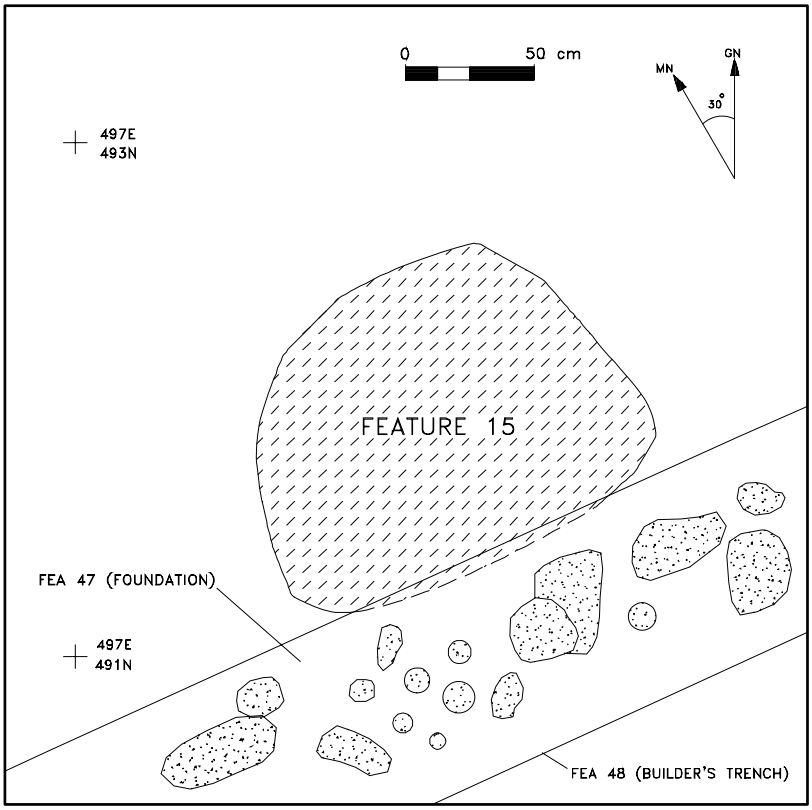
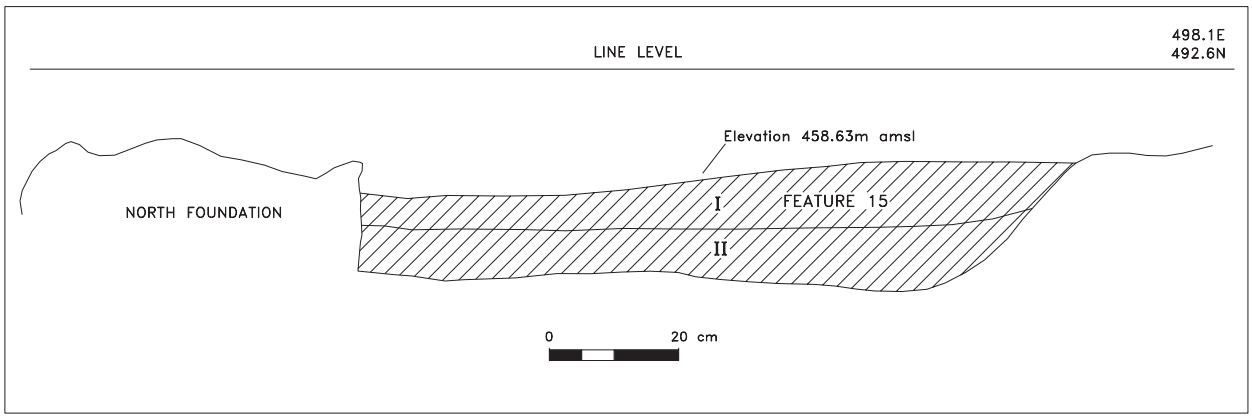


Figure 19. Site 44AU634, Feature 15, plan.



Feature 15-I - Brown (10YR5/3) silty loam
Feature 15-II - Pale brown (10YR6/3) silty clay

Figure 20. Site 44AU634, Feature 15, west profile.

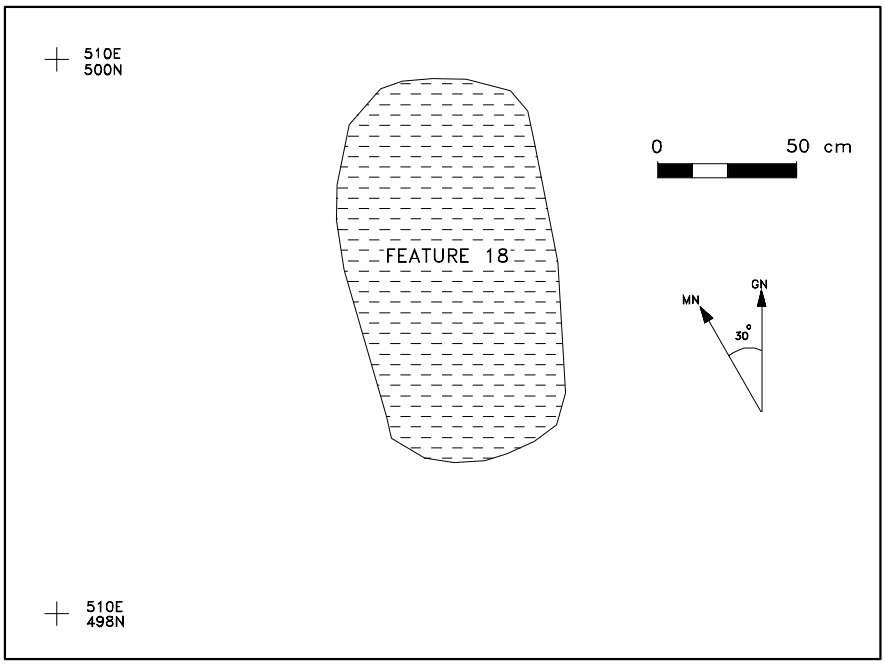
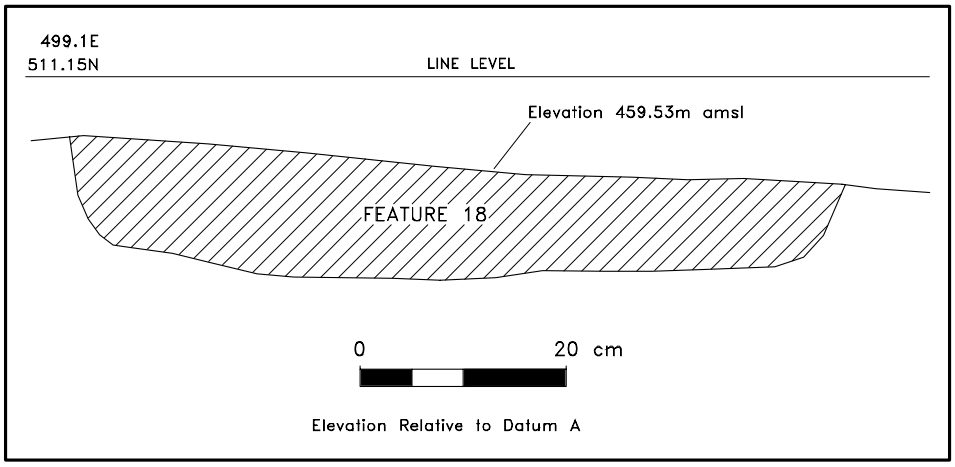
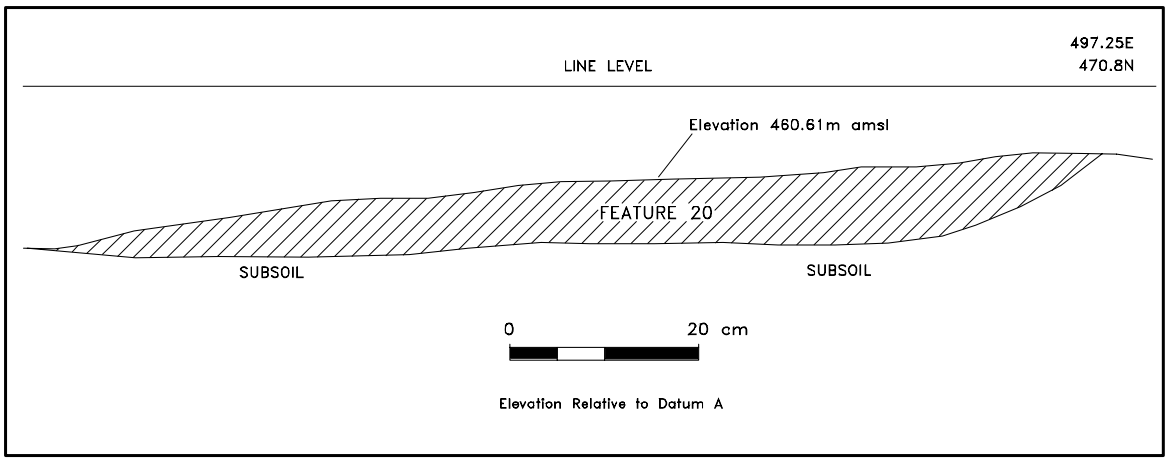


Figure 21. Site 44AU634, Feature 18, plan.



Feature 18 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam
Subsoil - Yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay

Figure 22. Site 44AU634, Feature 18, north profile.



Feature 20 - Dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam
Subsoil - Yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay

Figure 23. Site 44AU634, Feature 20, west profile.

Feature 20 was a shallow, irregular pit located 4 m west of Feature 9 (see Figure 10). It measured 0.90 × 1.20 m, and 9 cm deep, and consisted of dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam and artifacts (n=188) (Figure 23). The assemblage includes 134 ceramic fragments (85 whiteware, 39 coarse earthenware, six bone china, two pearlware, one ironstone, one stoneware), three pieces of bottle glass, 16 pieces of bone, nine pieces of tableware glass, one white clay pipe stem, one button, 30 nails (22 cut and eight fragments), and 40 pieces of window glass. The presence of ironstone dates Feature 20 to post-1845, most likely to the early third quarter nineteenth century.

Period II (ca. 1850–1890s)

House Cellar (Structure 1)

Feature 3 was a large cellar associated with Structure 1 (Figure 24; see Figure 3). This feature measured 13.8 × 5.5 m and 45 cm deep. Three trenches were placed in the feature, one at each end and one in the middle. All of the trenches revealed similar fill. Stratum I was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam mixed with 3,635 historic artifacts and one prehistoric artifact (Figure 25). The historic artifact assemblage includes 518 ceramic sherds (149 coarse earthenware, 122 refined earthenware, 101 whiteware, 48 stoneware, 43 porcelain, 41 pearlware, seven creamware, and seven ironstone), 31 pieces of bottle glass, 13 bone fragments, six buttons, six pieces of glass tableware, 1,614 nails (1,409 cut, 112 wire, 91 fragments, and two wrought), 427 pieces of window glass, two pieces of glass, one furniture handle/pull, one white clay pipe stem, one utensil handle, one slate pencil, one heavily worn 1 cent coin, one chest/trunk lock, one glass closure, one glass candle stick base, one red clay reed pipe bowl, and 1,009 miscellaneous items. The prehistoric artifact is a chert biface.

Stratum II consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam. It contained 423 ceramic fragments, 2,152 nails (1,735 cut, 215 wrought, and 202 nail fragments), 81 pieces of window glass, five pieces of bottle glass, three pieces of bone, three chamber pot fragments, three door knobs, two fragments of barbed wire, two pieces of glass tableware, one hinge, one key, one buckle, one possible clock key, one piece of window glaze, one fork, one spoon, 0.20 g of clam shell, 14.8 g of plaster, and 2,054 miscellaneous items. Stratum IIA was located on the northern quarter of the trenches, adjacent to the north wall of the cellar. It consisted of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy loam mixed with a heavy concentration of bricks. The assemblage also includes 351 nails (302 cut, two wire, and 42 fragments), eight pieces of window glass, two animal bone fragments, two buttons, one piece of glass tableware, one white clay pipe bowl, one buckle, 61.6 g of plaster, and 182 miscellaneous items. Prehistoric artifacts include three pieces of chert debitage and the proximal fragment of an unidentified Archaic stemmed hafted biface.

Stratum III was yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with yellowish red (5YR5/6) sand mixed

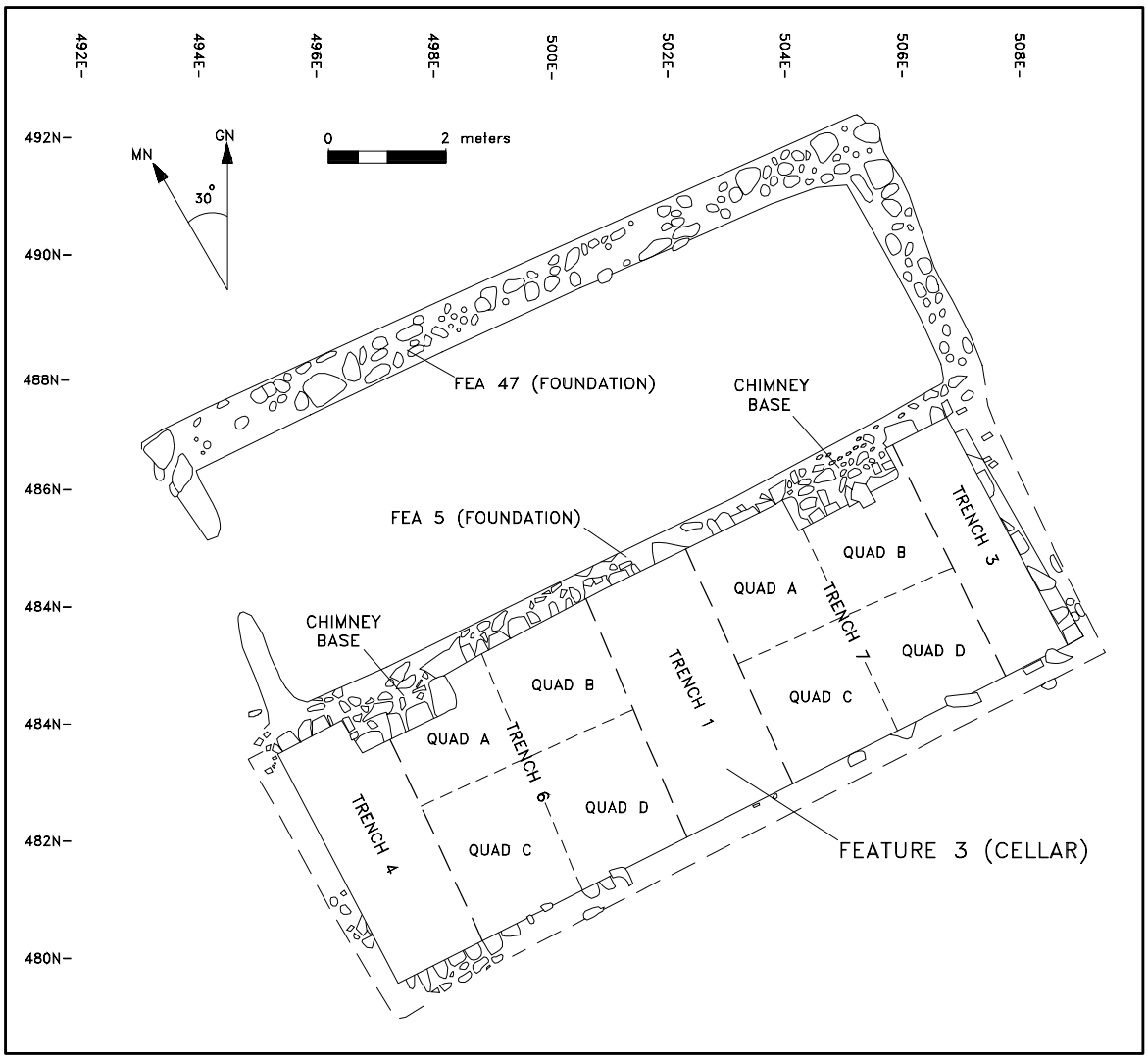
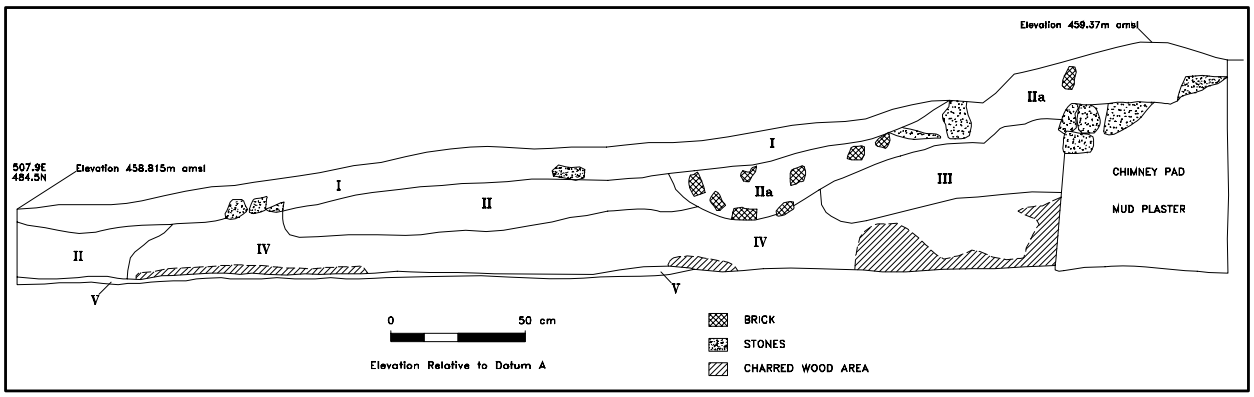


Figure 24. Site 44AU634, Feature 3, plan.

with ash and mortar. It contained 1,612 artifacts, including 1,353 nails (1,271 cut and 82 fragments), 121 ceramic sherds (92 stoneware, 16 coarse earthenware, seven porcelain, five refined earthenware, and one whiteware), one 1853 silver 3 cent coin, two pieces of window glazing putty, and 135 miscellaneous items.

Stratum IV was an ashy deposit over a clay floor **(Feature 8)**. It consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/2) silty ash mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy silt, large fragments of charred wood, and other artifacts. The artifact assemblage includes 13,545 nails (12,597 cut and 943 fragments), 2,203 ceramic sherds (1,589 stoneware, 443 coarse earthenware, 67 whiteware, 54 porcelain, 45 refined earthenware, two pearlware, one ironstone, one yellowware, and one earthenware with Bennington-type glaze), 716 pieces of window glass, 233 jar glass fragments, 212 bone fragments, 82 pieces of bottle glass, 57 nut shells, 44 unidentified grooming/hygiene ceramic fragments, 20 glass closures, 16 window sash weights, 15 door knobs, 11 earthenware flowerpot sherds, 11 pieces of window glaze, 11 eyeglass parts, 11 medicine bottle fragments, 10 doll parts, nine hinges, nine door locks, eight casters, six window sash pulleys, four chamber pot fragments, three furniture handles/pulls, three keys, three door bolts, three coat hooks, three fragments of a ceramic figurine, two tooth brushes, two lighting device parts (font and reflector), one slate pencil, one glass bead, one paste jewel, one apparel hook, one buckle, one scissors, one clock key, one clock part,



I - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam
II - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam
IIA - Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy loam
III - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam
IV - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/2) silty ash mottled with brownish yellow sandy silt
V - Yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty sand
Feature 8 - Red (2.5YR4/8) clay (burned)

Figure 25. Site 44AU634, Feature 3, west profile of Trench 3.

one coin, one cartridge case, one medicine vial, one door escutcheon plate, one escutcheon plate, one door latch part, one cow bell, one spike, four child's tea set dish fragments, and 5,076 miscellaneous items. A whiteware plate fragment marked "H. Burgess, 1864–92" dates the ash deposit to post-1892, and indicates that the dwelling burned around the close of the nineteenth century.

Grouped with Stratum IV were several storage-related items found in situ on the floor, including a stoneware crock (Piece Plot 1), a barrel hoop (Piece Plot 2), and a charred base of a barrel in Trench 1; an earthenware jar (Piece Plot 7) in Trench 3, and two canning jars (Piece Plots 30 and 37) in Trench 4. These items tend to be clustered in the western two-thirds of the cellar and in the northern half (Figures 26–29).

A thin deposit of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty sand (Stratum V) was beneath the ash layer in the southern half of Trench 3. It contained 316 pieces of window glass, 21 pieces of bottle glass, 34 nails (28 cut and six burned), four fragments of unidentifiable glassware, two whiteware cup fragments, one fragment of medicine vial glass, window glass, all lying flat. Stratum V accumulated prior to the fire that resulted in the ash deposit (Stratum IV), but its origin is not clear. It may represent rain wash that accumulated during house construction or renovation.

Stone walls lined the cellar and the interior of these were plastered with mud **(Feature 6)**. The foundations were constructed mainly of cut limestone blocks and chunks, but included remnants of two brick courses on top of stone in the northeast corner of the foundation. The foundation is 60 cm wide and 55 cm deep to the cellar floor. Four other cellar-related features were identified, including a builder's trench **(Feature 46)** along the outside of the north wall (Figure 30), a possible rectangular pit **(Feature 13)** containing charred remnants of wood and stone lining, and plaster-covered extensions **(Features 57 and 58)** of the foundation into the cellar (see Figure 26). Features 1 and 13 were identified in Trench 1. These features were only partially revealed in the trenches and, therefore, were not excavated. Initially, the characteristics of the exposed portion of Feature 13 suggested that it may be a "cooler"; this interpretation is consistent with the presence of storage vessels clustered nearby. Feature 13 was connected to the cellar wall and was built before the wall was plastered. Features 58 and 57 were revealed only in the west and the east profiles of Trenches 3 and 4, respectively. These features were believed to be either chimney bases or steps.

Three features were found in the cellar floor. **Feature 44** was a shallow trench that extended north-south across the floor. It measured 23 cm wide and 13 cm deep, and consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) ashy fill with artifacts (Figure 31). The excavation of a 1-m-long section at the north end of

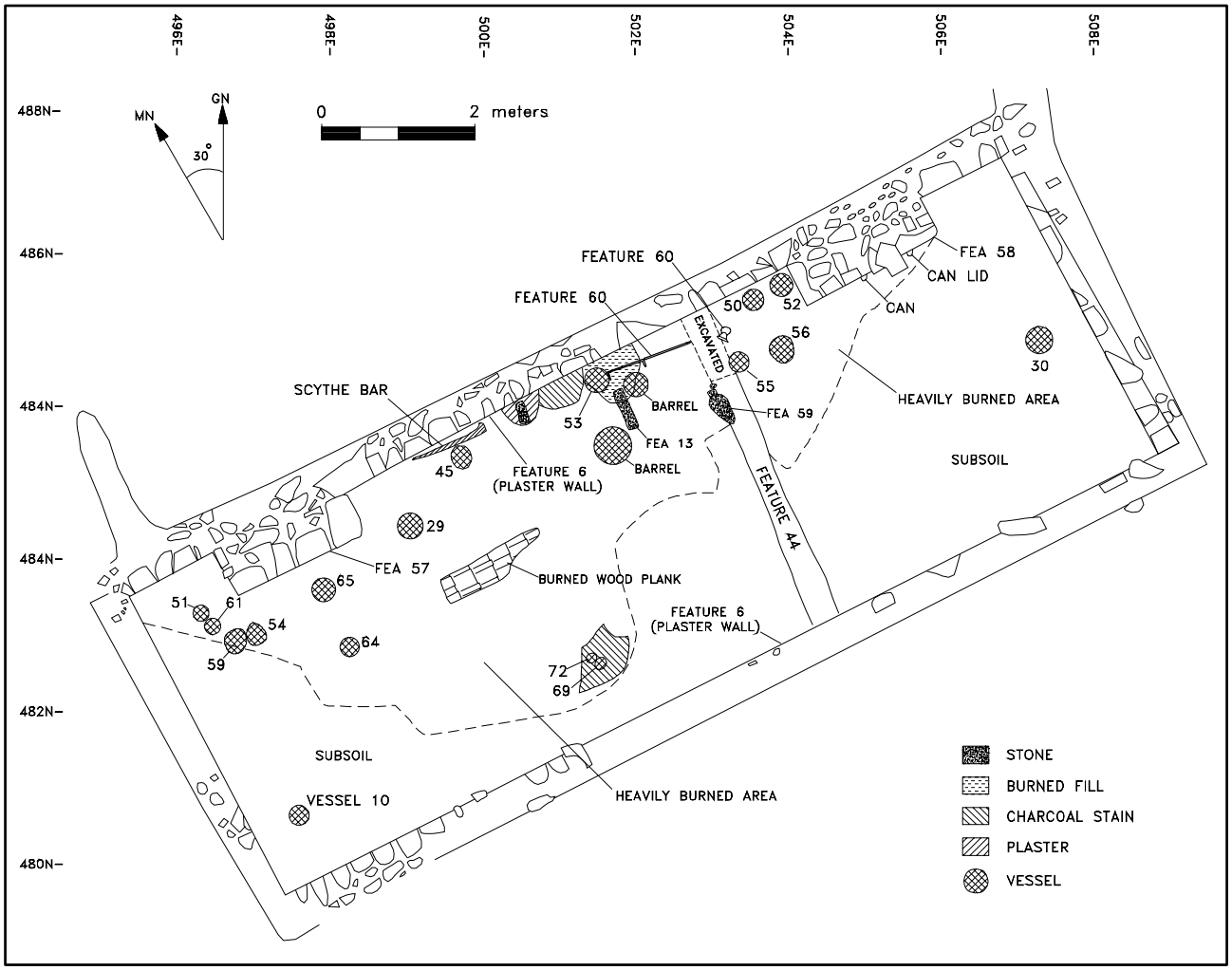
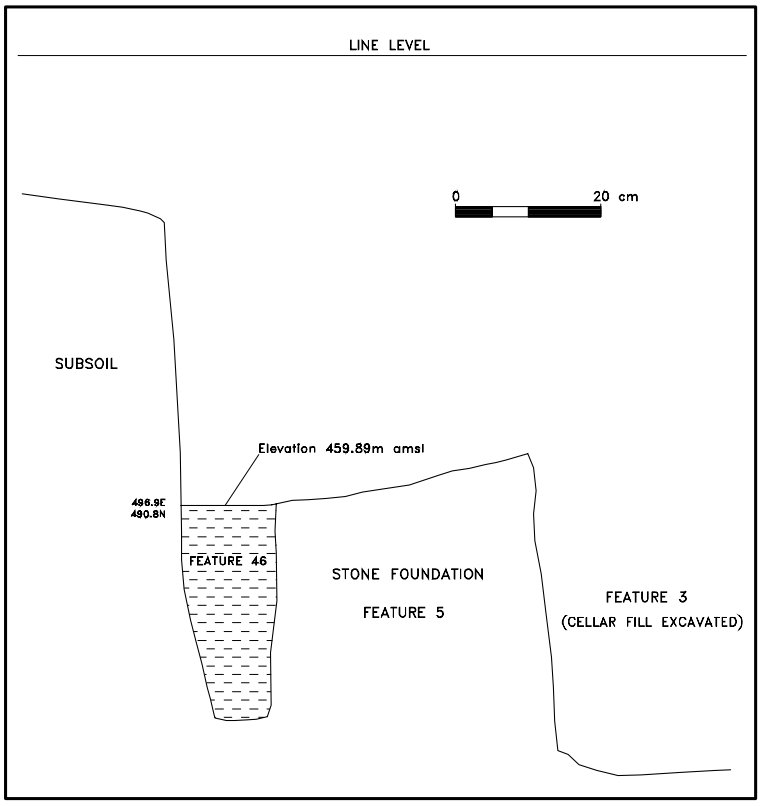


Figure 26. Site 44AU634, Feature 3, plan of in situ artifacts and features.

Figure 27. Site 44AU634, Feature 3, Vessel 53, north view.

Figure 28 Site 44AU634, Feature 3, Vessels 51, 54, 59, and 61, west view.

Figure 29. Site 44AU634, Feature 3, Vessel 30, north view.



Feature 46 - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam
Subsoil - Reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) silty clay

Figure 30. Site 44AU634, Feature 46, west profile.

Builder's trenches **(Features 48 and 46)** were identified for the north stone foundation (Feature 47) of the house and the north stone wall **(Feature 5)** of the cellar, respectively. Feature 48 measured 18 cm wide and 21 cm deep (Figure 32). It consisted of culturally sterile dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam fill. Feature 46 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam and rock fragments (see Figure 30). The rock fragments appear to have been intentionally dumped into the trench and most likely represent debris from construction of the foundation.

the feature yielded 50 artifacts, including 20 nails (16 cut and four fragments), 12 pieces of bottle glass, 11 fragments of window glass, four miscellaneous items, two ceramic sherds (one American stoneware and one coarse earthenware), and one canning jar lid hinge. This last item dates to the second half of the nineteenth century. The ash indicates that the trench was filled at the time of the fire, in the 1890s.

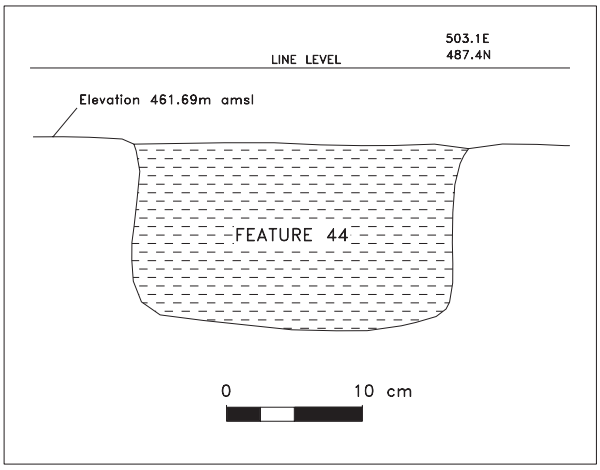
Adjacent to Feature 44 on the west were stones **(Features 13 and 59**) set into the floor and traces of charred wood (see Figure 26). Feature 13 was initially thought to be part of a cooler, but when it was completely uncovered it proved to be remnants of cellar stairs. Features 13 and 59 probably served as supports for the stairway and **Feature 60** was the wooden remnants of the steps.

The condition of the ground surrounding the house and cellar foundations suggests that the dwelling was not completely destroyed by fire. The location of scorched clay and charred wood on the cellar floor indicates that the structure burned with varying degrees of intensity, and most likely occurred in rooms on the south. This is consistent with the distribution of burned artifacts.

Fencelines/Enclosures

Traces of mid- to late nineteenth-century fences were identified approximately 8 m north of Structure 1, 5.5 m east of the structure, and 8 m west of the structure (Figure 33). The northern east-west posthole series and traces of a possible replacement fence consist of Features 19, 23–26, 28–32, 41, 61–65, 69, and 73 (Fenceline A); the eastern north-south series includes Features 16 and 33–40 (Fenceline B); and the western north-south group comprises Features 49–53, 55, 56, and 72 (Fenceline C). The characteristics of Fencelines A and B suggest that they are associated. The postholes in these groups were typically spaced approximately 2.5 m apart, measured 40 cm in diameter, and averaged 19 cm deep (Figure 34). They consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/3) silty loam and some contained artifacts. Features 19, 23–25, 28, 30–32, 34, and 35 yielded 18 ceramic sherds (10 coarse earthenware, five American stoneware, two whiteware, and one refined earthenware), 12 cut nails, three nail fragments, two unidentified nails, one glassware fragment, one rivet, one wood fragment (and 9.60 g of other wood), and 55 g of handmade brick. The presence of whiteware dates the construction of these fences to post-1820.

Posthole 26 contained traces of a postmold **(Feature 27)**. It measured 20 cm wide and consisted of



Feature 44 - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty loam
Subsoil - Red (2.5Y4/8) clay

Figure 31. Site 44AU634, Feature 44, north profile.

dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam and pieces of brick. Postholes 55, 62, 65, and 69 contained postmolds similar to Feature 26.

The Fenceline C postholes were similar in diameter, fill consistency, and color to postholes in Fencelines A and B but were on average 15 cm deeper; all of these features were positive (Figure 35). They yielded 41 artifacts and most of these artifacts were recovered from Features 49 (n=15), 50 (n=13), and 55 (n=9). Feature 49 contained eight burned, refined earthenware fragments and five pieces of window glass; Feature 50 included five pieces of bottle glass, three coarse earthenware sherds, three whiteware sherds, one American stoneware sherd, one cut nail, and 285.10 g of brick; and Feature 55 yielded six whiteware sherds, one porcelain sherd, one bottle glass fragment, one indeterminate glass fragment, 54.40 g of brick, and 5.20 g of wood. Feature 55 also contained pieces of wood post in a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam (**Feature 54**). The presence of whiteware dates the fence to post-1820. The presence of burned artifacts in Feature 49, and the orientation of Fenceline C to Structure 1 and the extant fence to the west, indicate that Fenceline C probably dates to after the Period II site occupation, most likely the early twentieth century.

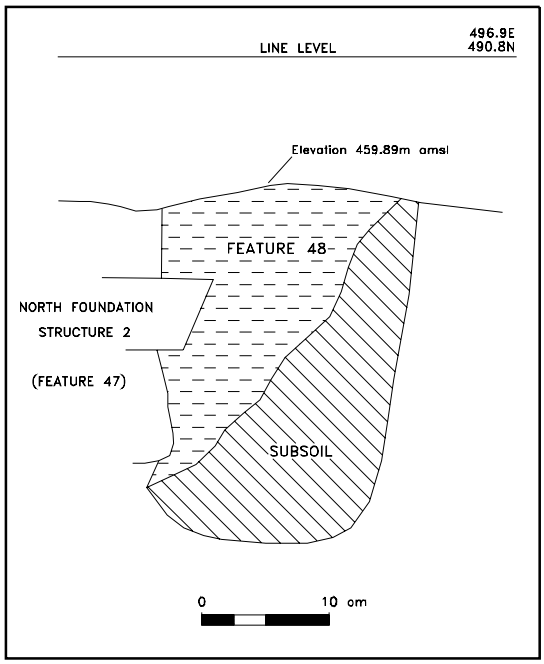
Well

Extant remains of a stone-lined well (Feature 12) were identified at the base of a steep bank adjacent to Route 42 approximately 8 m south of Structure 2 (see Figure 3). The well shaft measured approximately 1 m in diameter and at least 3.70 m deep. The shaft was opened for a depth of 1.10 m below the top of the surviving well lining at which depth fill was encountered. The surface of the well fill is 4.43 m below datum and is at an elevation of 455.410 m amsl.

Stratum I consisted of brown (10YR4/3) silty loamy clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty clay, and measured 1.48 m deep (Figure 36). It contained five pieces of window glass, four ceramic fragments (two pearlware and two coarse earthenware), two cut nails, and one piece of bottle glass.

Stratum II consisted of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay and dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loamy clay, the latter of which was associated with a large number of roots. Stratum II measured 22 cm deep and contained 10 artifacts. These items include five ceramic fragments (three whiteware, one pearlware, and one coarse earthenware), two pintles, one bottle glass fragment, one cut nail, and one piece of window glass. The presence of printed whiteware dates Stratum II to post-1830.

Stratum III consisted of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay fill mottled with reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) clay,



Feature 48 - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam
Subsoil - Reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) silty clay

Figure 32. Site 44AU634, Feature 48, west profile.

and was excavated to a depth of 64 cm below the surface of the fill. The excavation of the well was halted at this depth, but augering indicated that Stratum III continued for another 1.26 m (Figure 37; see Figure 36). This deposit contained three pieces of whiteware (including one printed example), one coarse earthenware sherd, one fragment of bottle glass, 373.50 g of brick, and 36.70 g of shell mortar.

Stratum IV was identified beneath Stratum III at 453.55 amsl. It consisted of culturally sterile reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) clay fill-like soil mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay and rocks.

The construction date of the well is unknown, and the period of its abandonment is ambiguous. The latest artifact suggests abandonment in the second quarter of the nineteenth century; however, the condition of the well and the nature of its fill suggests a much later date. The well is not completely backfilled, suggesting that it may have been in use for a long time. Its clayey fill, sparsity of artifacts, and sheared-off appearance suggest that it was filled in conjunction with road improvements early in this century. The fill probably originated from the bank, which has been cut back and is currently covered in young trees and other vegetation.

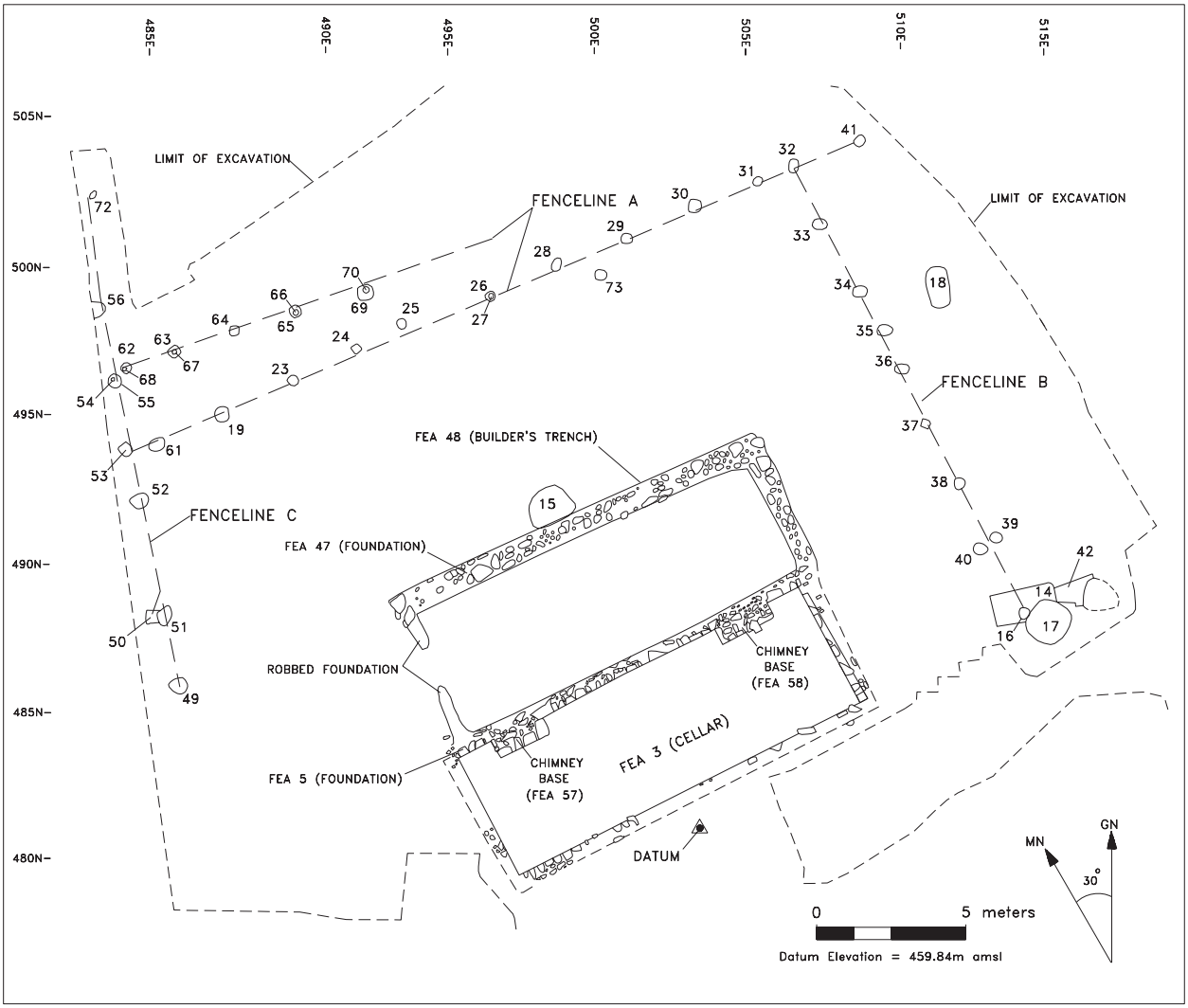
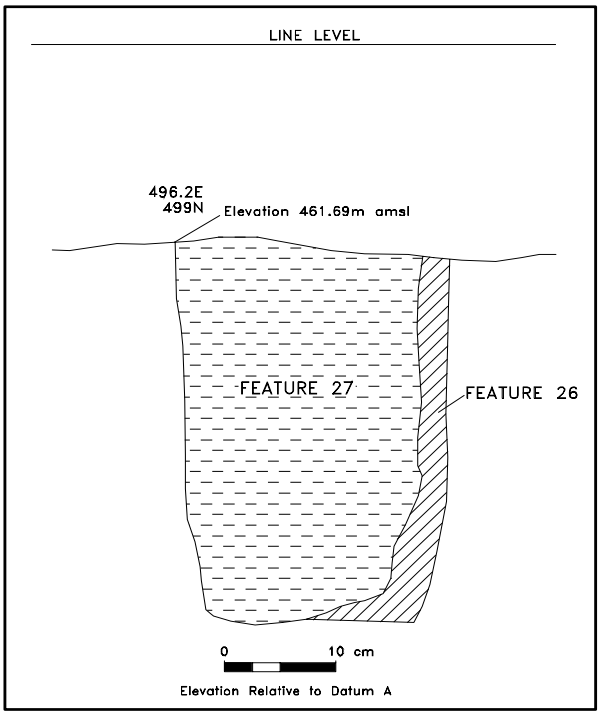
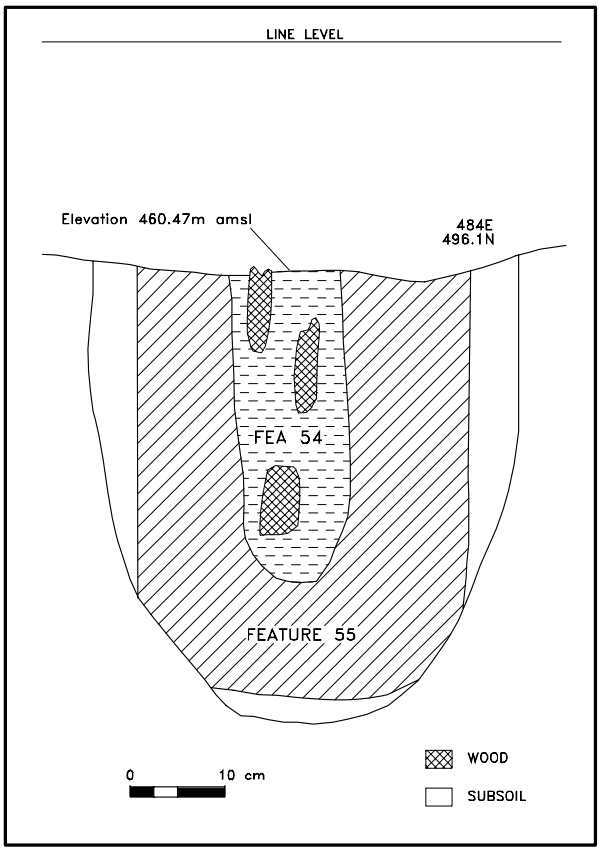


Figure 33. Site 44AU634, Fencelines A, B, and C.



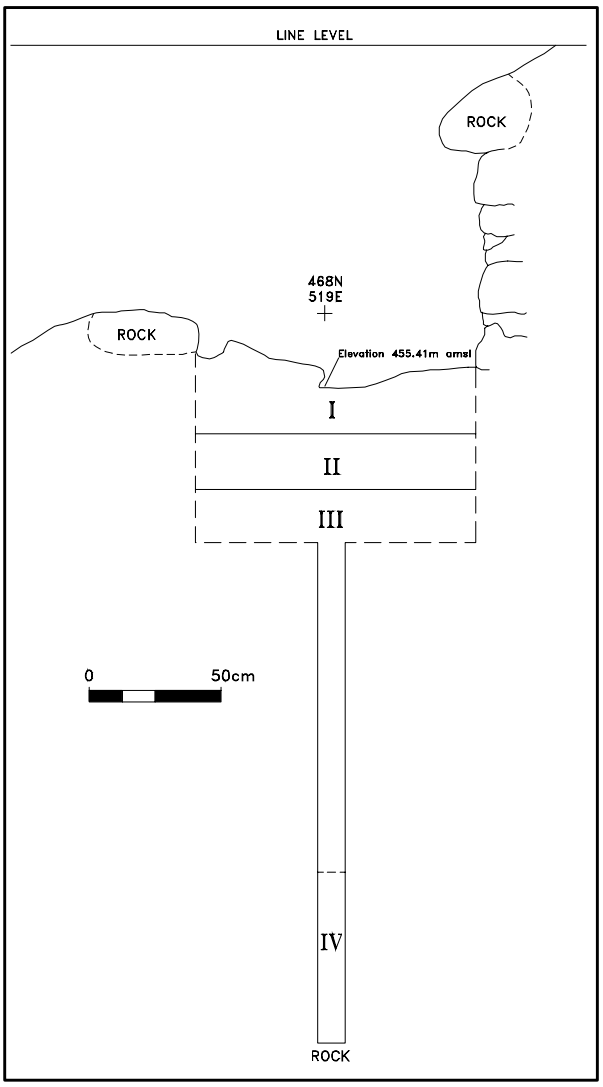
Feature 26 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/3) silty loam
Feature 27 - Dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam
Subsoil - Reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) silty clay

Figure 34. Site 44AU634, Features 26 and 27, north profile.



Feature 54 - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)
Feature 55 - Strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay mottled with yellowish brown 10YR5/6) silty loam
Subsoil - Strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay

Figure 35. Site 44AU634, Features 54 and 55, north profile.



I - Brown (10YR4/3) silty loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty loam
II - Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/8) and dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam clay
III - Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottled with reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) clay
IV - Reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) clay fill (?)

Figure 36. Site 44AU634, Feature 12, west profile.

Figure 37. Site 44AU634, Feature 12, north view.

5 Artifact Descriptions

This chapter presents descriptions of the prehistoric and historic artifacts recovered during data recovery at 44AU634. Prehistoric artifacts are discussed first, followed by historic artifacts, which derive from the major component of the site.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Data recovery at 44AU634 produced a total of 15 prehistoric artifacts. All are from historic features. No prehistoric features were identified during excavations. The prehistoric assemblage is summarized in Table 9, and a complete inventory is provided in Appendix A. In addition to the prehistoric artifacts from data recovery, 29 prehistoric artifacts were identified during the evaluation of the site. The distribution of these materials, which include one informal tool and one staged biface, confirms the ephemeral nature of the prehistoric component in the excavation area.

Treatment of artifacts in this section is descriptive and intended to give a general characterization of the material. Artifacts are described in this chapter according to usual categories. Some artifact types were described more thoroughly than others due to their more diagnostic nature.

Lithics

All prehistoric artifacts recovered from 44AU634 were lithic The composition of the assemblage collected during data recovery was 100% (n=15) flaked stone; no fire-cracked rock/miscellaneous stone or ceramics were identified.

Data about lithic artifacts are primarily presented in table form. These tables include summaries of flaked stone artifacts by raw material (Table 10), hafted bifaces by raw material (Table 11), and debitage type by raw material and cortex (Table 12).

Raw Materials

Raw materials at the site are varied, however chert comprises 73.3% (n=11) of all lithic artifacts (see Table 10). It is readily available at and near the site in the form of cobbles and pebbles. The cobbles and pebble are abundant in sediment at the site and constantly erode from exposures or appear in subsoil. Of the other kinds of raw material are represented among flaked stone artifacts, quartz (n= 2, 13.3%) is more common than quartzite (n=1, 6.6%) (see Table 10). These raw materials are also available locally as pebbles or cobbles.

Hafted Bifaces

Three hafted bifaces were recovered (see Table 11). Two different components may be represented by these artifacts. One unidentified Archaic corner-notched point may indicate a Middle Archaic component. Two unidentified Archaic stemmed hafted bifaces may represent a Middle or Late Archaic occupation. All of the hafted bifaces were recovered from historic features. All hafted biface types exhibit a strong pattern of local lithic raw material utilization (see Table 11).

Other Bifaces

The artifacts in this category generally represent preforms, or the unfinished products of biface reduction. The fragmentary condition of these artifacts hinders positive functional classification. The bifaces were classified according to reduction stages following criteria defined primarily by Callahan (1979). Under this scheme, only late-stage bifaces (Stage 3 [n=1] and Stage 4 [n=1]) are present within the assemblage. Quartzite and chert raw materials evident among the hafted bifaces are also represented in this category.

Debitage

Lithic debitage, representing the byproduct of flaked stone tool production, is the most common artifact type (n=10) and accounts for most of lithic material in the overall assemblage. As noted in an earlier section, chert (80%) is the dominant raw material and quartz (20%) comprises the remainder of the debitage assembly (see Table 10). Again, the dominance of these materials is not surprising given their local availability.

Characteristics of the debitage recovered from 44AU634 are summarized in Table 12. All of the debitage recovered was noncortical and 90% (n=9) was flake fragments/shatter. One secondary/thinning flake was also identified (10%). These pieces probably result from

Artifact Class	Quantity
Debitage	10
Hafted biface	3
Staged biface	2
Other formal lithic tool	0
Informal lithic tool	0
Core	0
Fire-cracked rock	0
Misc./unmodified stone	0
Total	15

Table 9. Site 44AU634, prehistoric artifacts by class.

Raw Material	Hafted Bifaces	Staged Bifaces	Other Formal Tools	Informal Tools	Cores	Debitage	Total
Quartz	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Quartzite	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Chert*	2	1	0	0	0	8	11
Total	3	2	0	0	0	10	15

* "Chert" includes unidentified chert, fossilferous chert, oolithic chert, and chalcedony.

Table 10. Site 44AU634, flaked stone artifacts by raw material.

Type	Quartz	Quartzite	Unid. Chert	Total
UNI Archaic corner-notched	0	0	1	1
UNI Archaic stemmed	0	1	1	2
Totals	0	1	2	3

Table 11. Site 44AU634, hafted bifaces by raw material.

Type	Quartz		Quartzite		Meta-		Unident. volcanic		Other Chert		Total
	NC	*C*	*NC*	*C*	*NC*	*C*	*NC*	*C*	*NC*	*C*	
Primary/Reduction Flake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary/Biface Thinning Flake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tertiary/Retouch Flake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bipolar Flake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flake Fragment/Shatter	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	9
Angular, Blocky Fragment/ Chunks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tested Cobble/Nodule	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	10

NC = no cortex; C = cortex

Table 12. Site 44AU634, debitage type by raw material and cortex.

final tool reduction or tool maintenance. They are likely the product of finishing or resharpening tools using pressure-flaking or controlled percussion methods.

Historic Artifacts

A means of gaining insight into the daily lives and behavior of the occupants of a site is through the study of their material culture. For example, analysis of ceramics, glass, and faunal remains can provide clues about consumer trends, diet, and refuse disposal patterns.

The following is a presentation of the results of certain analyses of artifacts recovered from features associated with the occupation of 44AU634 during the nineteenth century. Although the analyses focus on ceramic artifacts, other artifact types such as glass, faunal remains, architectural materials, tools, and personal objects are discussed as well. The data are integrated with historical and archaeological evidence of the site occupants. This presentation is preceded by a discussion of ceramic crossmends. This artifact information contributes to the interpretation of the site, including disposal patterns, delineation of activity areas, intensity of occupation, and time of abandonment.

In addition, the results of an artifact distribution study of the burned deposit (Stratum IV) in Structure 1 are discussed, shedding light on possible organization and room functions within the house at the time of the fire. This information, in conjunction with artifact analyses and feature data from Chapter 5, are used to address research issues in Chapter 7.

Period I Assemblage (ca. 1790–1850s)

The Period I assemblage includes 5,597 artifacts, representing 19% of the total historic artifacts (n=30,053) recovered from period features, excluding miscellaneous items. The assemblage includes kitchen, clothing, architectural, furniture, and arms objects (Table 13). These objects were recovered from identified features (see Chapter 4, Table 8).

Period I Artifact Classes

Kitchen Group. This group consists of ceramics, metal cans, bottle and table glass, utensils, and animal bone (see Table 13). The assemblage yielded 2,994 ceramic sherds, from which 220 food/beverage-related ceramic vessels were identified. Seventy-nine percent (n=175) of the vessels came from Feature 9, 8% from Feature 17, 5% from Feature 14, and 3% or less from Features 21, 42, 43, and 45.

Ware types consist of whiteware (39%, n=85), locally/regionally made earthenware (29%, n=65), pearlware (22%, n=49), creamware (4%, n=8), bone china (2%, n=4), locally/regionally made stoneware (2%, n=4), and porcelain (n=2), English porcelain (n=1), and ironstone (n=1) (the latter three types each less than 1%) (Figure 38; see Appendix B).

Locally/regionally made wares (29%, n=65) are well represented as are English ceramics (27%, n=59). The origin of the remaining assemblage is unknown, but is probably either English or American (Figure 39). The origins of the local ceramics will be discussed more fully in Chapter 6.

Eight functional groups are represented, including beverage serving and consumption, food serving/consumption, tea, indeterminate tableware, food storage, indeterminate utilitarian, and indeterminate tableware/utilitarian. The food serving/consumption group represents 34% (n=76) of the assemblage, food storage 24% (n=53), tea 15% (n=34), beverage serving and consumption 10% (n=23), indeterminate tableware 8% (n=18), indeterminate utilitarian 6% (n=13), and indeterminate tableware/utilitarian (n=3) and toiletry (n=1) 1% or less (Figure 40).

The assemblage consists of 14 vessel forms. Plates make up the largest number of these (24%, n=54), followed by pots (23%, n=51), tea saucers (14%, n=32), cups (10%, n=22), indeterminate table hollowware (8%, n=18), bowls (7%, n=15), indeterminate utilitarian hollowware (5%, n=12), platter (3%, n=6); indeterminate table/utilitarian flatware (n=3), jar (n=2), teabowl (n=2), pitcher (n=1), dish (n=1), and indeterminate utilitarian bottle/jug (n=1) (Figures 41–44). The food/liquid storage group vessels are all Valley products; pots make up 96% (n=51) and jars 4% (n=2) (Figure 45).

Plates (n=54) and pots (n=51) represent the largest number of forms, comprising 71% and 96% of the Period I food serving/consumption and storage groups, respectively. Within the food serving/consumption group, bowls comprise 20% (n=15), platters 13% (n=6), and dishes 1% (n=1); in the storage group, pots represent 8% (n=2). Ware types for plates include 34 whiteware, 18 pearlware, one English porcelain, and one bone china; bowls include six creamware, six pearlware, two whiteware, and one bone china; the six platters and one dish are whiteware (Figure 46). The storage group pots and jars are earthenwares; indeterminate utilitarian group (n=13) includes nine earthenwares and four stonewares.

Decorative attributes for the 148 sherds of refined earthenware (creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, and bone china) break down as follows: minimally decorated (edged, dipped, sponged, etc.) (38%,

Artifact Category	Count
Kitchen	
Ceramic*	
Food serving/consumption	76
Beverage serving/consumption	23
Food storage	53
Tea drinking	34
Indeterminate	34
Metal cans	1
Glass*	
Beverage bottle	4
Tumbler	4
Indeterminate table glass	1
Utensils	
Fork	1
Knife	1
Spoon	1
Unidentified (handle)	1
Animal bone	718
Medicinal /Hygiene	
Mirror	11
Comb	1
Clothing	
Beads	1
Buttons	29
Aglet	1
Personal	
Pocket knife	1
Marble	1
Smoking	
Pipe stems	
White clay	4
Reed	2
Furniture	
Hardware	
Tack	2
Handle/pull	1
Bed bolt cover	5
Arms	
Gun flints	3
Cartridge Case (.22 cal., intrusive)	
Writing	
Pen nibs	1
Slate pencils	1
Architecture	
Nails	
Cut	592
Wrought	37
Fragments	243
Unidentified	3
Window glass	765
Construction Material	
Plaster	558.50 g
Brick	48.2 g
Mortar	558.20 g
Door and window hardware	
Hinges	2
Key	2
General Activities	
Horse/farm animal-related	
Horse shoe nails	3
Horse shoes	2
Curry comb	1
Tools	
Stonework chisel	1

Table 13. Site 44AU634, Period I artifact assemblage by group.

n=57), printed (26%, n=39), painted (25%, n=37), and undecorated (10%, n=15) (Figure 47).

The Period I assemblage contains 13 matched sets, including creamware bowls, pearlware plates, whiteware cups, saucers, and plates (Table 14); not included in this group is a *possible* set composed of a cup (Vessel 209) from Feature 9 (cellar) and a saucer (Period II Vessel 77) from Feature 3 (cellar). The saucer fragment may represent Period I scatter that became mixed within the backfill of the later Feature 3, but its origin is unknown.

Two vessels have maker's marks: a Valley-made earthenware pot (Vessel 69) with illegible and incomplete lettering on the exterior, and a whiteware plate (Vessel 188) with the registry mark of July 17, 1846. The plate was made by English potter John Ridgeway of the Staffordshire potteries, and has a light blue transfer-printed oriental landscape design. This design was produced between 1830 and 1855.

One metal can fragment and 136 glass fragments were recovered. The can was found in Feature 45. The glass fragments represent a minimum of nine vessels, including four beverage bottles, four tumblers, and one indeterminate table glass (Appendix B).

Four utensils were recovered, including one knife, one spoon, one fork, and one unidentified utensil handle. The fork and the unidentified utensil have decorated bone handles (Figure 48).

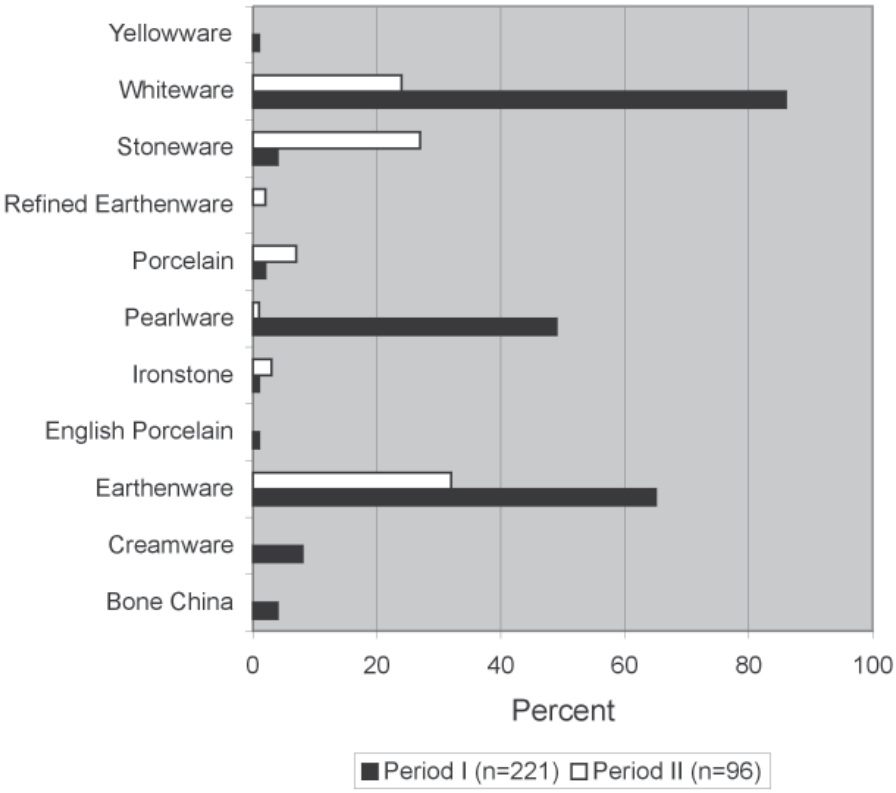


Figure 38. Site 44AU634, Periods I and II ceramic ware types.

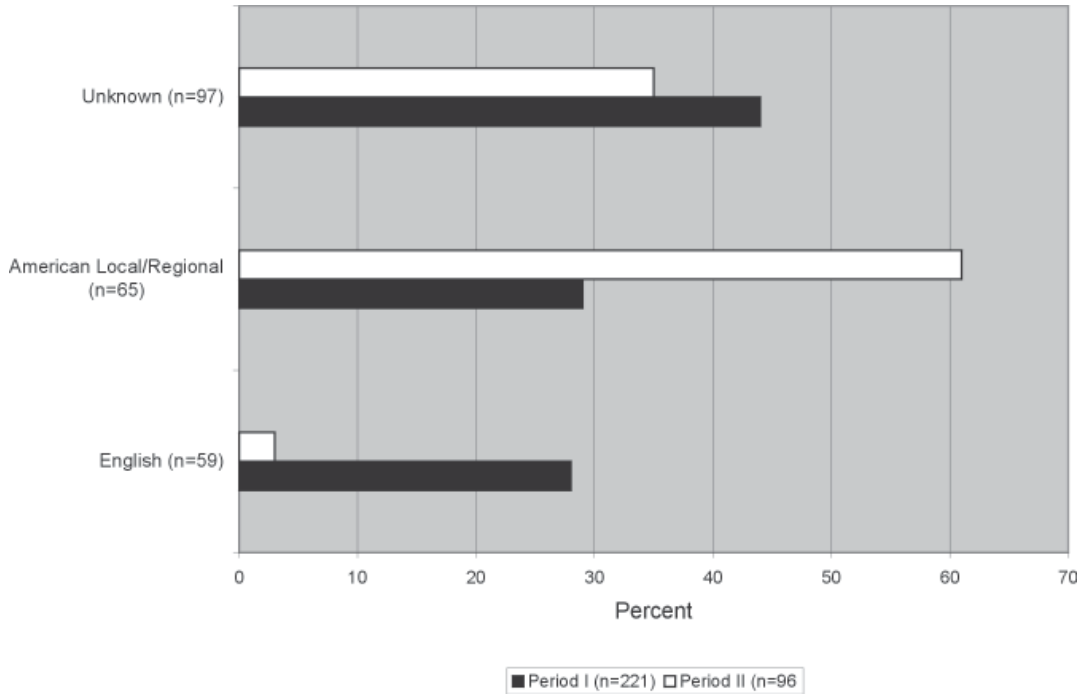


Figure 39. Site 44AU634, Periods I and II ceramic vessel origin.

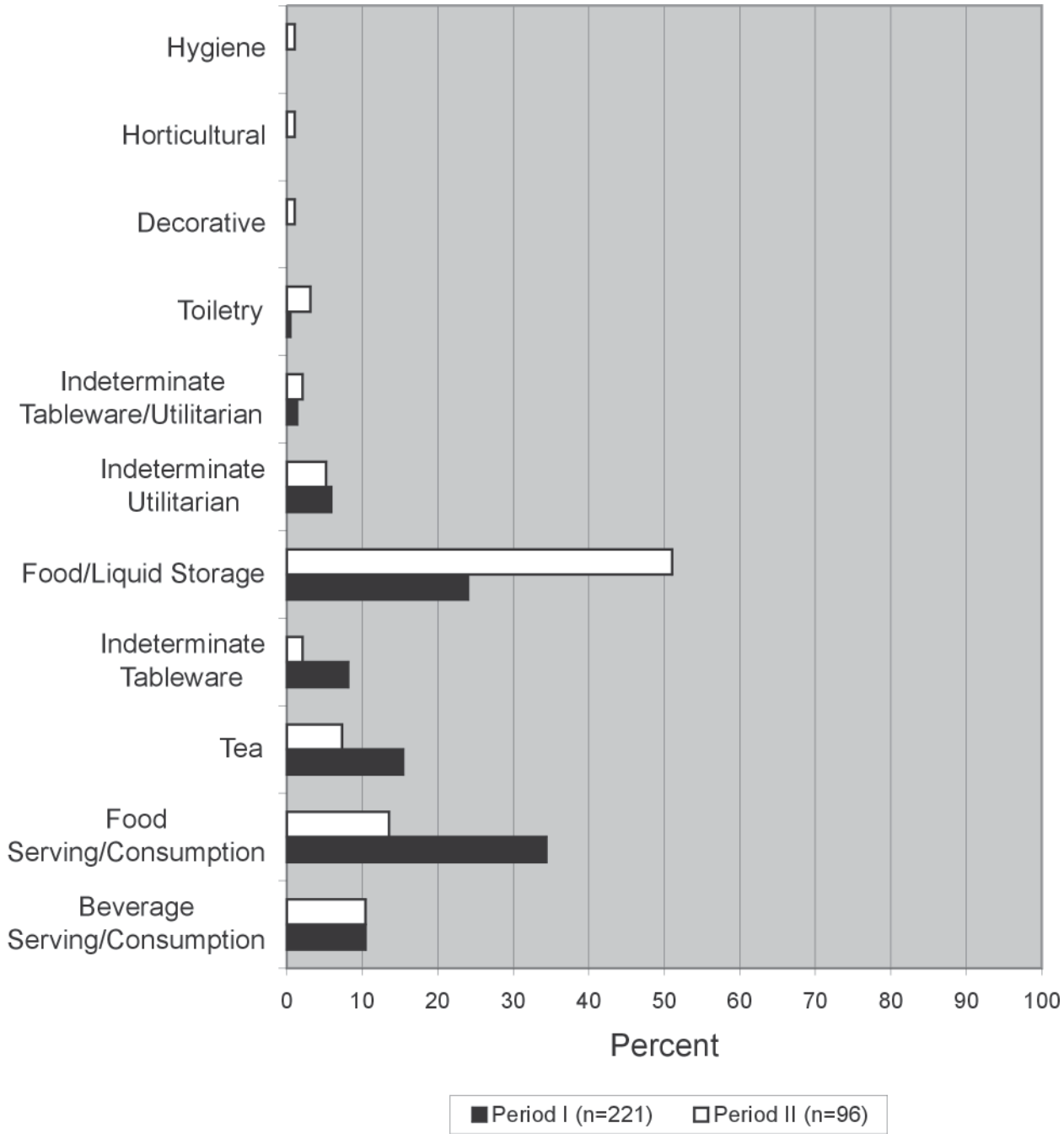


Figure 40. Site 44AU634, Periods I and II ceramic vessels by functional groups.

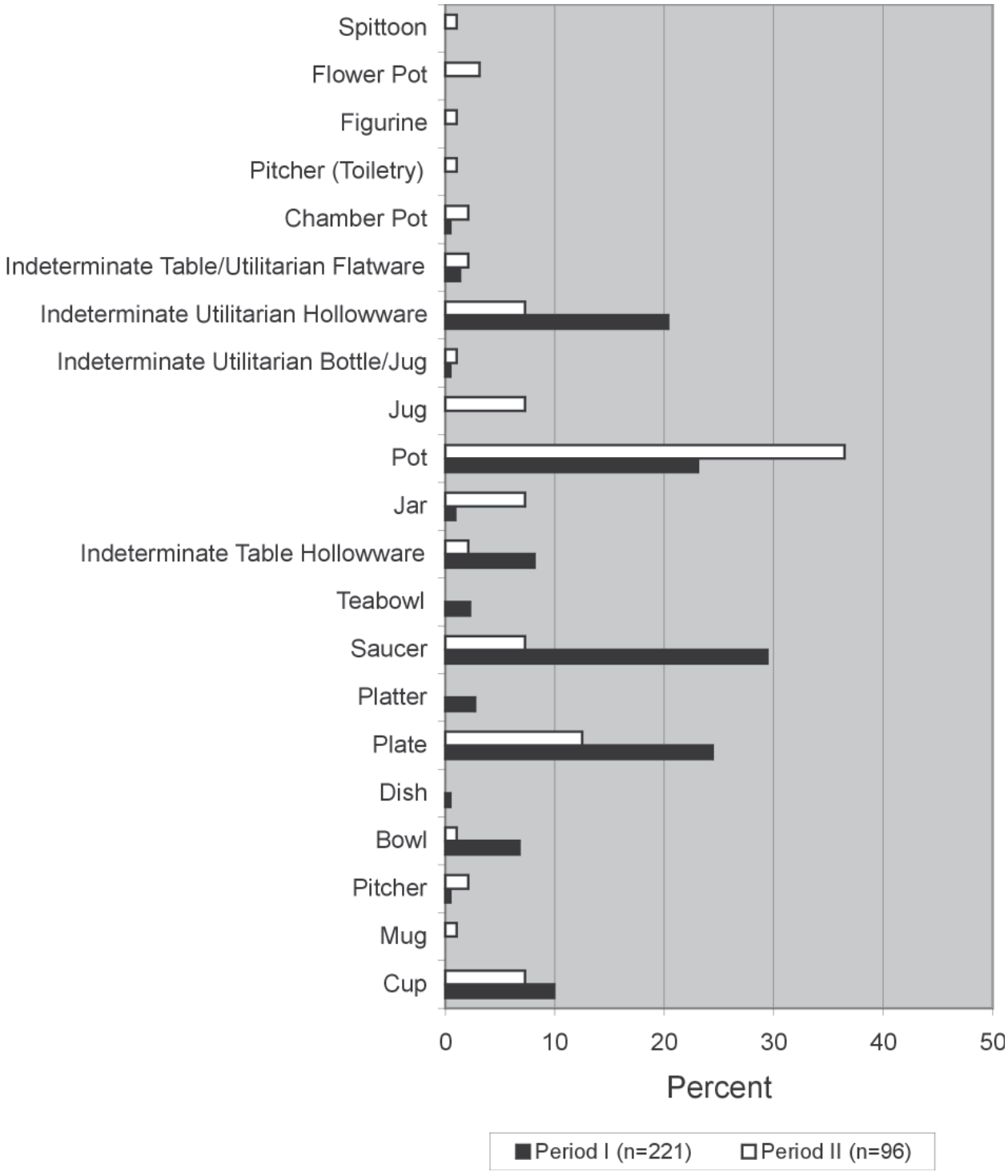


Figure 41. Site 44AU634, Periods I and II ceramic vessel forms.

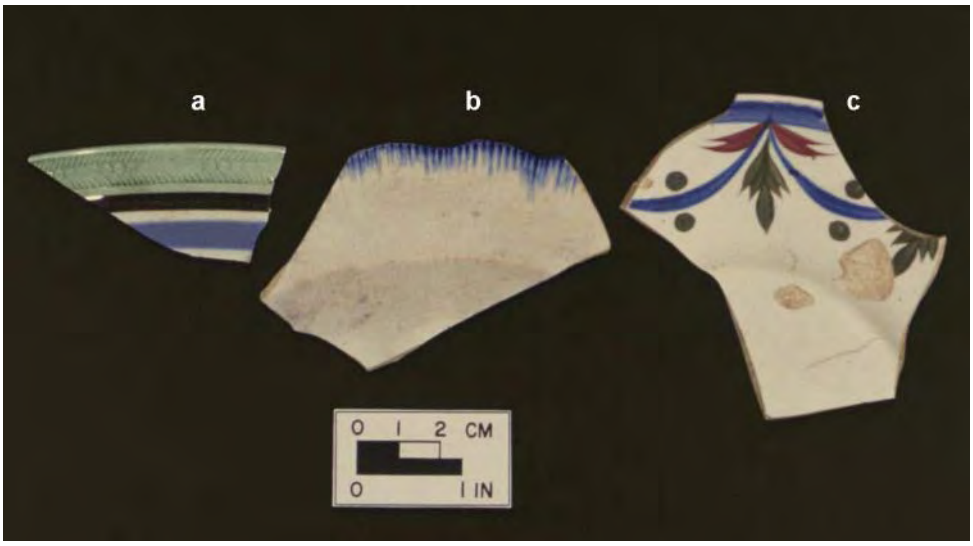


Figure 42. Site 44AU634, Period I, selected ceramics (a - annular green, brown, and blue dipped pearlware bowl [Vessel 83: F.9/TR2/II]; b - shell-edged pearlware plate [Vessel 105: F.9/TR8/II]; c - blue, red, and green painted whiteware saucer [Vessel 208: F.17/I].

Figure 43. Site 44AU634, Period I, printed whiteware plate (Vessel 188: F.9/TR8/I, F.9/TR8/II, F.9/TR8/III).

Figure 44. Site 44AU634, Period I, earthenware pot with orange body and brown interior glaze (Vessel 69: F.9/TR2/II/PP#3).

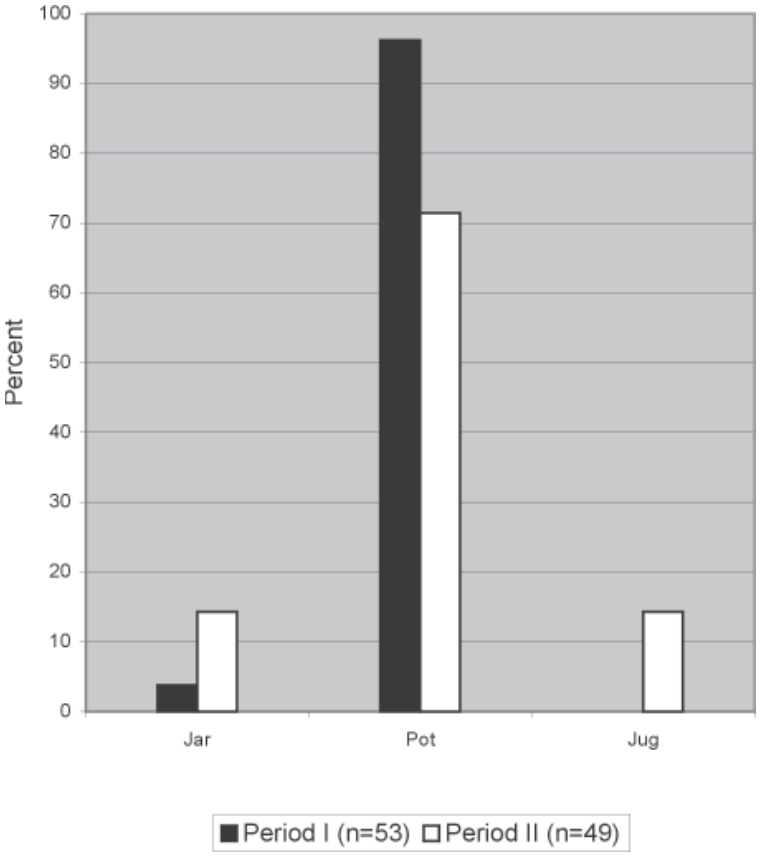


Figure 45. Site 44AU634, Periods I and II ceramic food/liquid storage vessels.

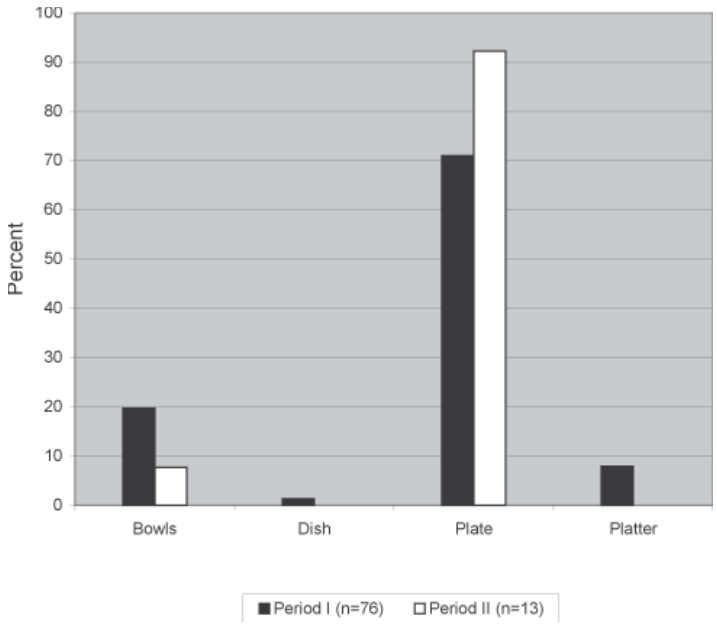


Figure 46. Site 44AU634, Periods I and II food serving/consumption group ceramic vessel forms.

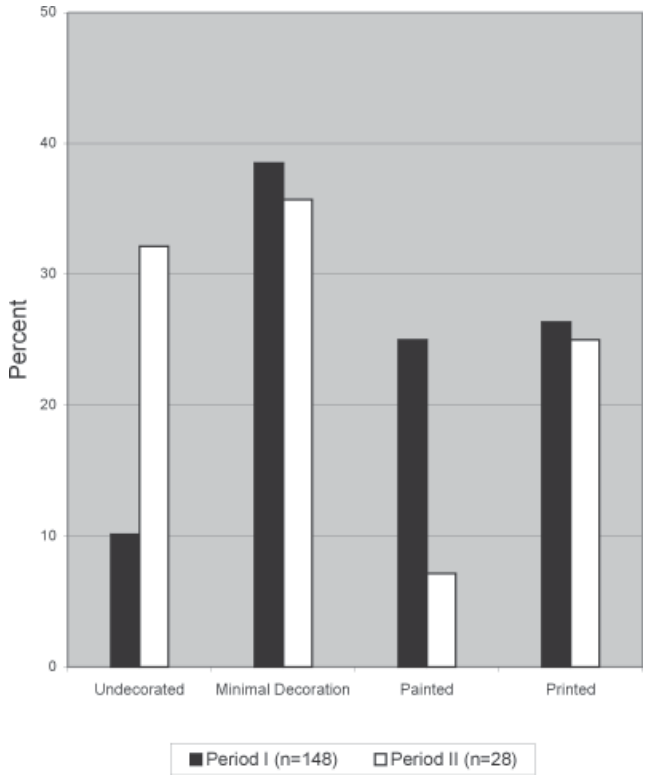


Figure 47. Site 44AU634, Periods I and II ceramic decorative attributes for refined earthenwares.

Vessel Nos.	Type	Forms/ Attributes	Decoration	Date
1, 4	Bone china	Bowls	Transfer-printed	19th c.
9, 10	Creamware	Bowls	Dipped	1790–1820
140, 208	Whiteware	Cups	Painted	1830–1860
145, 213	Whiteware	Cups (London shape)	Painted	1830s–1840
146, 212	Whiteware	Cups	Sponged	1830–1870
151, 217	Whiteware	Cups	Transfer-printed	1830–1870
154, 216	Whiteware	Cups	Flow blue	1844–1860
155, 220	Whiteware	Cups	Flow mulberry	1850–1855
160, 214	Whiteware	Hollowwares	Transfer-printed	1830–1870
182, 183	Whiteware	Plate	Transfer-printed	1830–1870
206, 207	Whiteware	Saucers	Painted	1830–1860
209, 77 (Per. II?)	Whiteware	Saucers	Sponged	1830–1870

Table 14. Site 44AU634, Period I ceramic sets.

Figure 48. Site 44AU634, Period I, decorated bone knife handle (F.9/TR2/I).

The kitchen group includes 718 pieces of animal bone. Ninety-three percent (n=671) of the bone is from Feature 9 and 2% or less is from Features 14, 17, 20, 21, and 45. Identified taxa include bird, turkey, chicken, squirrel, raccoon, pig, deer, and sheep or goat. It is a typical late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century assemblage dominated by cow and pig (see Appendix C). Recovered botanical remains include corn, squash, black walnut, blackberry or raspberry, elderberry, and cherry (see Appendix D).

Medicinal/Hygiene Group. This group consists of a minimum of two medicine bottles/vials represented by 24 fragments, one yellowware chamber pot (Vessel 221) represented by one fragment, 11 pieces of mirror glass and one comb from Feature 9 (Figure 49).

Personal Group. This group includes a stone marble and a pocket knife from Feature 9 (see Figure 49).

Clothing/Clothing-Related Group. This group consists of 29 buttons (nine copper alloy, nine bone, five iron, four shell, two glass), one aglet, and one round ultramarine glass bead (7.9 mm [$^{5}/_{16}$ in.] diameter) (Figure 50). Twenty-eight buttons were recovered from Feature 9 and one from Feature 20. The glass bead and the aglet are from Feature 9 (see Appendix A). One of the copper alloy buttons from Feature 9 is marked "LONDON IMPERIAL," and the button from Feature 20 is marked "GILT."

Furniture Group. This group consists of five bed bolt covers (see Figure 49f), two furniture tacks, and one handle/pull from Feature 9.

Figure 49. Site 44AU634, Period I, selected artifacts (a - white clay pipe stem [F.9/TR8/I]; b - key [F.9/TR2/III]; c - gunflint [F.9/TR2/I]; d - reed pipe [F.9/TR2/I]; e - marble [F.9/TR2/II]; f - bed bolt cover [F.9/TR2/III]; g - bone comb [F.9/TR2/I]).

Smoking Group. This group consists of 10 pipe stems and four pipe bowls. Nine of the pipe stems are from Feature 9 and one is from Feature 20; the pipe bowls are from Feature 9. Eight of the pipe stems are English-made white clay and two are from the short elbow portion of locally made reed pipes; all of the pipe bowls are white clay and are also English-made (see Figure 49). Bore diameters for the English tobacco pipe stems are $^{5}/_{64}$ in.

Architectural Group. This group consists of 1,644 architectural objects including 875 nails (592 cut, 243 fragments, 37 wrought, and three unidentified), 765 pieces of window glass, two hinges, two keys; sample construction materials include 48.2 g of brick and 558.2 g of mortar. Eighty-three percent (n=728) of the nails are from Feature 9, and the remaining 17% are from Features 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 45. Ninety-one percent (n=699) of the window glass came from Feature 9. Construction materials were concentrated in Feature 9.

Arms Group. This group consists of three gun flints and a .22 caliber cartridge case from Feature 9 (see Figure 49). The cartridge case was found near a root disturbance in the top of Stratum I and is most likely intrusive.

General Activities Group. This group consists of five horse-related artifacts, two writing items, and one tool. The three wrought horse shoe nails, two horse shoes, one pen nib, and one slate pencil are from Feature 9, and the stonework chisel is from Feature 21 (Figure 51).

Period I Ceramic Crossmends and Mean Ceramic Dates

Ceramic crossmending is a valuable analytical tool for establishing relationships between features and strata (Noël Hume 1975:267). It has the potential to provide information on refuse disposal practices that are crucial for accurate interpretation of features and activity areas.

Ceramic crossmending at 44AU634 was undertaken as part of the "vesselizaton" of sherds (see Laboratory Methods section in Chapter 2). A total of 221 vessels were identified for Period I, and many of these contain

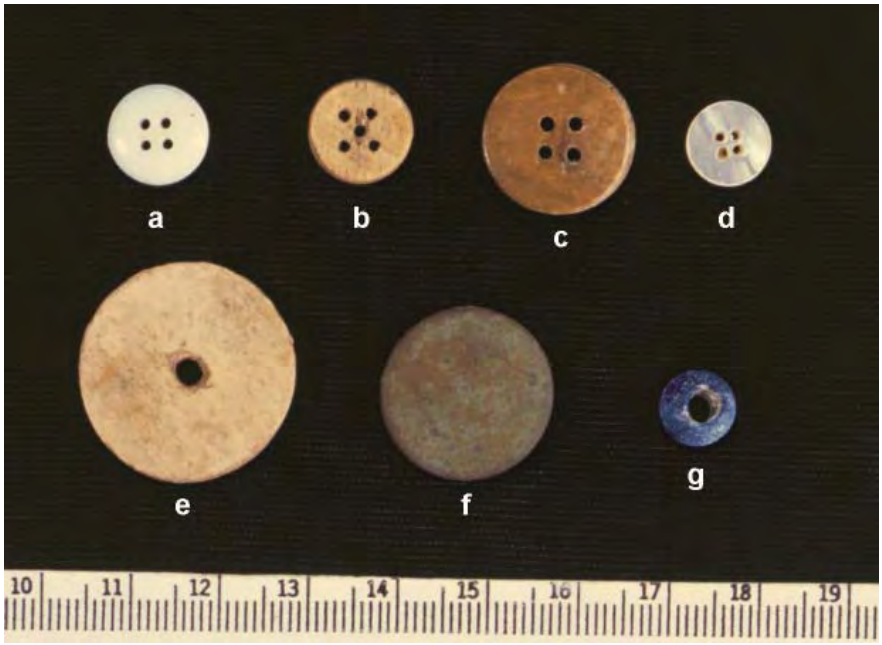


Figure 50. Site 44AU634, Period I, buttons and bead (a - glass [F.9/TR8/II]; b–c - bone [F.9/TR2/II]; d - shell [F.9/TR2/I]; e - bone [F.9/TR2/III]; f - copper alloy [F.20/I]; g - blue glass bead [F.9/TR2/III]).

Figure 51. Site 44AU634, Period I, chisel (F. 21/TR5/I).

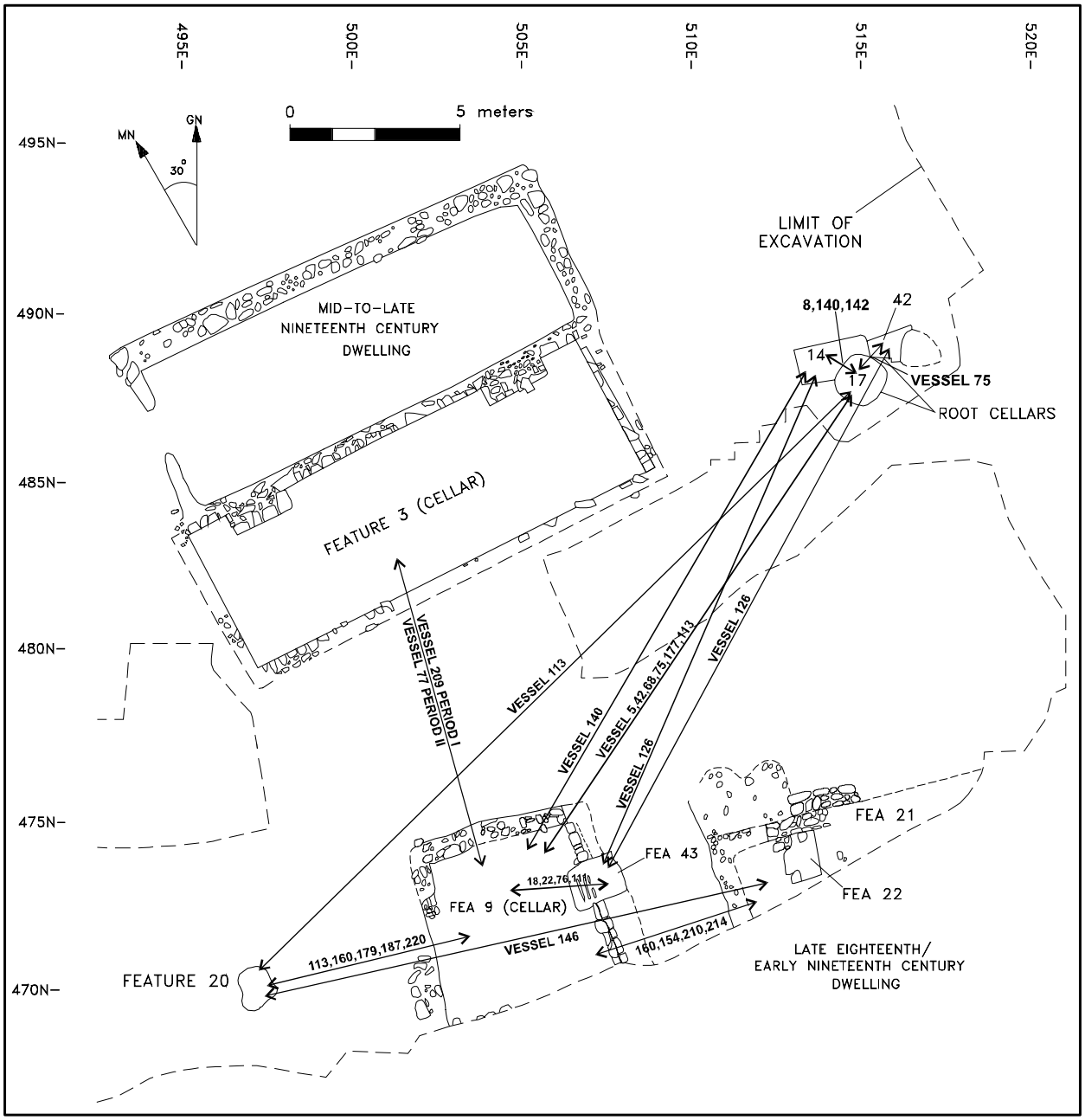


Figure 52. Site 44AU634, ceramic crossmends between all features.

crossmends. Vessels 8, 44, 46, 177, and 188 have crossmends from different features and/or from strata within the same feature (Figure 52; see Appendix B). Forty-one vessels (5, 18, 22, 24, 26, 37, 38, 42, 44–46, 51, 59, 66, 68, 74–77, 82, 84, 85, 102, 111, 113, 126, 140, 143, 146, 151, 154, 160, 179, 186, 187, 203, 210, 212, 214, 217, 220) have sherds that are clearly from the same vessels but do not directly mend. Crossmends exist mainly between the Structure 2 cellar (Feature 9) and Structure 3 root cellars (Features 14, 17, and 42); however, non-mending portions of the same vessels also were recovered from Features 9 and 20, Features 9 and 21, Features 20 and 17, and Features 20 and 21. The crossmend data indicate that significant amounts of refuse were transported between the house and kitchen/kitchen area and Structure 3.

The mean ceramic date formula developed by Stanley South (1977:68–82) has primarily been used in establishing the period of major activity at eighteenth-century British-American colonial sites. The period of

Feature/ Function	Number of Sherds*	Mean Ceramic Date
9 / kitchen cellar	1141	1828.377
14 / root cellar	22	1810.227
17 / root cellar	115	1820.66
42 / root cellar	13	1804.53
20 / trash pit	58	1858.05

* Excludes regionally made ceramics.

Table 15. Site 44AU634, mean ceramic dates for major Period I features.

major activity may also be thought of as the period of major sherd breakage. South's formula is based on sherd counts and assumes that high frequencies of sherds from particular types of ceramic indicate types that were in greatest use. The mean ceramic date derived from the formula should, according to South, approximate the historically known median occupation date of the site.

The mean ceramic date was calculated for Period I as a whole and for selected features (Table 15). The mean ceramic date for Period I at large is 1828. Using the documented occupation bracket of ca. 1790–1850, the mean ceramic date is eight years later than the known historic median date of 1820, and more closely corresponds to the later period of the Rusmeisel occupation. This discrepancy suggests that more refuse accumulated during Christian's ownership (1809–1834) than during his parent's tenure (ca. 1790–1809).

The mean ceramic dates for the kitchen/house cellar (Feature 9) and the root cellars (Features 14, 17, and 42) show marked differences from one another. The median date for Feature 9 is the same as the median date for the Period I occupation as a whole (1828); however, it is as much as 24 years later than for the root cellars. The higher frequency of older ceramics from the root cellars *may* reflect status differences between contemporary occupants of the site.

The mean ceramic date of 1858 and terminus post quem of post-1845 for Feature 20 (trash pit) indicate that it is either a late Period I deposit associated with the Holt family or an early Period II feature from the Kyle family occupation. This feature was placed in Period I because of the strong ceramic crossmend data suggesting that it belongs to the first period (see Figure 52).

Period II Assemblage (ca. 1850–1890s)

The Period II assemblage (n=24,456) represents 81% of all historic artifacts (n=30,053) recovered from Period I and II assemblages, excluding miscellaneous items. The assemblage includes kitchen, personal, clothing, architectural, furniture, and arms objects (Table 16). This assemblage was recovered from Feature 3.

Period II Artifact Groups

Kitchen Group. This group consists of ceramics, metal cans, bottle and table glass, utensils, and animal bone (see Table 16).

Eighty-eight food/beverage-related vessels were identified among the 3,315 ceramic sherds (see Appendix B). All of the vessels, except Vessel 82, were recovered from Feature 3 (cellar); Vessel 82 came from Feature 49 (posthole).

Ware types consist of locally made earthenware (33%, n=29) and stoneware (31%, n=27), and non-local whiteware (24%, n=21), porcelain (8%, n=7), ironstone (3%, n=3), and pearlware (1%, n=1) (see Figure 38). Locally/regionally made stoneware and earthenware comprise a large proportion (61%, n=59) of the assemblage. English-made types such as creamware and pearlware either decline or disappear altogether in the assemblage; unmarked whiteware and ironstone, probably either English or American in origin, comprises most of the "unknown" category (see Figure 39).

Seven functional groups related to food and beverage are represented, including beverage serving and consumption, food serving/consumption, tea, indeterminate tableware, food/liquid storage, indeterminate utilitarian, and indeterminate tableware/utilitarian (see Figure 40). The food/liquid storage group represents 56% (n=49) of the assemblage, food serving/consumption 15% (n=13), beverage serving and consumption 11% (n=10), tea 8% (n=7), and indeterminate utilitarian 6% (n=5), indeterminate tableware/utilitarian 2% (n=2), and indeterminate tableware 2% (n=2).

The vessel assemblage consists of 14 forms (Figures 53–59). Earthenware storage pots are the largest group (40%, n=35), followed by plates (14%, n=12), tea saucers (8%, n=7), cups (8%, n=7), jars (8%, n=7), jugs (8%, n=7), indeterminate utilitarian hollowware (4%, n=4), pitchers (2%, n=2), indeterminate tableware/hollowware (2%, n=2), indeterminate tableware/utilitarian (2 %, n=2); and one (1%) each of mug, bowl, and indeterminate bottle/jug (see Figure 41).

Pots (n=35) and plates (n=12) represent the largest number of forms, and comprise 71% and 92% of the Period II food/liquid storage and food serving/consumption groups, respectively (see Figures 41, 45, and 46). Within the food/liquid storage group, jars and jugs are each represented by seven vessels and together make

Artifact Category	Count
Kitchen	
Ceramics*	
Food serving/consumption	13
Beverage serving/consumption	10
Food storage	42
Liquid storage	7
Tea drinking	7
Indeterminate	9
Metal cans	11
Glass	
Indeterminate bottles	11
Tumblers	2
Stemware	1
Indeterminate table glass	1
Jars	3
Jar lids	12
Utensils	
Fork	1
Spoon	1
Animal bone	234
Medicinal/ Hygiene	
Chamber pot	2
Medicine bottle	5
Patent medicine bottle	2
Toothbrush	1
Ceramic pitcher	1
Spittoon	1
Clothing	
Buckles	3
Beads	1
Buttons	20
Aglet	1
Apparel hook	1
Paste jewel	1
Sewing	
Scissors	4
Personal	
Coins	3
Eye glasses/parts	11
Child's tea set	4
Doll parts	10
Smoking	
Pipe bowls	
White clay	2
Reed (decorated)	1
Furniture	
Hardware	
Handle/pull	4
Chest/trunk lock	1
Caster	9
Coat hook	3
Picture frame	1
Furniture	
Clock	
Key	2
Part	1
Lighting devices	
Candle holder	1
Oil lamp chimney glass	1
Oil lamp reflector	1
Oil lamp font cover	1
Decorative figurine	3
Arms	
Cartridge Case (.22 caliber)	1
Writing	
Slate pencils	2
Architecture	
Nails	
Wire	114
Cut	17,336
Wrought	227
Spike	1
Fragments	1380
Window glass	1261
Window glazing putty	14
Construction material	
Plaster	638 g
Brick	346 g
Door and window hardware	
Hinges	10
Door knob/mechanism	18
Escutcheon plate	3
Sash pulley	7
Sash weight	17
Padlock	1
Door bolt	3
Door latch part	1
Sash fastener	2
Key	4
Door lock /part	12
General Activities	
Horse/farm animal-related	
Curry Comb	2
Cow bell	1
Tools	
Scythe	1

Table 16. Site 44AU634, Period II artifact assemblage by group.

Figure 53. Site 44AU634, Period II, earthenware pot with orange body and brown interior glaze (Vessel 29: F3/TR3/IV/PP#7, F3/TR7/IV-QD).

Figure 54. Site 44AU634, Period II, brown stoneware jar with cobalt decoration (Vessel 51: F3/TR4/IV, F3/TR4/IV/PP#31, F3/TR4/IV/PP#32, F3/TR4/IV/PP#35).

Figure 55. Site 44AU634, Period II, brown stoneware canning jar (Vessel 52: F3/TR7/IV/PP#56-QA, F3/TR7/IV-QB, F3/TR7/IV/PP#53-QB, F3/TR7/IV-QD).

Figure 56. Site 44AU634, Period II, gray stoneware jar with applied lug handles (Vessel 53: F3/TR1/IIa, F3/TR1/IV, F3/TR1/IV/PP#1).

Figure 57. Site 44AU634, Period II, brown stoneware jug (Vessel 57: F3/TR7/IV-QA, F3/TR7/IV/PP#44-QA).

Figure 58. Site 44AU634, Period II, gray stoneware pot marked "MT CRAWFORD/VA" (Vessel 61: F3/TR3/IV/PP#29, F3/TR4/IIa, F3/TR4/IV, F3/TR4/IV/PP#31, F3/TR4/IV/PP#35).

Figure 59. Site 44AU634, Period II, purple transfer-printed whiteware pitcher (Vessel 83: F3/TR7/IV/PP#46-QB).

up 28% of the food/liquid storage group; bowls comprise 8% (n=1) of the food serving/consumption group.

Twenty-two of the pots are earthenware and 13 are stoneware, and six of the jars are stoneware and one is earthenware. The jugs consist of six stoneware and one earthenware. The plate assemblage includes six whiteware, three porcelain, and two ironstone; the bowl is whiteware.

Decorative attributes for refined earthenwares (pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, n=28) include minimally decorated (36%, n=10), undecorated (32%, n=9), printed (25%, n=7), and painted (7%, n=2) (see Figure 47).

Three marked vessels were recovered. English maker's marks were present on Vessel 83 ("CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES 3/13/1849") and Vessel 87 (" H. BURGESS, 1864–92"). The CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES example has a specific scene known as "Judgement of Paris." One marked locally made vessel (Vessel 61), a Mt. Crawford stoneware pot, was found in Feature 3.

The ceramic assemblage contains one matched set: a porcelain plate (Vessel 40) and saucer (Vessel 43). A whiteware cup (Vessel 77) and a saucer (Period I Vessel 209) *may* represent a set, but their association is tenuous and therefore not considered here.

The kitchen group also contained 11 metal can fragments from Feature 3. These probably represent food containers.

A total of 425 glass fragments were recovered. These represent a minimum of 29 vessels, including 11 indeterminate bottles that are probably beverage-related, two tumblers, one stemware, and one indeterminate table glass, three jars, and 12 jar lids. Patent dates range from August 8, 1865, to January 1876. The former example is marked "DEXTER IMPROVED/PATENTED AUG.8.1865." and the latter, "…COHANSEY. GLASS. MANUF. CO.PHILADA.PA./PAT.JULY.16.1872."

Utensils include one fork and one spoon from Feature 3, and one handle of an unidentified utensil from Feature 249.

The kitchen group includes 234 pieces of animal bone; 98% (n=230) of these are from Feature 3. Identified taxa include bird, chicken, pig, and sheep or goat. Charred remains of at least two pigs comprise most of the assemblage (see Appendix C). Recovered botanical remains include raspberry or blackberry, cherry, black walnut, and corn (see Appendix D).

Medicinal/Hygiene Group. This group consists of two whiteware chamber pots (Vessels 74 and 75) represented by eight fragments, five medicine bottles represented by 10 fragments, a whiteware pitcher (Vessel 84), two fragments of a vulcanized rubber tooth brush (one incised with the letter "H") (Figure 60h), and a complete Bennington-type spittoon (Vessel 45) (Figure 61). The medicine bottle group includes two embossed examples: "RADWA…/…RILLIA…/VENT…" and "…H FULTZ PHARMACEUTISTS/…CH PA." The former is Radways Sarsaparillian Resolvent. It was introduced in 1857, trademarked October 11, 1887, by Radway and Co., New York City, and produced until 1902 (Fike 1987:219).

Personal Group. This group consists of 11 eye glasses/parts (see Figure 60a), 10 doll parts (Figure 62), four child's tea set dish fragments, and three coins from Feature 3. The coins include a very worn, large copper alloy 1 cent piece with an illegible date (this type of coin was minted from 1793 until 1857), an 1853 silver

Figure 60. Site 44AU634, Period II, selected artifacts from medicinal/hygiene, personal, clothing, and smoking groups (a - eyeglasses [F3/TR6/IV, QA]; b - locally made pipe bowl [F3/TR4/I]; c - 1876 seated Liberty dime [F3/TR6/IV, QA]; d - 3 cent coin [F3/TR3/III]; e - large one cent coin, date illegible, pre-1857 [F3/TR1/I]; f - glass jewel [F3/TR7/IV]; g - small glass button [F3/TR6/IV]; h - vulcanized rubber toothbrush with inscribed "H" [F3, TR6/IV, QB]).

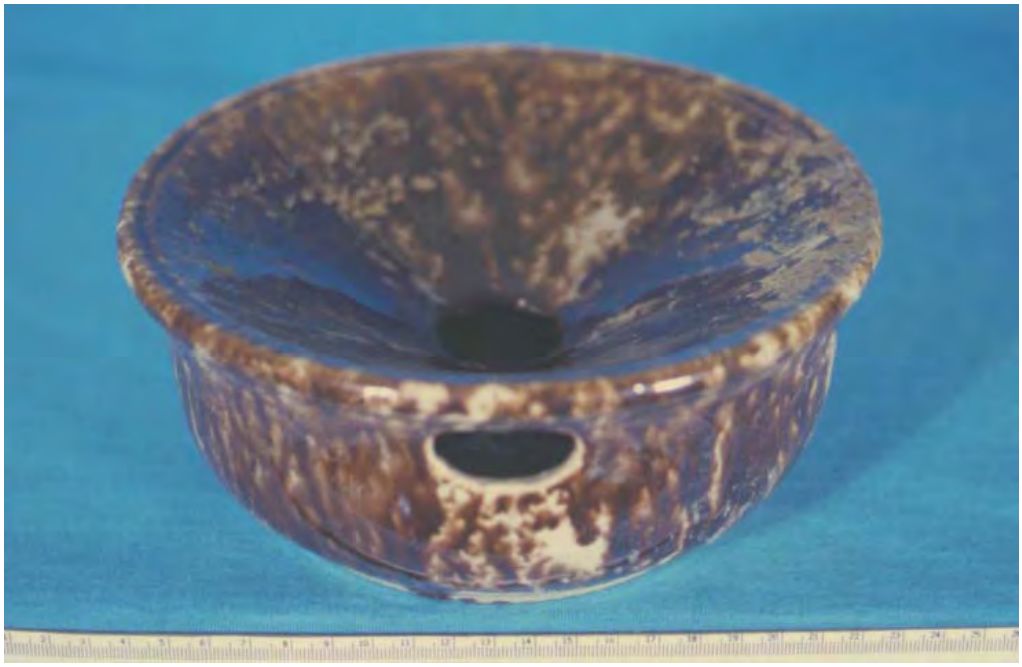


Figure 61. Site 44AU634, Period II, buff earthenware spittoon with Bennington-type glaze (Vessel 45; F3/TR6/IV PP#49-QB).

Figure 62. Site 44AU634, Period II, ceramic doll fragments (F3/TR6/IV, QA).

3 cent piece, and an 1876 seated Liberty dime (see Figure 60c–e). The 3 cent piece was issued from 1851 to 1873 and is the smallest of American silver coins.

Clothing/Clothing-Related Group. This group consists of 20 buttons (13 glass, two copper alloy, two bone, one iron, one metal, and one vulcanized rubber), four scissors, three buckles, one colored glass bead, one paste jewel, one aglet, and one apparel hook from Feature 3 (see Figure 60).

Smoking/Tobacco Group. This group consists of two English-made, white clay pipe bowls, and one locally made reed pipe bowl from Feature 3 (see Figure 61b).

Furniture Group. This group consists of nine furniture casters, four handle/pulls, three coat hooks, three burned ceramic figurine fragments, two clock keys, one clock part, one picture frame, one chest/trunk lock, one piece of oil lamp chimney glass, one oil lamp reflector, one oil lamp font cover, and one glass candle holder from Feature 3 (Figure 63). The figurine may be a poodle or spaniel, and is probably English-made (Figure 64).

Architectural Group. This group consists of 20,345 architectural objects including 19,057 nails (17,336 cut, 1,380 fragments, 227 wrought, and 114 wire), one spike, 1,261 pieces of window glass, 18 door knobs/mechanisms, 17 sash weights, 12 door lock/parts, 10 hinges, four keys, three escutcheon plates, three door bolts, two sash fasteners, one door latch part, one padlock, 638 g of plaster, and 346 g of brick (Figures 65 and 66). Except for 46 nails/nail fragments from Features 43, 44, 53, 55, and 56, all of these items came from Feature 3. One of the door locks is patented May 29, 1886 (see Figure 66a).

Arms Group. This group consists of one .22 caliber cartridge case from Feature 3.

General Activities Group. This group consists of two curry comb fragments, two slate pencils, one cow bell, and one scythe from Feature 3.

Miscellaneous items are not included in the foregoing artifact descriptions; however, one item from Level IV is particularly noteworthy. It is a hammerhead-like object made out local clay, measures 7 cm ($^3/_4$ in.) long, and is pierced by a small hole at one end (Figure 67). Though the artifact's function is unknown, it resembles a potter's finishing tool and may have been used for burnishing (William Pittman, personal communication 1999). "Potters," Comstock notes, "often made their own finishing tools from wood, iron, or baked clay" (Comstock 1994:30).

Artifact Distribution in Period II Cellar

Artifact distributional analysis had two objectives: (1) to document items stored in the cellar at the time of house destruction and their locations; (2) to identify artifact group concentrations that would provide insight into living space above the cellar. The first objective was achieved by documenting the objects found in situ on the cellar floor and items that were probably on cellar shelves (Figures 68 and 69). The second objective

was reached by totaling the number of objects from selected artifact groups that were found in the ash layer (Level IV, Trenches 4 and 6, and 3 and 7), excluding items that were probably stored in the cellar. Most of the Level IV objects seem to have originated from the floors above the cellar.

The data indicate that the cellar contained a minimum of 19 food/liquid storage containers (15 ceramic, one glass, one metal, and two wood), one food container altered/modified for non-food use, one hygiene-related ceramic vessel, and one agricultural tool in storage at the time of the fire (Figure 70; see Table 16).

The western half of the cellar (west of cellar steps) held most of the items: six pots (five stoneware and one earthenware), three jugs (one earthenware and one stoneware), two stoneware jars, one earthenware spittoon with Bennington-type glaze, remnants of two wooden barrels, a glass jar lid, and a scythe blade. The eastern half of the cellar contained two stoneware jars, two stoneware jugs, one metal can, one metal can lid, and an earthenware pot (see Figure 70). The glass jar lid was associated with glass jar fragments. These were not piece-plotted, but were included with Level IV artifacts. The pot, partially filled with mortar, had been recycled for construction-related use.

Artifact distributions were examined to better understand the location of activities in the house. The Level IV assemblage from Trenches 4, 6, 7, and 3 were grouped according to food preparation/consumption (kitchen, n=2,361), medicinal hygiene (n=92), personal (n=26), furniture (n=19), architectural (n=10,561) items. The western half of the cellar (Trenches 4 and 6) contained 92% (n=24) of the personal group, 67% (n=1,584) of the food preparation/consumption group, and 62% (n=57) of medicinal/hygiene group. Furniture-related items were most prevalent on the east (Trenches 7 and 3). Less noticeable differences exist in the distribution of architectural items (Figure 71). Overall, the artifact distributions suggest that the kitchen and a bedroom were located on the west. The organization of the house will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 6.

Summary of Period II Ceramic Crossmends

Ninety-seven vessels were identified for Period II, and five of these (Vessels 12, 15, 18, 35, and 75) have crossmends from different levels within Feature 3 (cellar). Vessels 4, 6, 20, 22, 40, 53, 60, 61, and 73 have sherds that are clearly from the same vessels, but do not directly mend (see Appendix B).

Figure 63. Site 44AU634, Period II, furniture and clock hardware (a - furniture lock plate [F3/TR1/IV]; b - clock part? [F3/TR3/IV]; c - key [F3/TR4/IV]; d - furniture pull [F3/TR6/IV, QA]; e - caster [F3/TR3/IV]).

Figure 64. Site 44AU634, Period II, refined earthenware poodle/spaniel figurine (F3/TR7 IV-QA).

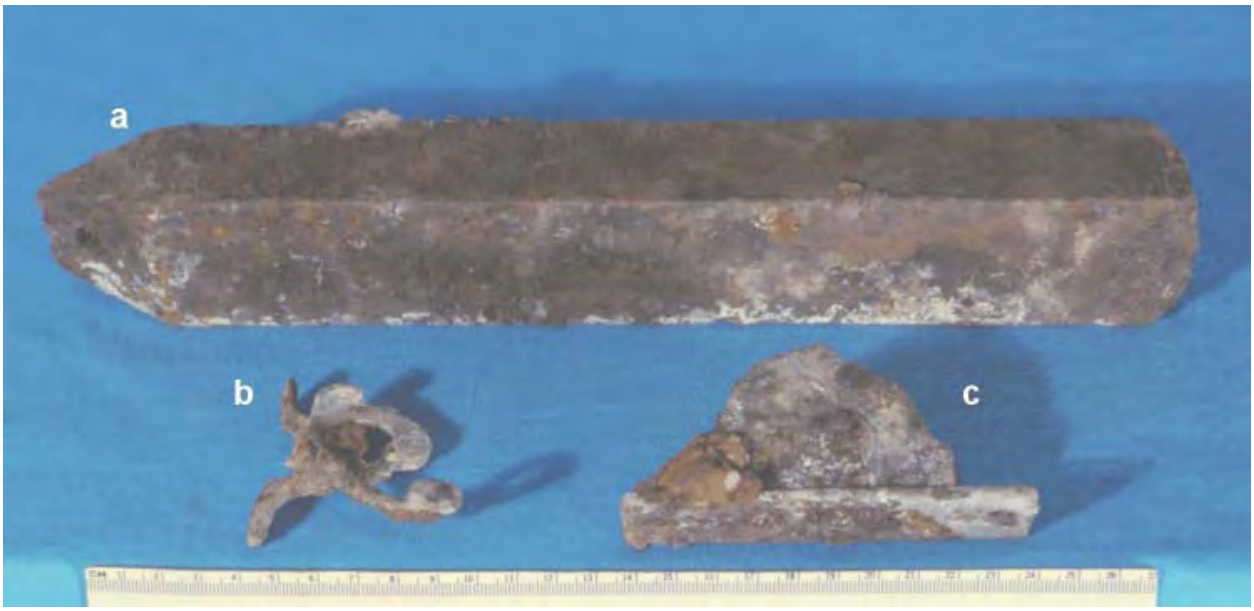


Figure 65. Site 44AU634, Period II, window hardware (a - sash weight [F3/TR7/IV, QD]; b - sash fastener [F3/TR6/IV, QC]; c - sash pulley [F3/TR7/IV, QD]).

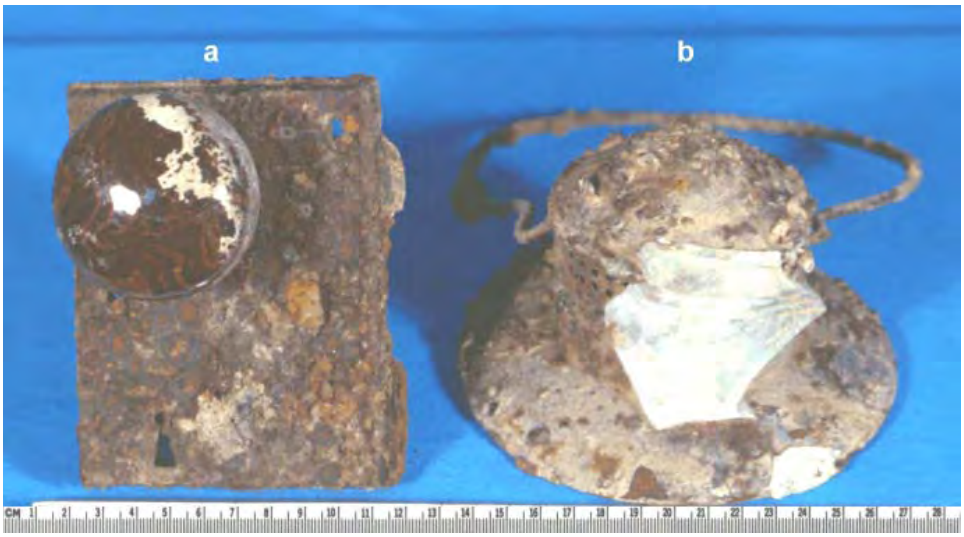


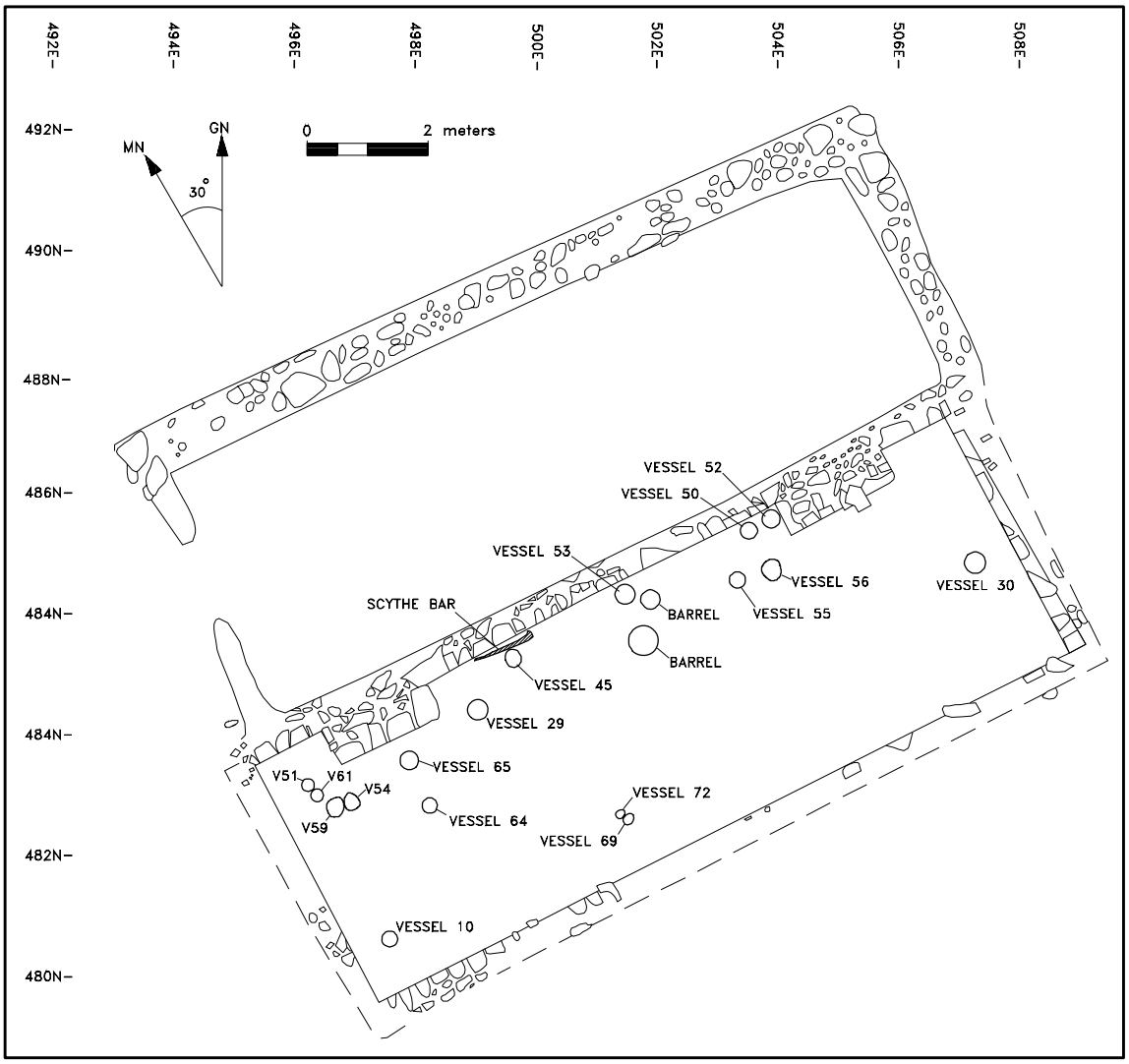
Figure 66. Site 44AU634, Period II, door knob and lock (left - F3/TR4/IV) and lantern (F3/TR7/IV, QA, PP#51).

Figure 67. Site 44AU634, Period II, possible pottery burnishing tool made of fired clay (F3/TR4/IV).

Figure 68. Site 44AU634, excavation quadrants in cellar (Feature 3), east view.

Figure 69. Site 44AU634, mapping in situ artifacts on cellar (Feature 3) floor, west view.

Figure 70. Site 44AU634, vessel and tool locations in cellar (Feature 3).



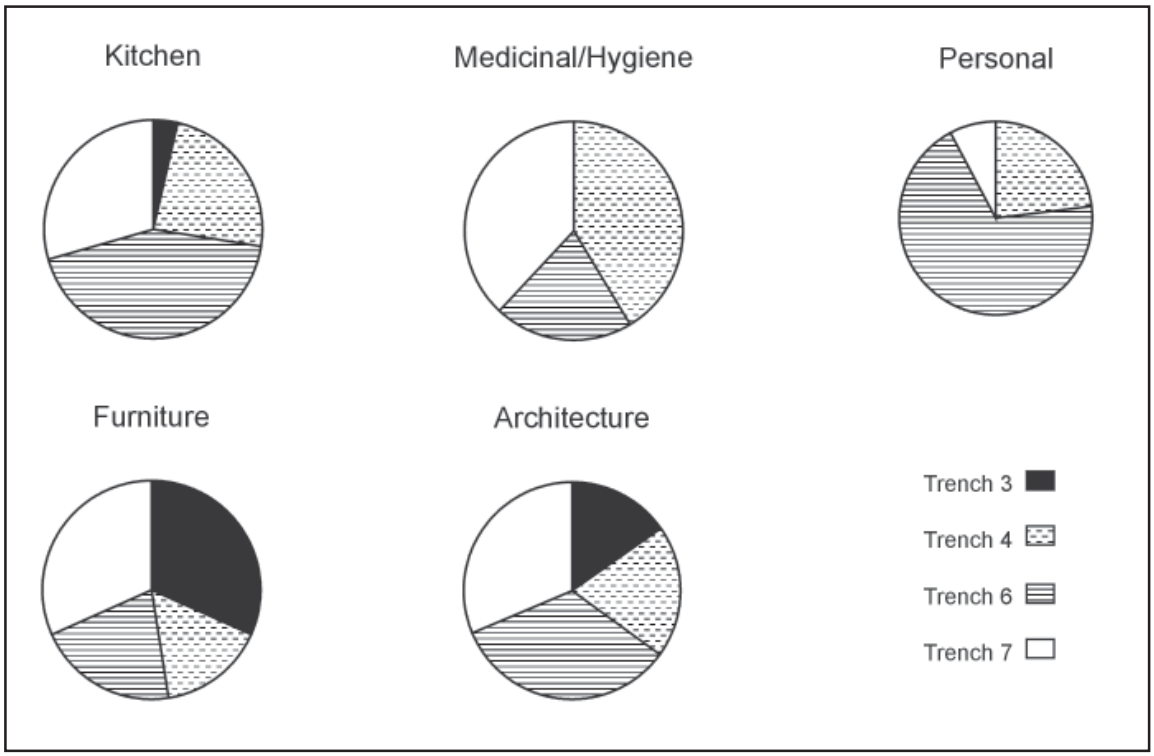


Figure 71. Site 44AU634, artifact distribution in cellar (Feature 3).

6 An Archaeological and Historical Reconstruction of 44AU634

Data recovered during this investigation have been integrated with the results of prior research in order to interpret 44AU634 and its surrounding landscape. The discussion begins with the scant traces of prehistoric settlement followed by a synthesis of historic occupation. The latter includes an overview of the families that lived at 44AU634 from ca. 1790 to the 1890s (Table 17; see Chapter 3), an examination of the content and organization of their homesite over time, and a discussion of their lives as early consumers in the Valley of Virginia. The chapter also evaluates attribute analysis and chemical composition studies in sourcing locally made pottery.

Prehistoric Settlement

Although sparsely represented, the prehistoric component reflects human activity at 44AU634 thousands of years prior to historic settlement. It consisted of small, ephemeral campsites possibly dating to the Middle Archaic (6500–3500 B.C.) and Late Archaic (3500–2500 B.C.) periods. The limited number and range of artifacts suggest short-term, seasonal occupation. Activities probably focused on tool manufacturing and resharpening. All of the artifacts were recovered from historic features.

Historical Overview: The Families

The first written record of the land containing 44AU634 is a 1748 deed. A blacksmith named William King obtained a 400-acre tract along Moffett's Branch from the colonial government but resold it only a few years later, presumably for a quick profit. By 1751 John Nicholl had bought the 400 acres and was cultivating a mix of grain crops and raising livestock. After the elder John Nicholl died in 1774, his wife and children remained on the property as farmers. A 1755 inventory of assets accompanying Nicholl's will included hemp, hay, wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flax. The family also owned 28 head of cattle, 11 hogs, 22 sheep, and nine horses. In the 1780s the farm passed through the ownership of Andrew Nicholl of Greenbrier County and later James Rankin, who owned some slaves.

Just before the Revolutionary War, Germans from Pennsylvania and the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley began settling in Augusta County. In 1790, Adam Rusmeisel bought 150 acres that contained 44AU634 from the Nicholl heirs. He and his family farmed the land for the next 40 years. In the local German landholding tradition, several generations of Rusmeisels may have resided in separate households on the property simultaneously. One of the Rusmeisel dwellings is the first structure documented in the same location as 44AU634. An 1831 turnpike survey map by Claudius Crozet shows the name "Rusmeisel's" next to a structure along the surveyed route. The Warm Springs-Harrisonburg Turnpike was the predecessor of current Route 42 located next to the site.

Thomas Holt bought Christian Rusmeisel's 205-acre property in 1834 and steadily prospered during his 14 years of ownership. Improvements on the property increased in value from $150 to $1,000. Perhaps the original Rusmeisel dwelling was enlarged as part of these improvements. At the same time the surrounding community was growing, and a meeting house built in 1834 for religious and civic activities formed the core of the new village of Parnassus.

A Staunton merchant bought the Holts' farm in 1848 but waited four years before moving onto the land. William Kyle's ownership of the property raises some intriguing questions. The tax assessment of 1851–1852 shows a dramatic drop of $300 that may mark demolition of the dwelling. In 1853 Kyle conveyed the farm in trust to Benjamin Points for the use of his wife Felicia, sold his mercantile business, and built a substantial house worth $975 to as much as $2,000. Conveying the farm in trust at the same time as Kyle's mercantile interests were failing aroused the suspicions of his creditors. David Baylor's suit against Kyle resulted in an auction of the Kyle farm in the middle of the Civil War in 1863.

1748	Blacksmith William King obtains patent for 400 acres that includes Parnassus Site.
1751	King leases, then deeds the property to John Nicholl, a “middling farmer.”
1774	Elder John Nicholl’s will divides property between widow Barbara and four sons.
1780	Barbara Nicholl and two of her sons convey 150-acre tract containing Parnassus Site to Andrew Nicholl of Greenbrier County.
1783	Andrew Nicholl sells the property to James Rankin.
1790	Rankin sells 150-acre tract to Adam Rusmeisel. *Rusmeisel builds a dwelling at the Parnassus Site.*
1809	Adam Rusmeisel and wife Rachel sell the farm to their son Christian.
1831	Rusmeisel dwelling appears on Claudius Crozet’s 1831 survey.
1834	Christian Rusmeisel sells the farm, now 205 acres, to Thomas Holt. Meeting house built for religious and community functions forms core of new village of Parnassus.
1834–1848	Thomas Holt improves property: building assessments rise from $150 to $1,000.
1848	Holt and wife Minerva sell farm to merchant William Kyle but probably continue to live there until 1850.
1851–1852	Sudden drop of $300 in the tax assessment: possible demolition of dwelling(?) structure.
1853	William Kyle conveys 205-acre farm in trust to Benjamin Points for the use of his wife Felicia.
1853–1855	Kyle sells his mercantile business, moves to farm, and *builds new dwelling* worth between $975 and $2,000. David Baylor sues Kyle for trying to protect farm assets from creditors.
1863	Due to Baylor’s suit, Kyle farm is sold at auction to James Trotter; Archibald Trotter later becomes co-owner. Trotters resell property to James Crawford and F. M. Young.
1864	Crawford and Young sell 205-acre farm plus 52 acres to William and Isaiah McFall.
1864–1879	Isaiah McFall disappears from records after initial purchase of property.
1864–1865	Union troops located near farm, but tax assessments indicate no destruction of property.
1870	William McFall sells 125 acres to J. A. Hamrick.
1871	Further 0.25-acre drop in McFall land assessment. McFall possibly sells 0.25 acre that includes dwelling to Frank Harlow. Harlow’s name is printed next to a house and saddle shop on 1885 county atlas map, but few county records found refer to Harlow ownership.
1879	J. A. Hamrick buys McFall’s remaining 128 acres, and makes $500 of improvements in 1884.
1902	Hamrick sells remaining 88 acres of McFall farm to James Buckley.
1905	James Buckley acquires 36 acres from Harlow family, which includes Parnassus Site.
1909	Buckley sells his 88- and 36-acre tracts to J. W. Hevener, who conveys them to G. W. Hevener a few days later.
1916	Upon his death, G. W. Hevener’s property passes to granddaughter, Elizabeth Peterson, who already owns 47-acre tract containing Harlow house and Parnassus Site.
1921	Elizabeth and her husband, W. B. Peterson, sell 124-acre Hevener tract and 47-acre Harlow tract to J. W. Fairburn.
1945	J. Wayne Fairburn inherits the tracts from his father, J. W. Fairburn.
1993–1994	John Wayne Fairburn and sister Cindy Fairburn Lundy inherit the tracts from their father, J. Wayne Fairburn. Fairburn siblings execute deed of partition dividing their father’s property.

Table 17. Site 44AU634, time line.

By 1864 Union troops could have marched along the turnpike only a stone's throw from 44AU634 on their way to large encampments at nearby Staunton. The tax records do not indicate any major damage during the war, but rather steady assessments around $1,500.

William McFall's ownership of the property from 1864 to 1879 parallels the sharp decline in agriculture after the Civil War. Although nearby towns such as Staunton and Waynesboro recovered quickly, surrounding agricultural communities struggled through this period. McFall first sold 125 acres to J. A. Hamrick in 1870. The following year McFall may have sold 0.25 acre containing a building(s) to Frank Harlow. An 1885 county atlas shows the label "Frank Harlow" next to a structure that appears to be on 44AU634. Just west of the house is "Frank Harlow's *Saddle Shop*." McFall sold the remaining 128 acres of his original farm to J. A. Hamrick in 1879 and went bankrupt about the same time.

Historical documents concerning 44AU634 become more sketchy at this point. Although the 1885 county map clearly shows Frank Harlow's name on the property, he is curiously absent from the deed and tax books. Mr. Harlow may have lived and/or operated his saddle shop somewhere on the farm during the 1870s and 1880s, but the evidence does not support him living at 44AU634 during these two decades. By the early 1890s, however, the Hamricks had most likely moved to Staunton and may have leased their Parnassus home to Frank Harlow. Mr. Harlow probably lived in the house at the time it burned around 1896. This devastating event marked the end of occupation at 44AU634.

The McFall farm was reunited when James Buckley bought 36 acres from the Harlow family in 1905, after having bought the Hamrick property in 1902. The property passed through the Hevener and Peterson families from 1909 to 1921. The two tracts were owned by three generations of the Fairburn family until 1994 when they were sold.

The Development of Landscape: Houses and Yards

The character of 44AU634 changed over the course of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The nuances of daily life here, expressed through architecture, household possessions, family ties, and traditions, were connected pieces of the larger picture of life in the Valley and beyond. The built environment was an overt expression of its families' cultural identities and aspirations rolled into one, and an emergent symbol of their place in the mainstream culture (Chappell 1977, 1981).

The first, non-Native American occupants (Period I, ca. 1790–1850) lived in a group of buildings that stood on a hillside overlooking ground to the south that would become the Harrisonburg-Warm Springs Turnpike in the 1820s and 1830s (Figures 72 and 73; see Figure 6). Their dwelling measured at least 8 m long and perhaps 6 m wide. It had a stone foundation, glazed windows, plastered interior walls, and a chimney. The exceptional quality of the stonework indicates considerable skill and effort on the part of the builder. A stone mason's chisel recovered next to the foundation may represent a tool that was used during this work. The relatively small quantities of items such as stone, nails, window glass, and hardware suggest a modest, yet well-built log house that rested on a stone foundation (Ann McCleary, personal communication 1999) (Table 18; see Appendix D). Architectural research in Augusta and other counties in the Valley indicate that log construction was common in the eighteenth century (McCleary 1985). Most houses were usually simple two room, one- or one-and-one-half-story structures with dimensions ranging from 5 × 5 m (16 × 18 ft.) to 6 × 7 m (20 × 24 ft.) (Ann McCleary, personal communication 1999). The construction date of the earliest house at 44AU634 is unknown, but records suggest that it was built by German immigrant Adam Rusmeisel around 1790. It was the home of his family until the 1830s. The latest artifacts recovered from the kitchen cellar (Feature 9) suggest that the house stood for about another 20 years before it was abandoned.

A cellared building, probably also constructed of log, stood 2 m west of the dwelling. This structure measured at least 6 × 5 m, and had thick foundation walls consisting of cut limestone blocks. Its foundation, slightly offset from the foundation of the house, suggests that it was not attached to the dwelling, but rather the remains of an outbuilding. The east wall of the outbuilding was interrupted midway by a set of wooden steps that descended to a clay floor. The surface of the cellar floor contained items related to its storage function, including numerous earthenware jar and pot fragments, and clumps of preserved straw. The fill above these items yielded an iron hook that may have been part of the cellar fixtures.

Cellar-related artifacts hint at periods of construction and abandonment. For example, a fragment of edged whiteware from its builder's trench indicates a construction date of post-1820, most likely the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Printed whiteware from cellar fill indicates abandonment around the mid-nineteenth

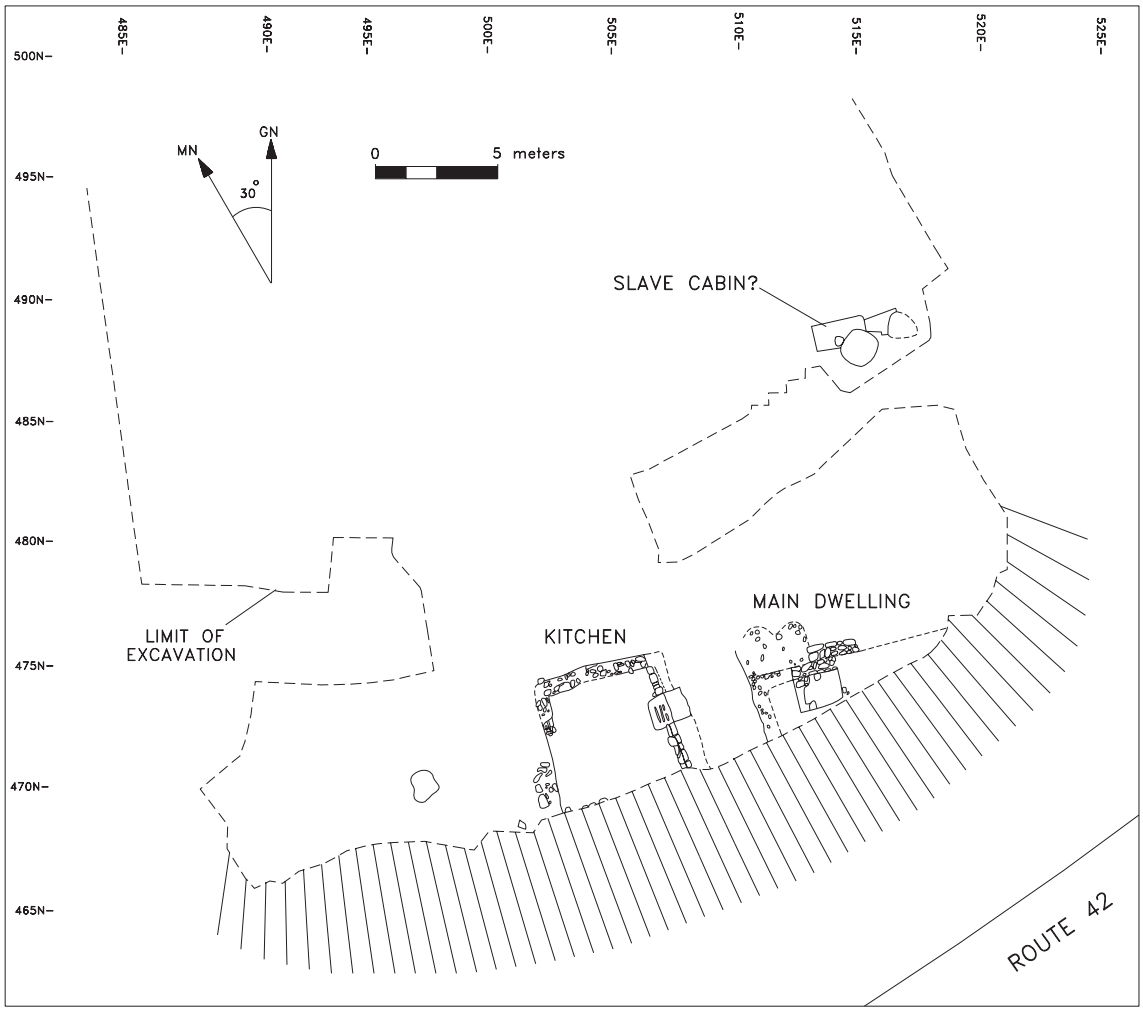


Figure 72. Site 44AU634, Period I buildings, plan.

century. The building may have been constructed by Christian Rusmeisel in the 1820s, or in the 1830s shortly before the end of the family's ownership. This improvement does not seem to be reflected in tax records, however (see Chapter 3). It may have been added by the Holt family, a strong possibility given their economic prosperity and high tax assessments.

Whether built by the Rusmeisels or German stone masons and carpenters hired by the Holts, characteristics of the outbuilding suggest ties to the eighteenth-century Valley Germanic building tradition. These include a well-built cellar with thick stone walls, the use of straw between cellar rafters for extra insulation; the close placement of the outbuilding to the house; the hillside placement of buildings, and the limited range and quantity of architectural items. The buildings do not suggest one construction period, but rather development over time and varying cultural influences. The work of architectural historian Edward Chappell emphasizes the early ethnic presence that existed in Valley architecture, but notes how this highly visible form of cultural expression evolved in response to the increasingly dominant Anglo-American culture. A "pure" ethnic German folk house tradition known as the hall-kitchen pattern was brought into the northern Valley from Pennsylvania around the mid-eighteenth century (Figure 74).

The first-floor plans essentially consist of two to four rooms grouped around an internal chimney, with an exterior entrance into the principle living room without the interruption of a communication passage or lobby. The fenestration, like the off-centered placement of the

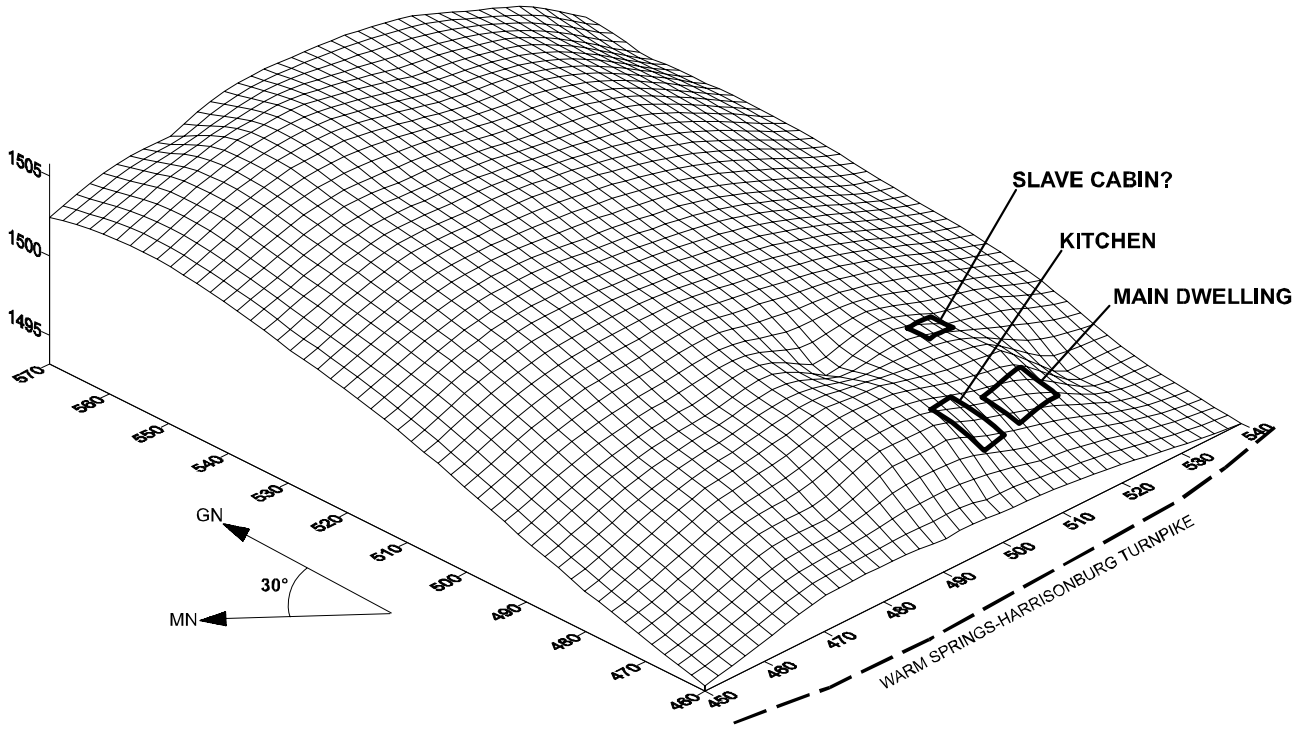


Figure 73. Site 44AU634, Period I topography and major structures.

Feature No./ Function	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Probable Construction Type	Associated Wood Taxa*
9 / cellar of detached kitchen	Period I, constructed ca. 1790, possible German influence	Log structure over cut limestone block foundation	White oak (45%), pine (28%), hickory (13%)
14, 42 / root cellars	Period I, constructed ca. 1830s, possible slave dwelling	Earthfast log structure (root cellars beneath floor of building)	White oak (60%), pine (28%)
3 / house cellar	Period II, constructed ca. 1853, Anglo-American influence	Large frame house, stone foundation, variant of traditional I house design	Pine (88%), white oak (8%)

*n = number of wood fragments minimally identifiable to genus level

Table 18. Site 44AU634, wood preference according to construction type.

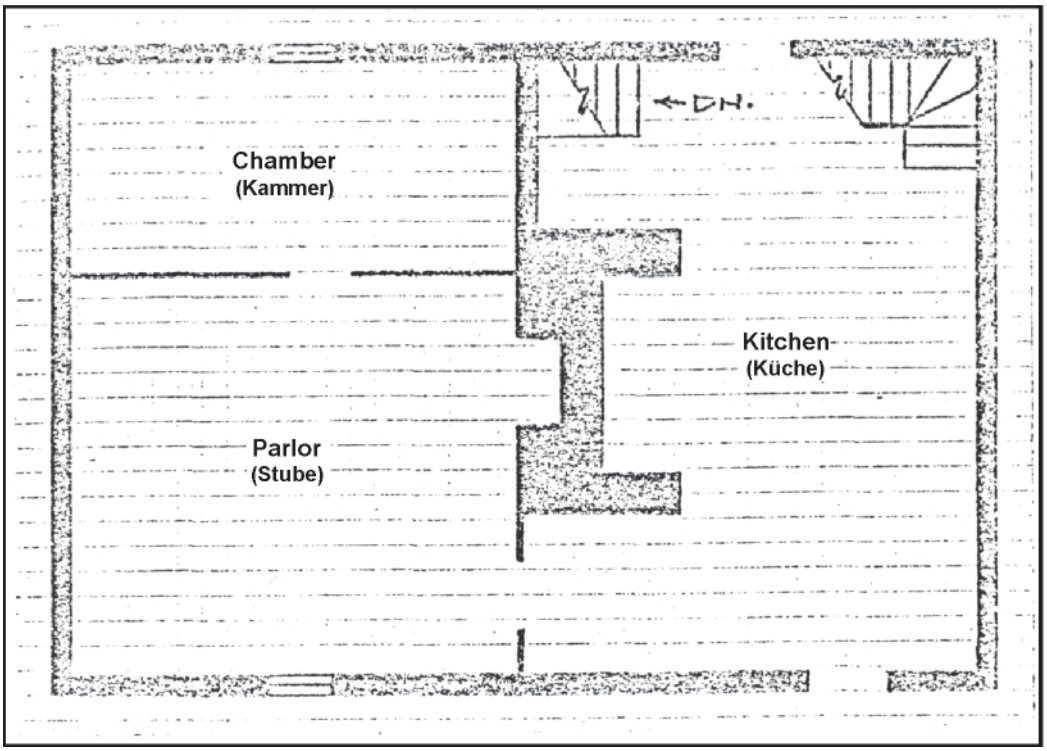


Figure 74. Example of hall-kitchen plan (Chappell 1981).

chimney, follows a form that is informal and asymmetrical. Productive and storage functions were contained within the body of the house. Cooking took place in the same room in which the family gathered to eat, the room that one enters directly from the front door. The cellar is equipped with features intended to preserve the food stored their for the family's use (Chappell 1981:14).

Chappell explained further: "An essential feature of the Rhenish farm on both sides of the Atlantic is the provision for storage within the body of the house." A large cellar was usually located beneath the kitchen or an adjoining room, and was well built with thick walls and rafters sometimes insulated with clay and straw, and capable of protecting perishable food in long-term storage in a constant temperature. Cellars often had iron or wooden hooks imbedded in them from which food such as meat and cheese was hung (Chappell 1981:10).

The traditional house pattern was integrated with topographic considerations. "Most of the houses are sited so that the topography slopes downward at the rear and at one gable end, allowing external entrance to the cellar either at ground level or by way of a short flight of steps. This method of hillside siting, with relatively direct entrance into two floors, is a distinguishing feature of the Rhenish house in America" (Chappell 1981:11).

The foregoing house plan was more typical of the wealthy, not middling farmers such as Adam Rusmeisel. The details of the Rusmeisel's home may have mirrored some aspects of more affluent houses, but on a much smaller scale. Their house, in its original form, may have had a central chimney separating two rooms and was one story or one and one-half stories high (Ann McCleary, personal communication 1999). Daily activities, including food preparation and storage, most likely occurred in the dwelling. Although no evidence of a "cellar" was found, a trench-like feature (Feature 22) was discovered that may have been used for storage.

By 1800, the traditional pattern had begun to change in several respects, including fenestration, decorative detail, and most notably, the removal of cooking-related activities from the main living area of the house (Chappell 1977: 37, 38, 181, 182; 1981:8). The movement away from traditional housing forms was due to a "crisis in self-confidence" that "led to a rejection of certain old cultural connections and their replacement by a new model [I house] with strong symbolic importance

(Chappell 1977:77). There was a breakdown in the cohesion of the early "separatist" German culture; so much so that by ca. 1830 English became the accepted language in formal correspondence and Anglo-American architecture was readily adopted. Chappell (1981:5) notes that, "Acculturation was not, however, an instant phenomenon that rapidly changed the separate ethnic groups of the Shenandoah Valley into a relatively homogenous population in the early decades of the nineteenth century," but housing, a highly visible symbol of culture, became symbolic of a successful farm (Chappell 1977:77).

> Like the occasional modern citizen of the Valley who declines to discuss his ethnic ancestry, the middle-class German or Scotch-Irish person of the nineteenth century felt the pressure of the Anglo-American dominant culture, and he consciously turned away from his past. For him, the I house was a symbol, not only that he was financially solvent, but more significantly that he could become a part of the respected American culture (Chappell 1977:80).

The Rusmeisel house was constructed prior to the I house movement that swept the Valley in the early decades of the nineteenth century, but it may have been modified during a period of cultural change. Over time, its appearance may have reflected a mixture of German and Anglo-American building traditions. Archaeological data suggest that it was soundly constructed out of stone and timber, but had little ornamentation. These characteristics, along with the siting of the house on a slope and the substantialness of the cellar, are consistent with German folk house tradition in the Valley. Adam Rusmeisel may have built the house following the hall-kitchen plan, or a variation of that plan. His son Christian probably added the cellared outbuilding to the west and may have moved kitchen and storage activities there. He also may have added a chimney on an outer north wall of the house. His separation of kitchen-related work and storage areas, once contained in the house, reflects a trend away from the practices of his ancestors, but his placement of the kitchen immediately adjacent to the house emphasizes its continued importance in the daily routine of food preparation, and long-term storage and preservation of food that had long been a part of the German domestic tradition.

The alterations and expansion may also reflect the changing needs of the Rusmeisel family. Christian, his older brother Adam, Jr., and their families may have resided in the house in the 1820s and early 1830s, thus creating a need for more living and storage space.

The source of water for the Rusmeisels may have been a nearby spring. Although no evidence of an active spring exists today, one may have been located at or near the site of a late nineteenth-century well just a few meters downslope from the house (see Figure 3).

Around the 1830s, domestic activities were not limited to areas immediately around the house and kitchen. Domestic artifact concentrations and features suggest that a less substantial building (Structure 3) stood 10 m upslope and northeast of the house (see Figures 72 and 73). It was indicated by a cluster of shallow storage pits or "root" cellars (Features 14, 17, and 42) dug into the clay subsoil and little else. The absence of structural postholes and foundations around the pits suggests that the building was constructed of logs and sat directly on the ground; the pits were beneath the floor (see Table 18). While, the structure may have rested on stone or brick piers—features long since removed through plowing—the limited range and quantity of architectural artifacts are more consistent with an earthfast dwelling. In general, terminus post quem dates and crossmends indicate that Features 14 and 17 were filled early in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, about the same time as the kitchen cellar (Feature 9) and a trash pit (Feature 20); Feature 42 may have been filled slightly earlier, in the second quarter of the century. Ceramic crossmend data indicate that significant amounts of refuse were transported between the house/kitchen area and Structure 3.

The period of major activity on the site, and occupant status, are suggested by the mean ceramic dates from features (see Table 15). The mean ceramic date for Period I at large and for the kitchen cellar (Feature 9) is 1828. This suggests that the most intense activities on the site occurred late in the Rusmeisel family ownership, and is consistent with the house being occupied by an extended family composed of Christian, Adam Jr., their families, and Adam and Christian's parents. The mean ceramic dates for the root cellars are as much as 24 years earlier than the kitchen cellar, but the period of their abandonment (mid-nineteenth century) is similar based on terminus post quem dates (see Table 15). This discrepancy may indicate more frequent use of up-to-date ceramics in the house and kitchen than in Structure 3, and possible status differences between contemporary site occupants.

Status differences have been linked to the use of specialized features. For example, root cellars or subfloor pits like those found at 44AU634 have been well-documented in many areas of Virginia and in most

instances attributed to slave occupation (Kelso 1984). The dimensions, shape, and flat bottom of Feature 14 make it a "classic" example of this type of storage feature. Root cellars were initially used for storing root vegetables, household goods, and perhaps even illicit goods (Kelso 1984; Samford 1991). Root cellars "allowed the inhabitants to keep relatively private and safe what few possessions and foodstuffs they could control as their own within the rigid system of plantation slavery" (McKee 1987:33). When the cellars were no longer used for storage, they served as convenient refuse pits, sometimes filled during the occupation of the building (Kelso 1984:120, 202–204).

The variation in age between some of the subfloor pits and their juxtaposition to one another suggest that some were filled while the building was in use. For example, Feature 42 was probably filled during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but the remaining pits were abandoned at different times during the second quarter of that century. During the life of the building, newly dug pits intruded old ones and limited the amount of floor space. Slave owners deemed this an unhealthy practice and sought to eliminate it through reforms in slave house construction during the early nineteenth century. Their explicit motivation was to improve the health of slaves through orderliness and cleanliness, but also was driven by a desire to control unauthorized behavior associated with use of root cellars (McKee 1992; Singleton 1991). If, indeed, the 44AU634 root cellars are associated with a slave cabin, there are no indications that the house was ever improved.

Structure 3 was most likely built by Christian Rusmeisel. It was probably not originally used as a slave cabin, but perhaps as a storehouse. Tax records indicate that the Rusmeisels did not own slaves (see Tables 2–4). The Holt family owned at least three slaves by the late 1840s, however (see Chapter 3). They may have housed their servants in this building.

About the time that the Rusmeisel/Holt complex was in ruin around the mid-nineteenth century, a large frame dwelling was built in its midst by William Kyle, most likely prior to the Civil War. It measured 14 × 10 m (46 × 33 ft.) and rested on a stone foundation (Figures 75 and 76). The foundation plans suggest that it was a variant of the traditional I house. The typical I house form was "a symmetrical rectangular building two stories high, single pile, with a central hall passage separating two rooms on each floor" (Chappell 1977:184). The Kyle house also was probably a single-pile, four-room plan; however, the lone central foundation and single pair of chimneys make it unusual (Ann McCleary, personal communication 1999). The foundations suggest that the house either lacked a central passage and was entered from the west, or the house had entrances on the north and south that led into a central hallway.

Beneath the first floor on the southern half of the structure was a cellar with mud-plastered, limestone block walls. The cellar was accessed from the interior of the house by wooden steps located on the eastern portion of the north cellar wall.

The fate of the house and its last occupants is revealed through archaeological and documentary information. The cellar consisted of several loamy fill deposits, an extensive ash and charcoal layer on the cellar floor, and thousands of artifacts. The most recent artifact recovered from the ash, a marked plate fragment, indicates that the house burned after 1892. The devaluation of the property in tax records suggest a likely destruction date of 1896. James Hamrick owned the house at this time, but he probably resided in Staunton. He may have leased the property to Frank Harlow or other tenants.

Archaeological data suggest that the house was not completely destroyed, but the damage was extensive enough to prompt its abandonment, and the complete filling of the cellar with house debris and soil from the surrounding yard. Ceramic crossmends between deposits suggest that the cellar was filled fairly soon after the fire.

The cellar assemblage is overwhelmingly architectural, and includes a large and diverse quantity of nails, door locks, window sash weights, and other items (see Table 16 and Figures 65 and 66). The quantity and diversity of these items (i.e., nails, and door and window hardware) sharply contrasts with the limited architectural materials from the Rusmeisel/Holt house, and are consistent with the building form and ornamental quality of the I house tradition in the Valley in the mid-nineteenth century (Chappell 1977:182). By the mid-nineteenth century, Valley houses were increasingly built of timber instead of brick, and "with the acceptance of the Greek Revival and later styles," Chappell noted, "…the Valley resident entirely capitulated to a symbol of an increasingly homogeneous American culture" (Chappell 1977:182).

The organization and use of space within the house is suggested by artifacts found in the ash and charcoal layer in the cellar. This destruction layer covered a heavily scorched clay floor on which rested numerous ceramic storage vessels and other items belonging to the Harlow family (see Figures 27–29 and 70). The arrangement of objects on the floor suggests that storage

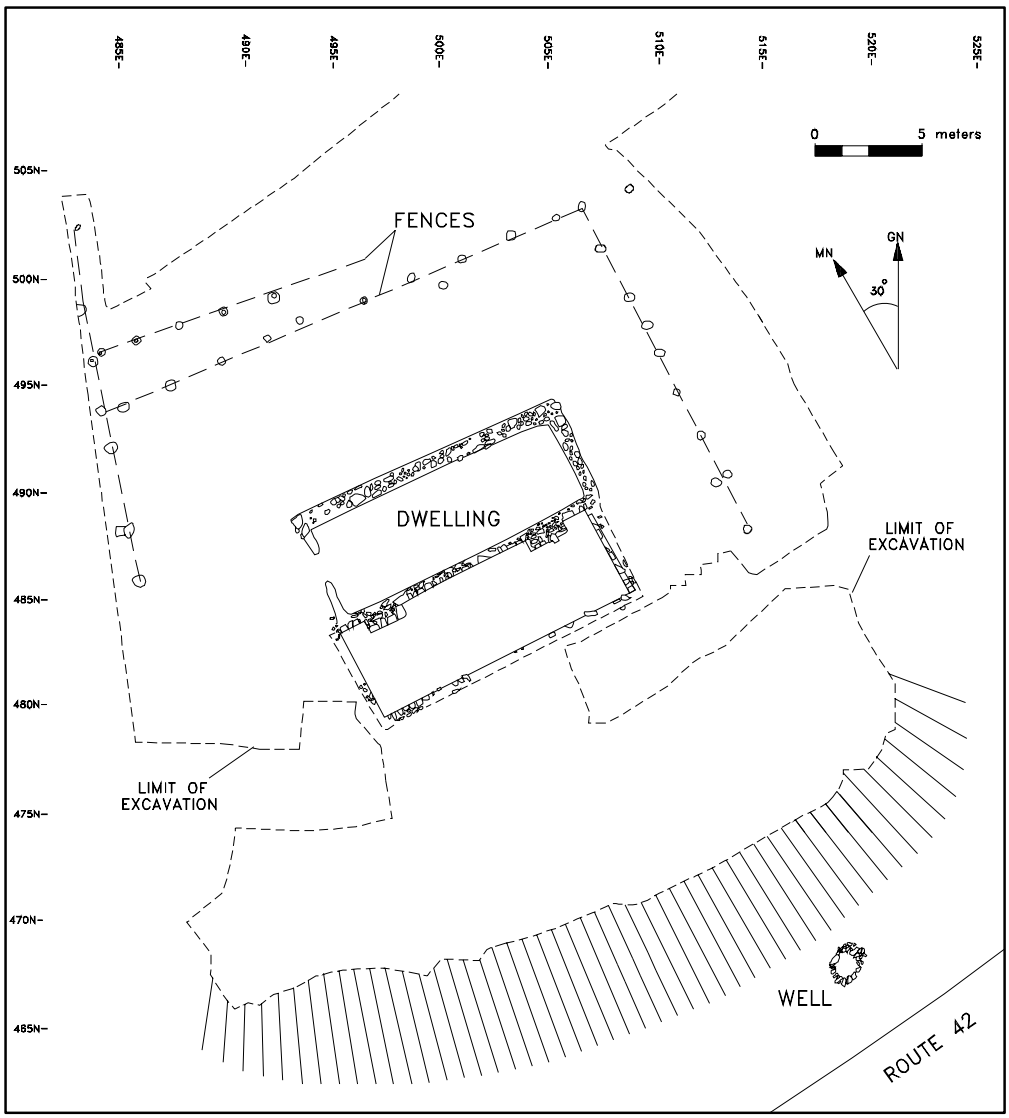


Figure 75. Site 44AU634, Period II buildings, plan.

activities were focused on the western half of the cellar. At the time of the fire, most of the storage containers were free-standing on the floor, and others rested on shelves. The location of a narrow drainage trench on the east suggests that the western half of the cellar may have been less damp and more suitable for food storage; most vessels (74%, n=14) were located in the western half.

The eastern half of the cellar contained five ceramic vessels and a drainage trench. Stoneware jugs and jars (Vessels 50, 52, 55, and 56) were clustered at the corner of the cellar wall and chimney base near the trench, and an earthenware pot (Vessel 30) sat alone 4 m east of the trench. The earthenware pot contained mortar, indicating that it had been recycled for construction-related use. The pot was surrounded by numerous pieces of unburned window glass that lay flat on the floor. These items coupled with the dearth of vessels, suggest that this area may have been infrequently used and mainly held non-food items. Tools and other items also were stored on the western half, however, as indicated by a scythe blade and spittoon.

The types and proportions of items in the ash level hint at possible room functions above the cellar. For example, an overwhelming percentage of food preparation/consumption and personal items (75% and 92%,

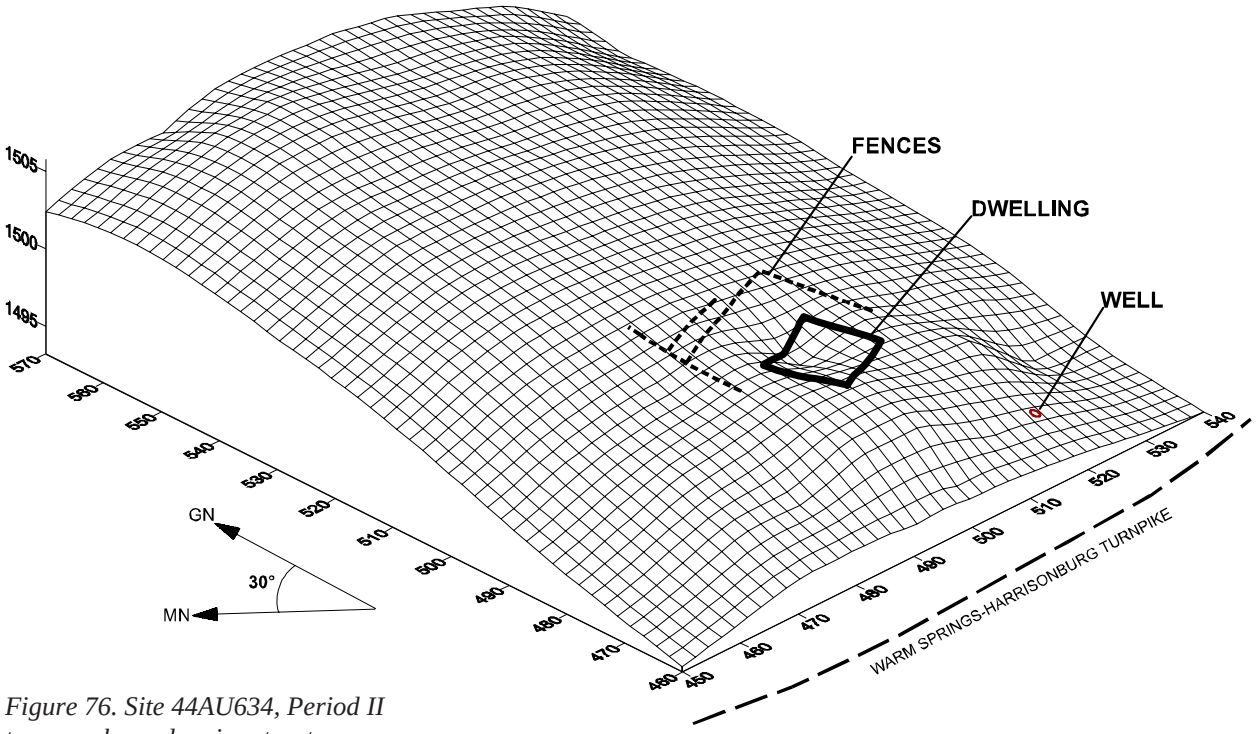


Figure 76. Site 44AU634, Period II topography and major structures.

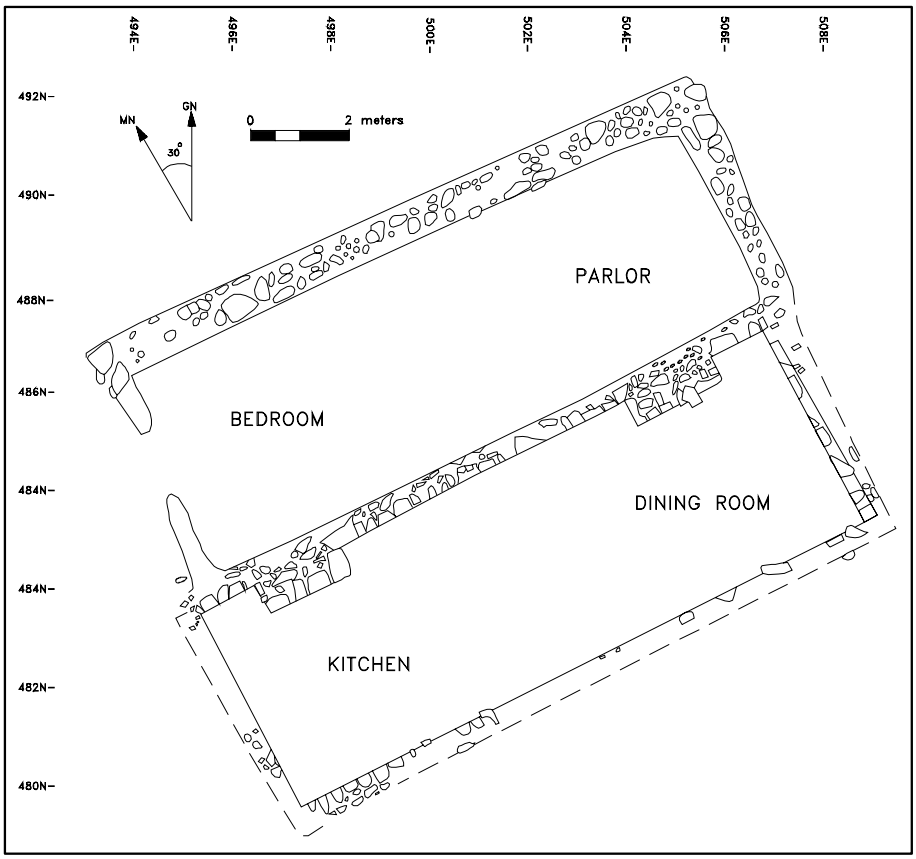


Figure 77. Site 44AU634, Period II house plan with proposed room functions.

respectively) suggest that cooking, dining, and sleeping activities occurred in the western rooms. The artifact clusters are consistent with a four-room house plan lacking a central passage where the kitchen and the dining room, each with a fireplace, were located on the south, and a bedroom and parlor on the north (Figure 77). The latter rooms may have been heated by stoves (Ann McCleary, personal communication 1999). The location of the kitchen in the southwest room is consistent with the scorching pattern on the cellar floor and artifact distribution. The fire may have begun in the kitchen.

The use of yard space, refuse disposal patterns, and a water source are indicated through archaeological data. For example, posthole patterns and artifact distributions indicate that the north yard was enclosed by a fence, but was not intensively used (see Figure 3). It appears that the Hamricks disposed of some refuse in the yard around the dwelling, but most was removed well away from the house area. Domestic activities such as cooking and food storage occurred inside the house and not in outbuildings. The incorporation of a kitchen inside one's house, as opposed to an outbuilding, was common during the second half of the nineteenth century (Ann McCleary, personal communication 1999). Potable water was obtained from a well located several meters down slope (south) of the house. Records indicate that the Hamricks had the well built in 1875 (*SS*, 5 January 1875: Local News – Parnassus).

The evolution of architecture and the use of space at 44AU634 are remarkably similar to material culture trends in the nineteenth century. "After midcentury," Chappell noted, "the large majority of people living in the Shenandoah Valley would build houses that are essentially the same as those built by people of all cultural backgrounds from the Chesapeake Bay to the midwest" (Chappell 1977:182). Likewise, a pattern in household furnishings and personal effects emerged in the eighteenth century, and changed over the course of the nineteenth century, reflecting new traditions and a growing allegiance to symbols of respectability and progress in the mainstream of American material culture.

Linking Pot with Potter: Period I Assemblage

Regionally made ceramics like those recovered at 44AU634 often comprise significant proportions of the ceramic assemblages at domestic sites in the region (Geier and McFee 1981; Carole Nash, personal communication 1999). These tend to be common, unmarked utilitarian forms that were widely available. It is difficult, therefore, to link a specific pot with a specific potter. In an effort to connect the assemblage with its manufacturing source, two types of analyses were tested. First, attributes for several Period I vessels were recorded and then compared with those from a recently reported pottery manufacturing site (44FK528). A second, less traditional analysis examined the chemical composition of paste and glaze from a selected sample of Parnassus vessels (see Appendix E).

As discussed in Chapter 5, the Period I artifact assemblage appears to be mainly associated with the occupation of the Rusmeisel family (1790–1834). Their regionally produced earthenwares fall within the production period of potter Andrew Pitman (1782–1838) in Stephens City, Frederick County, Virginia. A sizable collection of his earthenwares was recovered during systematic archaeological excavations on his former property (44FK528) in 1996 (Park et al. 2000). The Pitman and Rusmeisel ceramics afford a rare opportunity to compare the ceramics of a producer and a consumer from an archaeological perspective.

Andrew Pitman was a first-generation German-American success story not unlike that of the Rusmeisels and other German families that settled the Shenandoah Valley. His success was achieved by his skill as a potter and a businessman, and his ability to cultivate relationships that helped sustain his prosperity. He and his intermediaries supplied his community and those beyond with earthenware pans, jugs, dishes, cups, bowls, crocks, chamber pots, lids, tobacco pipes, and figurines (Park et al. 2000:57). Although such an assortment of locally made forms may never have belonged to the Rusmeisels, stylistic similarities in shared forms raise important questions regarding early pottery manufacturing traditions, trade, and consumerism in the Valley.

Nineteen Period I earthenware vessels, representative of the range of forms, rim types, rim diameter, and glaze attributes, were compared with a sample excavated from Site 44FK528 (Park et al. 2000:31–53) (Table 19 and Figures 78–82). In general, these tend to be thin-bodied, are usually glazed on the interior only, and have no maker's mark. In both assemblages, rim treatments are generally consistent for individual vessel forms. For example, pot/crock rims are usually square-everted with folded shoulders but include rounded and rolled examples. Comparison of vessel dimensions between the two assemblages suggests that the vessels from the Pitman site may be slightly more refined, which could indicate the work of different potters (Table 20). However, a larger sample needs to be studied to determine whether

Vessel No.	Form	Rim Type Type	Decoration	Int./Ext. Glaze	Glaze Color	Rim Diameter (cm)	Maker's Mark
13	Bottle/jug	RR	None	Both	Clear int. and ext.	N/A	None
16	Flatware	Tribeaded	Slip	Int.	Clear int.	N/A	None
23	Jug/pitcher	Tribeaded?	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	None
28	Pot	SE/FS	Hor. tool groove	N/A (burned)	N/A	N/A	None
37	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Clear int.	21	None
38	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Clear int.	N/A	None
40	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Clear int.	N/A	None
41	Pot	SE/FS	Hor. tool groove	Int.	Clear int.	14	None
46	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Clear int.	19	None
50	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Yellow-brown int.	N/A	None
51	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Clear iron oxide(?) metallic int.	N/A	None
58	Pot	RR	None	Int.	Brown int.	N/A	None
59	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Dark purplish-green int.	N/A	None
60	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Yellow to reddish brown int.	N/A	None
62	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Purplish brown int.	20	None
63	Pot	RR	None	Int.	Yellow-brown to purple int.	N/A	None
69	Pot	SE/FS		N/A	Brown int.	21	Illegible
75	Pot	SE/FS	None	Int.	Dark brown mottled int.	N/A	None
77	Pot	Tribeaded	Hor. tool grooves	Both	Brown mottled int. and ext.	21	None

Hor. = horizontal; int. = interior; RR = rounded rolled; SE/FS = square-everted with folded shoulder

Table 19. Site 44AU634, attributes of selected Period I earthenwares.

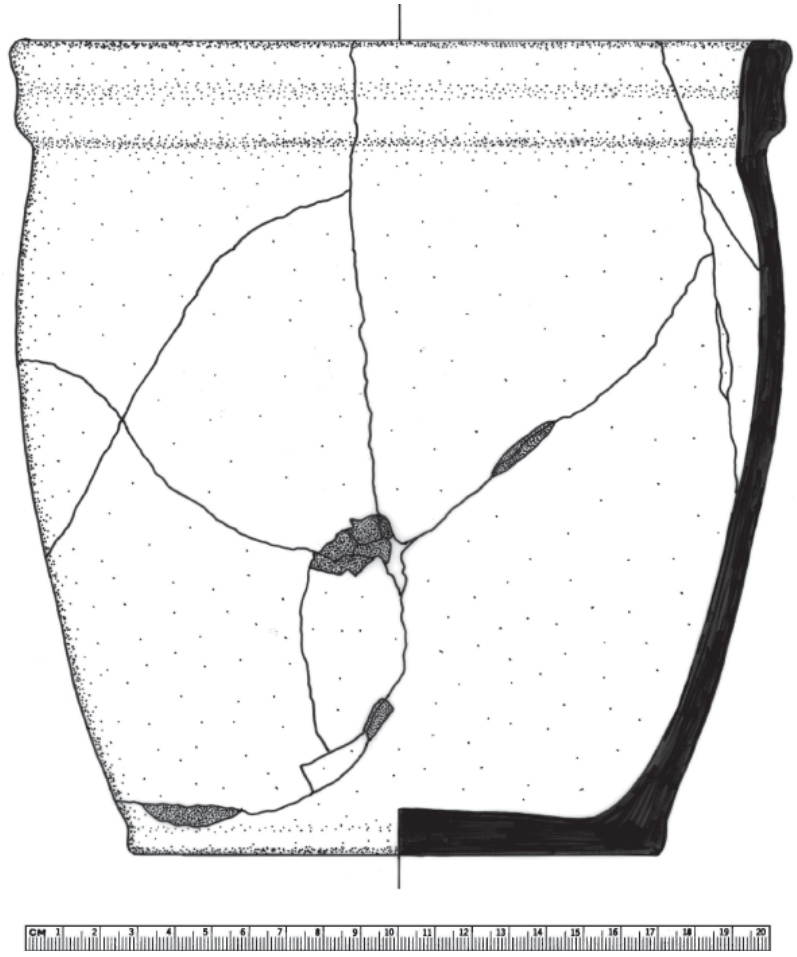


Figure 78. Site 44AU634, Vessel 69 (drawn by Sunyoon Park).

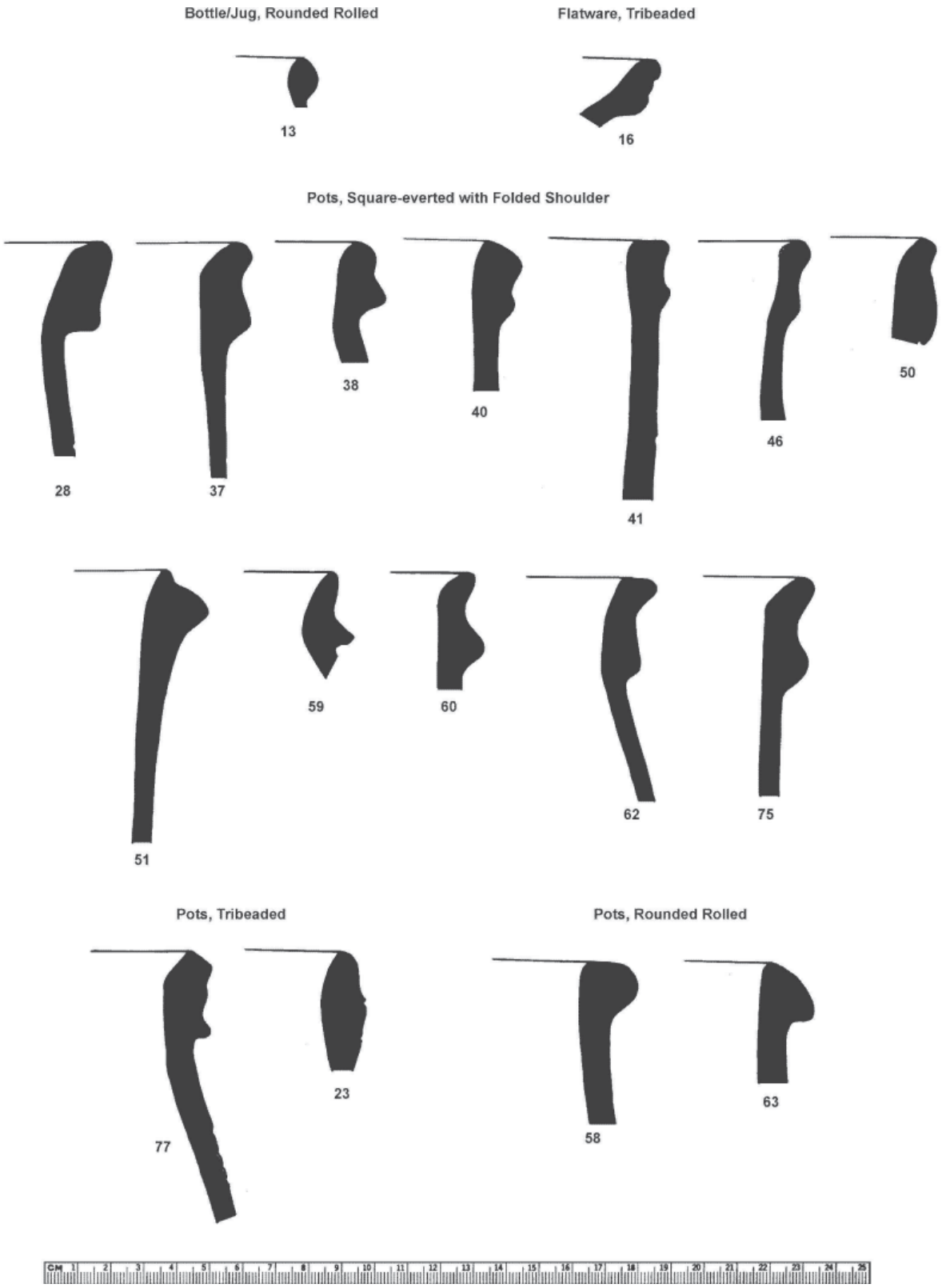


Figure 79. Site 44AU634, profiles of selected rims (labels below profiles indicate vessel numbers) (drawn by Sunyoon Park).

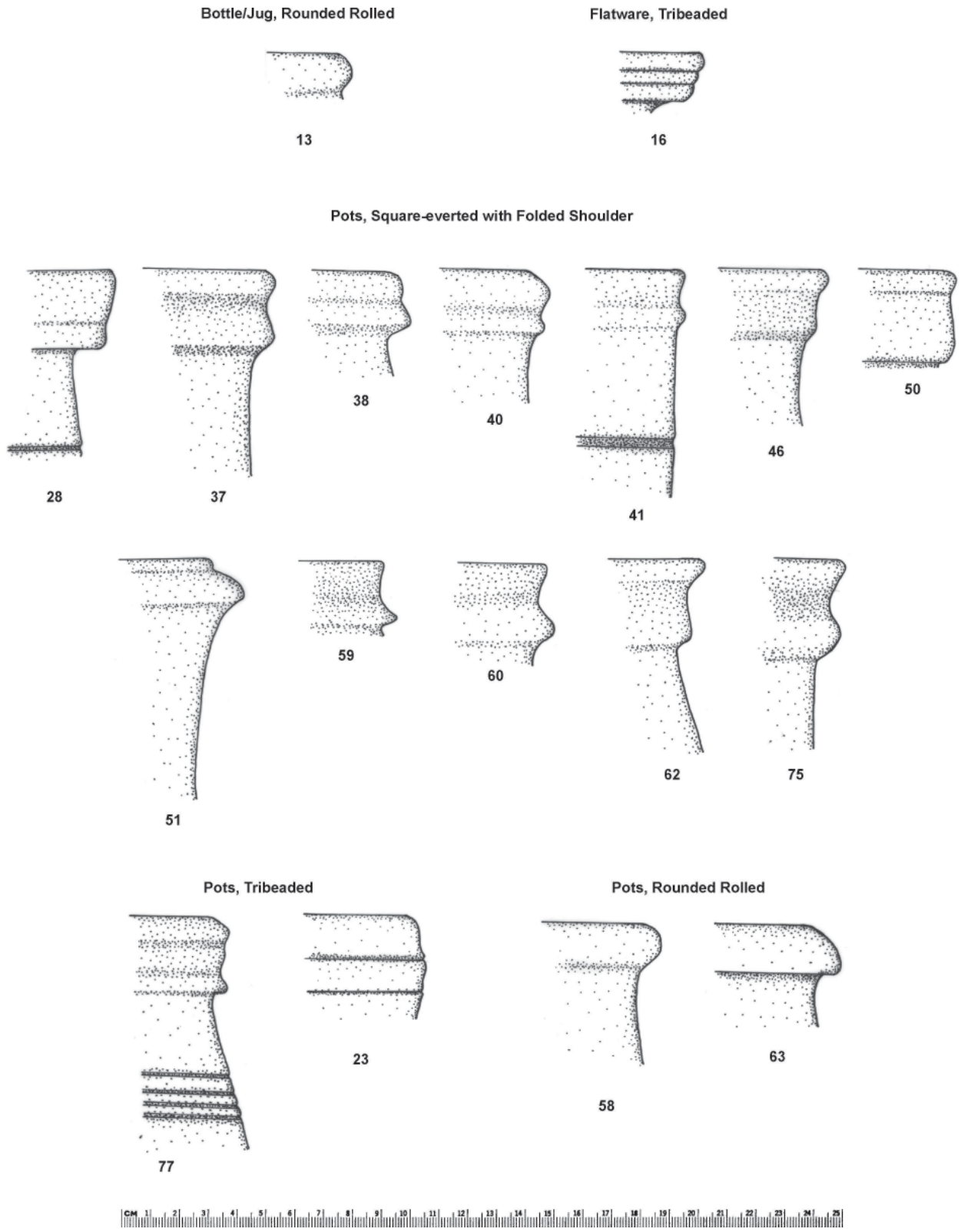


Figure 80. Site 44AU634, sketches of selected rim exteriors (labels below profiles indicate vessel numbers) (drawn by Sunyoon Park).

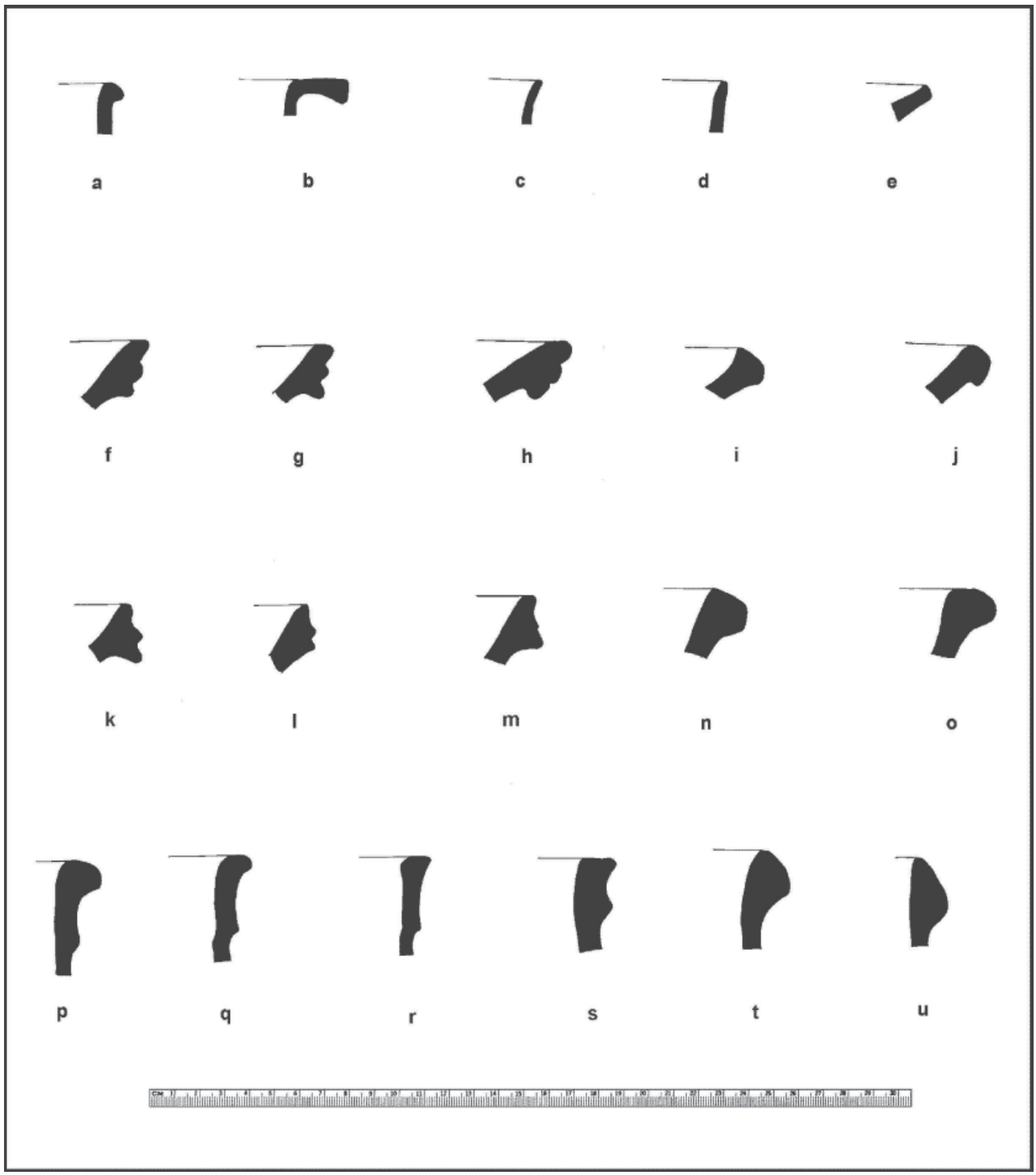


Figure 81. Site 44FK528 (Pitman Pottery), profiles of selected rim types (a - jug, rounded rolled; b - chamber pot, wide square-everted; c - cup, rounded; d - bowl, rounded; e - saucer, rounded; f–h - dishes, tribeaded; i–j - dishes, rounded rolled; k–m - pans, tribeaded; n–o - pans rounded rolled; p–s - crocks, square-everted with folded shoulder; t–u - crocks, rounded rolled) (Park et al. 2000:35).

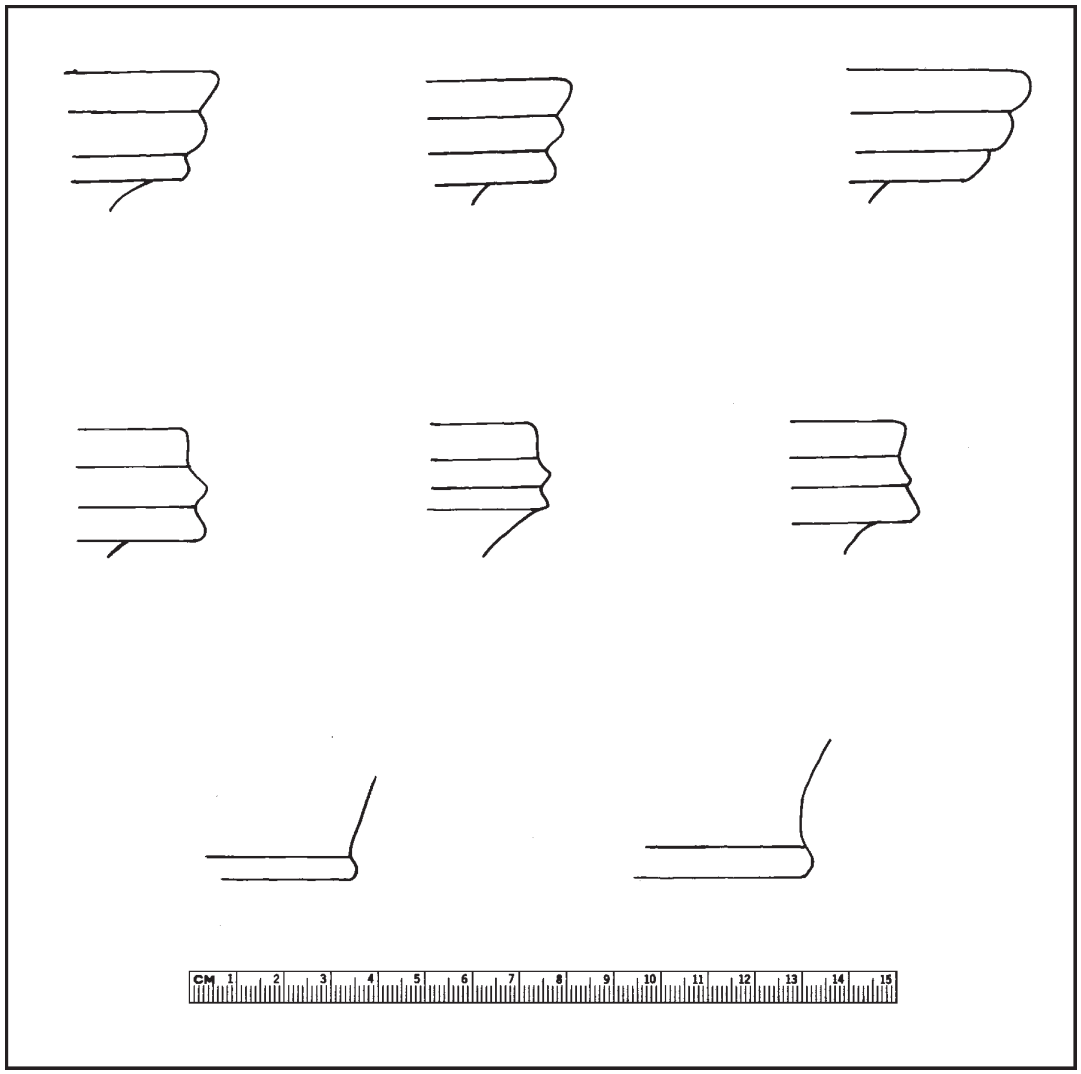


Figure 82. Site 44FK528 (Pitman Pottery), selected rim and base types (top row - tribeaded dish rims; middle row - tribeaded pan rims; bottom row - beaded bases) (Park et al. 2000:34).

Site	Rim Width (cm)	Fold Length (cm)	Rim Diameter (cm)	Body Width (cm)
44FK528	1.29 (n=33)	2.68 (n=28)	21.11 (n=15)	0.65 (n=20)
44AU634	1.38 (n=12)	2.88 (n=12)	19.0 (n=5)	0.67 (n=12)

Table 20. Sites 44AU634 and 44FK528, comparison of average pot/crock rim attributes.

these differences are meaningful. Overall, the rim characteristics of the Period I pots and the Pitman pots/crocks indicate a fair degree of consistency, which suggests that few stylistic changes occurred over time. This seems to hold true for other forms in the assemblages as well. The bottle/jug rims tend to be rounded and rolled, and flatware (e.g. dishes) rims are usually tribeaded. Decoration on pots/crocks is virtually nonexistent except for horizontal grooves on the bodies of some examples. The few flatware vessels in both assemblages are all slip-decorated. The Period I example in Table 19 consists of white and green slip under a clear glaze, but the assemblage also includes an example with brown and white slip under a clear glaze (see Appendix B). The Pitman examples have white, green, and black slips. The slip decoration and the tribeaded rims are probably the influence of Germanic pottery traditions (Comstock 1994; Park et al. 2000:56).

Variations in glaze color exist within and between both assemblages. In general, dark (i.e., black) glaze characterizes most of the Pitman pots/crocks, while clear glaze comprises nearly one half of the total Period I pot assemblage at Parnassus (see Appendix B). This difference may reflect distinct products of different potters and the variations that resulted from the use of unique glaze recipes (Comstock 1994:55–62).

The preceding observations raise questions about eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century local ceramic manufacture and consumerism. The comparison of the Pitman and Parnassus Period I assemblages suggests that basic stylistic attributes of some the vessel forms are similar, even though there is significant variation in glaze color. Whether this indicates the presence of Pitman ceramics with German attributes at 44AU634, the products of an apprentice/employee of Pitman or another potter of German descent, or a diffusion of techniques among potters of different ethnic backgrounds needs further exploration. Because the maintenance of pottery traditions through kinship was important, could the extensive social and commercial networks, seasonal conditions of employment, and increased competition have contributed to an exchange of ideas and experimentation that resulted in some degree of assimilation in basic style over time (Comstock 1994:47; Park et al. 2000:56–57)? Did mass-produced earthenware crocks/pots with similar attributes flow into the regional market in the early decades of the nineteenth century much like the production-oriented stoneware examples of the late nineteenth century?

Reliable answers to these questions can be found by broadening ceramic studies to include chemical composition analysis as piloted during this project (see Appendix E). The subtlety of attribute differences among locally made ceramics emphasizes the need to find chemical "signatures" that can be assigned to specific wares of individual potters. This avenue of research (combined with attribute analysis and historical research) promises the most definitive identification of vessels with their manufacturer. Historical sources indicated that each potter used multiple sources for both clays and glazes (Comstock 1994). As the ultimate purpose of chemical analysis is to identify individual potters represented in archaeological assemblages, this pilot study employed a sophisticated examination of both pastes and glazes. First, ground samples of glaze from 14 Period I earthenware sherds were analyzed for 39 elements. Four earthenware and 12 stoneware sherds from Period II contexts also underwent chemical analysis. In addition, sherds were subjected to energy-dispersive x-ray spectrometer analysis and were examined visually at various magnifications under a scanning electron microscope. To systematize comparison of the chemical properties of pastes and glazes, a "Comparator" algorithm was applied to the chemical composition results. Using this algorithm, the similarity of chemical composition of different samples could be assessed according to the samples' degree of separation on a graph. Results of these analyses suggest that the earthenware sherds at 44AU634 came from several different potters. Among the 18 earthenware examples, seven sherds could be associated with a total of four potters; the remaining 11 earthenware sherds are sufficiently different to have been produced by as many as 11 potters. One earthenware flatware vessel (Period I, No. 15) can very likely be traced to a specific potter, Adam Keister, who operated a pottery in Strasburg, Virginia, from 1810 to 1847. He is probably the only Valley potter to have used antimony in his glazes, and this element was found in the glaze of Vessel 15 (Comstock 1994). Most importantly these tests demonstrated that the chemical composition of a piece from a known manufacturing source can be used "as a template to compare other unmarked pieces as part of the process of assigning recovered sherds to a particular vessel or potter" (Appendix E, p. E-19). Accordingly, the potential exists to identify an unmarked vessel if a chemical signature has already been established for the wares of the potter who made that vessel.

To achieve a broader understanding of trade networks and consumer behavior in the Valley pottery industry, however, a large database of information will be needed. A logical starting point would be the identi-

fication of chemical signatures for firmly documented vessels produced by known potters. Given that two separately recovered pieces of a "Mt. Crawford" vessel yielded almost identical signatures, it is likely that various styles of pottery possess identifying chemical characteristics that could be compared with chemical signatures from archaeologically recovered ceramics. With a growing database of signatures from known potters' wares, increasing numbers of vessels from archaeological sites could be traced to their actual source of manufacture. Of course, the methods of chemical analysis can be further refined. For instance, the effects of the surrounding soil matrix on the chemical composition of a sherd need to be explored and, if significant, should be factored into the analysis. For this innovative analysis to be useful in exploring the Valley pottery industry, it should be incorporated into the research designs of intensive excavations of regional archaeological sites with significant assemblages of locally made pottery. Only by comparing the assemblages of multiple sites can we begin to comprehend the dynamics of this important industry from an archaeological perspective. Building a bank of information on a site by site basis also makes the prospect of synthetic work on the ceramic industry more achievable. Instead of one massive research project bearing the costs of analyzing hundreds of vessels, a substantial amount of information could be more economically gained through the analysis of smaller collections of sherds on several intensive excavation projects. Therefore, if we hope to achieve major archaeological contributions to this area of research, it is logical to incorporate such innovative analytical tools into appropriate future projects.

The growth of the local ceramic industry during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries coupled with improved transportation routes and consumer demand facilitated distribution of and access to regionally produced ceramics. These included not only fine, slip-decorated dishes but also large quantities of highly sought after pots/crocks like those produced by Andrew Pitman and those obtained by the Rusmeisels at 44AU634. The popularity of this form is evident in the Pitman and early Parnassus earthenware assemblages. It comprises 67% (n=117) of the Pitman assemblage and 78% (n=51) of the Parnassus assemblage. In contrast, dishes comprise 9% (n=16) of the Pitman group, and flatwares make up only 5% (n=4) of Period I earthenwares. The predominance of pots/crocks over dishes and other forms may reflect consumer demand for readily available, inexpensive storage vessels in the decades before glass jars were popular and/or easily accessible.

The products from Pitman's pottery manufacture and the seasonal cycle of production forged a strong bond between him and area store merchants, community, environment, and the agrarian tradition of the Valley. The ledger (1808–1816) of Winchester merchant Godfrey Miller, for example, indicates transactions with Pitman that involved the exchange of pottery for household goods and red lead (Park et al. 2000:57). The year 1811 was an especially busy period for Pitman and, as in previous years, seasonal change brought business opportunity.

> Except for the months of February, September, and October, Pitman purchased at least 18 pounds of lead to as much as 60 pounds each month. Summer months of May through August marked the period of major activity in pottery manufacture during the year. The summer allowed good conditions for manufacture, when the weather was hot enough so that the clay was more malleable and the vessels dried more quickly before being glazed and fired. Also the demand for such utilitarian wares [e.g. crocks/pots] would have increased in the summer as people prepared for the fall harvest (Park et al. 2000:51).

The close social and commercial ties between potters like Andrew Pitman, merchants like Godfrey Miller, and consumers like the Rusmeisels had a profound effect on early consumer life in the Shenandoah Valley and the traditions, old and new, that emerged.

The Families as Early Consumers

Ceramic and glass vessels, architectural material, faunal remains, and personal items recovered from 44AU634 help to illuminate the material culture of early Shenandoah Valley farm families over two generations (Period I [ca. 1790–1850] and Period II [ca. 1850–1880s]). A starting point for this inquiry is a comparison of artifact groups. These include kitchen, medicinal/hygiene, architecture, arms, personal, clothing-related, smoking, and general activities (Figure 83; see Tables 13 and 16). The kitchen group accounts for 36% (n=952) and 2% (n=365) of the respective period assemblages, and architectural 62% (n=1,644) and 98% (n=20,411). The personal, clothing, furniture, medicinal/hygiene, smoking, arms, and general activity (i.e., tools, horse-related) groups each account for 1% or less of the respective assemblages. Overall, these proportions are typical for middling households in the region. The varying proportions of kitchen and architectural items, and the sparsity of personal objects in the two periods may reflect changes in the intensity of occupation, status, consumer choice, modes of construction, and increased

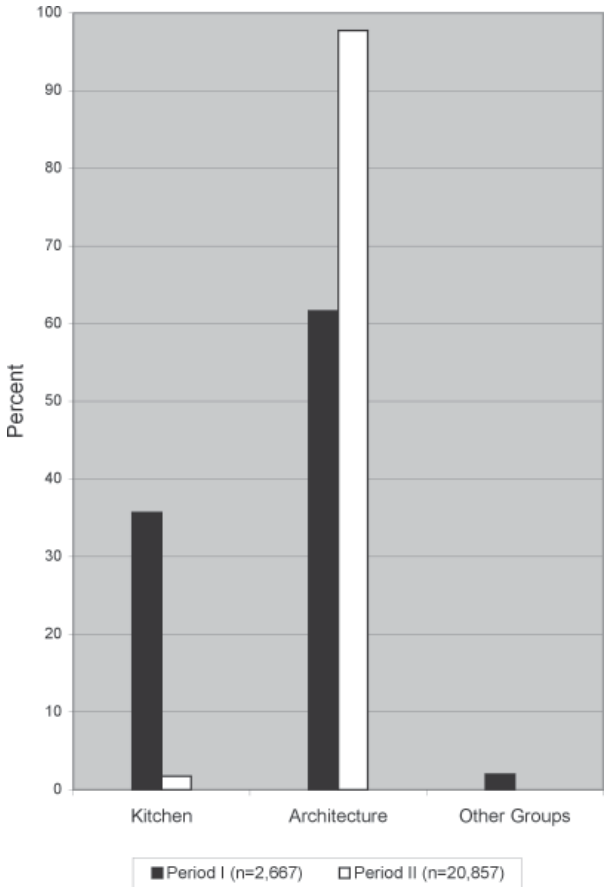


Figure 83. Site 44AU634, comparison of Period I and II artifact groups.

availability of mass-produced goods during the second half of the nineteenth century. Research suggests that the Rusmeisels were living in the house as an extended family during the 1820s and 1830s. This may have resulted in increased kitchen activities to support multiple households. Kitchen activities may not have diminished greatly during the Holts' tenure. They appear to have been quite prosperous and owned slaves. Their servants probably lived and worked in the main house complex and may have undertaken kitchen activities in support of their own households.

Relatively little is known about late nineteenth-century occupant Frank Harlow from documentary evidence. Records indicate that he was married, had children, and was a respected member of the Parnassus community. His family occupied 44AU634 as tenants only a few years before the house they occupied burned (ca. 1896). Recovered Period II artifacts indicate that he and his family lived rather modestly, even though their household possessions were more diverse than the Rusmeisels and Holts. Take for example, architectural and kitchen-related items. The proportions of architectural items represented reflect the significant presence of building materials (i.e., nails, window glass, and door and window hardware) in both periods compared to the other artifact groups (see Figure 83). The Period II architectural assemblage, however, reflects greater availability of and preference for mass-produced hardware, and frame construction typical of the I-house tradition.

The ceramic assemblages suggest different acquisition patterns between households. The Rusmeisel/Holt assemblage is represented by 10 different ware types, and the later Kyle/Hamrick/Harlow group by seven (see Figure 38). Both assemblages include English imports, but these become far less prevalent among later households. Locally or regionally made vessels comprise 31% (n=69) of the Period I ceramic assemblage and 61% (n=59) of Period II. The Period I group consists mainly of coarse earthenware (29%, n=65) and a much smaller amount (2%, n=4) of stoneware. Ninety-six percent (n=51) of the earthenware food containers are pots, with lesser amounts of jars (n=2) and indeterminate vessels (n=12). The high proportion of pots is similar to the large number of pots/crocks recovered from the late eighteenth- through early nineteenth-century production site of potter Andrew Pitman in Frederick County and may reflect a high consumer demand for this vessel form (Park et al. 2000:36). The indeterminate group consists of three flatwares (Vessels 14–16), forms not represented in the Period II assemblage. The latter assemblage consists of 33% (n=32) coarse earthenware and 27% (n=27) stoneware vessels. The assemblage includes mostly pots (71%, n=35) with equal numbers of jars (14%) and jugs.

Overall, the kitchen-related assemblages suggest different acquisition patterns and dining habits among site occupants. The Rusmeisel/Holt families (ca. 1790–1850) used a large number of popular English-made types. These were almost exclusively related to dining and included bowls, dishes, plates, and platters. Most of these were minimally decorated, but significant numbers had more costly hand-painted and printed designs. Although the occupants were middle class, they owned some matched ceramic sets, fancy utensils, and teaware. Tea drinking was an important social ritual for the early occupants of the site. This ritual was practiced more exclusively by the wealthy during the early eighteenth century, but was adopted by other members of society as the century progressed. The Rusmeisels and Holts participated in the "tea ceremony" or acquired teaware for its social connotation.

The Period II assemblage includes more non-food ceramic functional types (i.e., decorative, horticultural, and hygiene) vessels than for the earlier period; however, dining vessels are consistently sparse. These consist mainly of undecorated and minimally decorated whiteware plates and a few ironstone vessels. Teaware accounts for less than 10% of the assemblage.

The disparity in finer ceramics between Period I and II may indicate status differences and/or consumer choice. It may also be linked to the circumstances of Period II abandonment. Archaeological evidence suggests that the house was not totally lost to fire. The Harlow family may have had an opportunity to salvage at least some of their belongings, including their fine china.

Earthenware and stoneware jars, pots, and jugs are more plentiful than refined earthenwares in the Period II assemblage (see Figure 38). Stoneware, virtually absent in the Period I collection, accounts for 27% of the overall Period II ceramic assemblage. The presence of stoneware jugs suggests that liquid storage in *ceramic* vessels had become more practical than in the earlier period, given the decline in importation of English stoneware after the Revolutionary War and the development of the Valley stoneware industry in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The specific origin of most of the locally/regionally made wares is unknown; only one marked vessel, a Mt. Crawford stoneware pot (Period II Vessel 61), was recovered. The Mt. Crawford factory was located in Rockingham County and operated from the 1860s to the 1880s. A promising analytical approach for identifying the numerous unmarked sherds in archaeological assemblages of local pottery is the chemical sourcing strategy outlined above. The application of this technique to a sample of local wares from 44AU634 suggests that at least 22 different potters supplied the site occupants and provided at least six different vessel forms (Table 21; see Appendix E). Despite the number of potters that may be represented, there are similarities in rim types between many of the Period I pots, and these compare favorably with pot/crock rims from the Pitman Site (see Figures 78–82).

Architectural items, consisting predominantly of nails with smaller amounts of brick, mortar, window glass, and door and window hardware, make up a large percentage of the overall artifact assemblage for each occupation period (see Figure 83). The dwellings from both periods were large structures that sat on limestone block foundations; each had glazed windows, a cellar with an earthen floor, and chimneys. Despite these similarities, the buildings may have been quite different in plan and appearance. The recovery of numerous door locks and door and window hardware (i.e., sash weights and pulleys) from the Period II house cellar, in particular, reflects extensive architectural details and up-to-date mass-produced materials in this structure, as well as a different mind set among its occupants. The recovery of a door lock with a patent date of 1886 suggests that the house was updated with "new" hardware within a decade of the house being destroyed. Overall, the array of architectural items recovered is consistent with the decorative attributes of the I-house of the second half of the nineteenth century and technological advances.

Tools are scarce, but reflect important activities in the development of the site and agricultural production. The chisel, probably dating to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, may have been used to cut stone blocks for the Period I house foundation. The scythe, recovered from the cellar floor of the Period II house, was probably used to harvest wheat on the farm during the late nineteenth century and reflects the long tradition of grain crop production in the area.

The clothing-related group is characterized by a small, yet diverse collection of clothing manufacture/maintenance and adornment items including buttons, buckles, beads, aglets, scissors, an apparel hook, and a paste jewel. The assemblage suggests attention to dress and appearance, as does mirror glass from the hygiene group.

Tax documents indicate that the Rusmeisels did not own slaves, but the Holts did. Archaeological data suggest that enslaved African-Americans lived here during the Holts' occupation (ca. 1834–1850). Indicators of their presence include the recovery of an ultramarine glass bead and the identification of a cluster of root cellars near the Period I house. Beads like the example from 44AU634 were common adornments for enslaved African Americans. They were often worn as necklaces or sewn onto clothing, and may have served as status symbols within the slave social hierarchy. Beads served to differentiate them from the dress of white society, and as good luck charms (Franklin 1996:16–17; Samford 1996:101–102; Singleton 1991). An increasing emphasis on personal adornment with fabric, ribbons, buckles, buttons, glass beads, and other items through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries likely served to rebuild lost individual and group identity and spirituality brought about by the dehumanizing effects of slavery (Fesler n.d.:3).

Non-clothing personal artifacts add to the picture of daily life at 44AU634. These few items, consisting of a

Period/Vessel No.	Type/Form	Potter(s)**/Location
I/26	Earthenware jar	A
I/44	Earthenware pot	B
I/50	Earthenware pot	B
I/66	Earthenware pot	B
I/45*	Earthenware pot	C
I/15	Earthenware flatware	Adam Keister, Sr. (?)/ Strasburg, VA.
I/16	Earthenware flatware	D
I/43	Earthenware pot	E
I/51	Earthenware pot	F
I/65	Earthenware pot	G
I/77	Earthenware pot	H
I/II/9	Earthenware pot	I
II/1	Earthenware bottle/jug	J
II/4	Earthenware flowerpot	K
II/9	Earthenware jar	L
II/13	Earthenware pot	M
II/55	Stoneware jug	N
II/57	Stoneware jug	N
II/60	Stoneware pot	N
II/62	Stoneware pot	N
II/50	Stoneware jar	O
II/51	Stoneware jar	P
II/53	Stoneware jar	Q
II/54	Stoneware jug	R
II/56	Stoneware jug	S
II/58	Stoneware jug	T
II/61	Stoneware pot	"MT CRAWFORD/VA"

* Results suggest that Vessel #45 may represent two vessels made by two different potters.

** Capital letters indicate individual unidentified potters.

Table 21. Site 44AU634, pottery sources based on chemical analysis.

pocket knife, eye glasses, coins, a marble, doll parts, and miniature dishes from a child's tea set, reflect the presence of children and pursuit of leisure activities.

At first glance, these personal items and other objects seem to indicate a modest, even "poor," existence; however, when examined within the context of middling life in the Valley and beyond, the artifacts suggest that the occupants of 44AU634 did not struggle to eke out a living. In fact, the diversity of the occupants' material culture reflects general trends in economic development in the region beginning in the eighteenth century. Hofstra and Geier (n.d.:31) stated: "For the most part, the eighteenth century was a time of settlement and land development, with the benefits of these activities being most evident in the first half of the nineteenth century. Eighteenth-century settlement in the Valley accompanied economic prosperity, particularly during the last quarter of the century, with increased production of wheat and the gradual movement from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture. The results of increased agricultural production and the ensuing late-century economic "boom" were connection with markets outside the region, including those in Richmond, Alexandria, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Increased trade corresponded to road expansion and improvements; the Great Philadelphia Road is one of the more important of these early routes. "This Great Road or Valley Road crossed the Potomac at Mecklenburg or Shepherdstown, [and passed] through Martinsburg, Winchester, Strasburg, New Market, and Staunton, to Fincastle at the lower end of the Valley" (Vineyard 1993:4). Transportation routes such as this and lesser ones, coupled

with economic opportunity, further heightened settlement in the Valley by German and Irish immigrants from Pennsylvania and other areas in the north. These groups included skilled artisans such as carpenters and potters who successfully practiced their trades and left their marks in the houses and ceramics in the region. These craftsmen and their neighbors were socially and economically connected via road networks, which facilitated trade between community members and artisans, and with town centers like Staunton and Winchester.

Studies of late eighteenth-century Valley inventories suggest that the residents of Augusta County were not quite as prosperous as some other Valley residents in terms of household furnishings; however, their needs were well met by area merchants (Mitchell 1977:119, 153). Ann Smart Martin, in her analysis of pewter and ceramic tablewares in late eighteenth-century Virginia, documents the interactions between merchants and patrons as related to the rise of consumerism (Martin 1991:165, 166; 1994:169–187). Eighteenth-century store merchants probably carried "every individual article necessary in life such as linens, woolens, silks, paper, books, iron, spirits, sugar, etc. and even jewelry" (Smyth 1784:II:99, quoted in Martin 1991:166). "As markets became more competitive, the selection of goods for sale became even more important for attracting and keeping business" (Martin 1991:166). By the third quarter of the eighteenth century, "…consumer goods representing the pursuit of fashion and conspicuous consumption were becoming a part of life for all but the indigent, each group participating to their ability" (Martin 1991:166). Consumerism grew steadily during the nineteenth century. Merchants, well aware of consumer preferences, waged fierce competition among themselves to retain and attract new customers (Myers 1983:16–17).

Not all ethnic groups, contemporary accounts suggest, were active participants in the consumer movement. Eighteenth-century statesman Benjamin Rush concluded: "German farmers lived frugally in their families, with respect to diet, furniture, and apparel" (Robbins 1981:36, quoted from Crass et al. 1999:21). Recently, however, archaeologists have discovered that even in the remote "backcountry" of eighteenth-century South Carolina, the homes of middling German/Swiss farmers held an array of luxury items that differed little from Charleston's gentile society (Crass et al. 1999). These findings cast doubt on ethnic stereotypes regarding material culture acquisition, and support the argument that these beliefs are derived from upper-class prejudices (Crass et al. 1999:26). Research at 44AU634 and elsewhere in the Valley and beyond indicates that many German-American families prospered, and provided their households with popular consumer items.

Research in the Valley of Virginia and outside the region has shown that eighteenth- and nineteenth-century households were acutely aware of status (Crass et al. 1999:21; Geier and McFee 1981:33; Mitchell 1977; Park et al. 2000:55). This is exemplified in archaeologist John Bedell et al.'s description of a rural western Pennsylvania farm family in the early nineteenth century: "The Shaeffers supplied many of their immediate material needs, but still depended on Eastern, and even English society, for social and moral guidance. Their ties to the market place were strong enough to make them desire fashionable things that could be bought only from the store" (Bedell et al. 1994:52). The aspirations of the Shaeffers were similar to many German and Irish families that followed the Great Road south and settled in the Valley of Virginia. For example, the personal property of Adam and Christian Rusmeisel, recorded around the mid-nineteenth century, included a variety of household furnishings such as beds, tables, chairs, toilets, fine carpeting, looking glasses (mirrors), a safe, kettles, books, among other items. A similar assortment of items may have existed in the home of their parents earlier in life, as evidenced by the recovery of upscale ceramics, teaware, elaborately decorated bone handled utensils, bed bolt covers, mirror glass, and glass beads (see Table 13; see Figures 53–59).

A few of the items found in documents and in the ground hint at the brothers' education and middling status. The presence of books and recovered slate pencils indicate that they were literate, perhaps taught and encouraged by their parents. In his study of German/Swiss settlers in South Carolina, archaeologist David Crass et al. (1999:26) noted: "…free emigrants to North America were those most able to pay their own way—minor officials clergymen, merchants, artisans, farmers, and lesser nobles"; these individuals tended to have some level of education. Therefore, items associated with literacy are not unusual for these groups. The significant number of beds recorded in inventories, and the bed bolt covers recovered archaeologically, may reflect the presence of an extended family at 44AU634 and in the brothers' households in later years. This common living arrangement was part of the German-American tradition, and practiced by other ethnic groups; it developed out of economic necessity, and the need for strong family ties to maintain farms over generations (Crass et al. 1999:21; Geier and McFee 1981:33; Hudlow and Downing 1992).

Taxonomic Name	Common Name	Period I	Period II
Class Aves	Bird	x	x
Meleagris gallopavo	Turkey	x	-
Gallus gallus	Chicken	x	x
Colinus virginianus	Bobwhite	x	-
Class Mammalia	Mammal	x	x
Class Mammalia I	Large mammal	x	-
Class Mammalia II	Medium mammal	x	x
Didelphis virginiana	Opossum	x	-
Sciurus carolinensis	Eastern gray squirrel	x	-
Rattus norvegicus	Norway rat	x	-
Rattus rattus	Roof rat	x	-
Procyon lotor	Raccoon	x	-
Sus scrofa	Domestic pig	x	x
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed deer	x	-
Bos taurus	Domestic cow	x	-
Ovis aries/Capra hircus	Domestic sheep or goat	x	x

Table 22. Site 44AU634, identified fauna.

Taxonomic Name	Common Name	Period I	Period II
Cucurbita sp.	Squash	x	-
Zea mays	Corn	x	x
Rubus sp.	Raspberry or blackberry	x	x
Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	x	x
Physalis sp.	Ground cherry	x	x
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	x	x

Table 23. Site 44AU634, selected sample of recovered botanical remains (see Appendix D for complete listing).

Although the Rusmeisels and their neighbors were well connected to markets and merchants, they were not totally dependent on imported goods and suppliers. Valley families typically provided much of their own subsistence (Geier and McFee 1981:35). For example, Hofstra and Geier (n.d.:32–33) noted that,

> Residents raised cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and lesser animals such as chickens, geese, and turkeys. Locally grown crops included corn, wheat, rye, and oats. Flax and hemp were grown and processed into cloth as was wool (Campbell et al. 1982:173). Small orchards were commonplace.…Game and seasonal harvests of edible roots, tubers, leaves, berries, and nut crops also provided important food supplements.…Maple sugar was processed for local consumption and sale (Campbell et al. 1982:172–173).

This point is emphasized by the subsistence practices of Robert Armstrong who lived with his family in Bath County around 1770. "Armstrong, like other farmers in the area, concentrated on raising livestock [and he] was apparently able to raise enough corn, wheat, oats, rye, flax, and hemp to meet his own needs and to have surplus for sale" (Geier and McFee 1981:35). Archaeological evidence indicates that the Armstrongs consumed pork and some beef, but relied heavily on wild game including white tail deer, black bear, elk, rabbit, and squirrel. Their diverse diet and subsistence activities are suggested by the recovery of a fish hook, a maple sugar skimmer, and peach and cherry pits.

The early occupants at 44AU634 also had diversity in their diet. Most if not all of it was probably obtained from the farm. Research suggests that they depended mainly on domesticated animals (pig, cow, and chicken) for meat, but also likely consumed squirrel, raccoon, opossum, deer, and turkey. They supplemented their diets with squash, corn, raspberries or blackberries, elderberries, cherries, and walnuts (Tables 22 and 23; see Appendix D).

The Armstrongs obtained most of their food from the farm and the local area, but many of their household items from outside the region. For example, they set their dining table with English-made white saltglazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware plates and bowls, and fine cutlery. The family's attention to dress is evidenced by the recovery of "decorated metal sleeve and cuff buttons and distinctive glass-faced buttons that suggest use with well-tailored clothing (Geier and McFee 1981:37). The household and personal items of the early occupants at Rusmeisels and Holts were similar to those of the Armstrong family in their diversity and quality (see Table 13; see Figures 42, 48–50). These items suggest that life in the backcountry was not one of isolation, but instead involvement in the main stream of material culture acquisition even though the degree of participation in the consumer movement varied. Geier and McFee (1981:85-92) noted that the Armstrongs "…did not invest in a complete set of pearlware as a replacement for its creamware, or the family simply did not find matched wares to be necessary." The early occupants of 44AU634 also desired to make a statement as suggested by the several matched ceramic pieces they owned. Some of the creamware that they owned may have been purchased as second quality (see Feature 9, Appendix A). The Armstrongs and the occupants of 44AU634 accessed international markets to fill their ceramic and other household needs, but only to the extent they felt necessary.

Archaeological research tells us that middling farm families outside the Valley followed acquisition patterns similar to the Rusmeisels and the Armstrongs (Bedell et al. 1994; Crass et al. 1999; Pullins and Downing 1996; Pullins et al. 1998; Stewart-Abernathy et al. 1986). Farming households in Virginia's Piedmont (44AH277 and 44PW600), western Pennsylvania (36AR410), and the backcountry of South Carolina (38AK615) would have been keenly familiar with the sorts of items in each other's households, and seem to have followed similar trends. A comparison of their household ceramics (except 36AR410) provides an interesting perspective on acquisition (Figure 84). The number of medicinal and hygiene vessels are consistently low, but dining and drinking categories are high. The amount of dining and drinking vessels on hand varied between families, possibly reflecting different degrees of wealth within the middling class, and/or the amount that individual families chose to spend on their dinner ware. The proportions of decorative attributes suggest that most cupboards contained more minimally decorated (e.g., edged, dipped) ceramics rather than higher-priced painted and transfer-printed wares; each family owned at least some of the more expensive decorative examples (Figure 85). The Meyer family, living at 36AR410 during the second half of the eighteenth century, owned a large (n=134), diverse collection of tablewares of popular white saltglazed stoneware and creamware, an assemblage that would seem atypical for a middling family in a remote area (Crass et al. 1999:22, 23).

Overall, the proportions of drinking vessels show greater similarities than dining wares. The differences may reflect widespread participation in serving and consumption of special beverages such as tea and chocolate, and aspirations to be a part of the American mainstream through this ritual. The Armstrongs of Bath County, for instance, consumed both of these beverages in the late eighteenth century, each from a unique vessel form (Geier and McFee 1981). The recovery of porcelain tea cups from the remote Meyer farm in the South Carolina backcountry indicates that this family also participated in this ritual, a ritual not limited to the upper class in Charleston. Although the degree to which families chose to participate, or could afford to do so, varied, the data suggest that consumer attitudes and traditions changed over the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Figure 86; see Figure 85). This is best expressed in the extremes between 44PW600 (ca. 1785–1830) and 44AU634 (Period II, ca. 1850–1890s), which may reflect a decline in the tea ceremony and its social connotations by the late nineteenth century.

Food preparation and storage vessels were used by most families on a daily basis and these followed a typical pattern:

> As a rule, coarse earthenwares were used for storage and preparation of food, and refined wares for serving. Generally speaking, redware, which was usually a cheap, local product, was used for dry storage or short-term storage and preparation. Stoneware, because of its imperviousness to acid and alkali, would be used for storage of liquids, perishables, and pickling. Coarse ware vessels were probably used in both a storage and preparation capacity (Geier and McFee 1981:91).

The Valley families living at 44AU634 had significant numbers of locally and regionally made wares compared to the occupants of 44AH277 and 44PW600 in Virginia's Piedmont, and 36AR410 in western Pennsylvania. The Armstrong family in Bath County (ca. 1760–1820) *probably* had a significant amount of locally made earthenware on hand also, but vessel data to support this is incomplete (Geier and McFee 1981). It is known, however, that the Armstrongs owned relatively few stoneware vessels, and most of these were

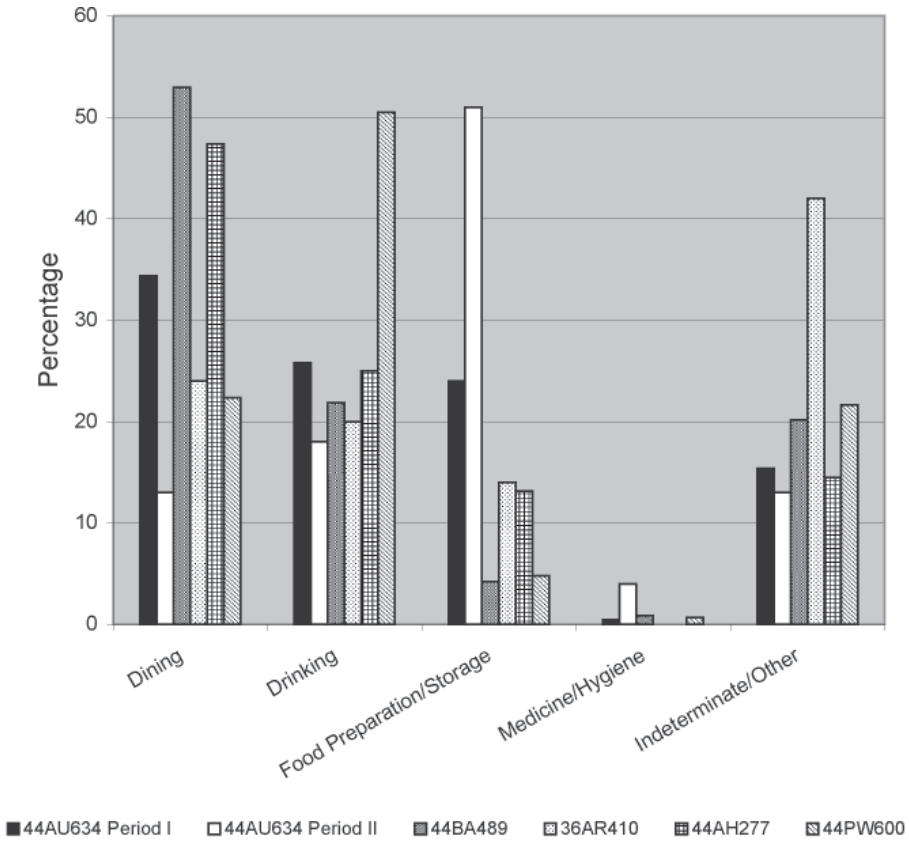


Figure 84. Ceramic acquisition patterns of rural middling farm families.

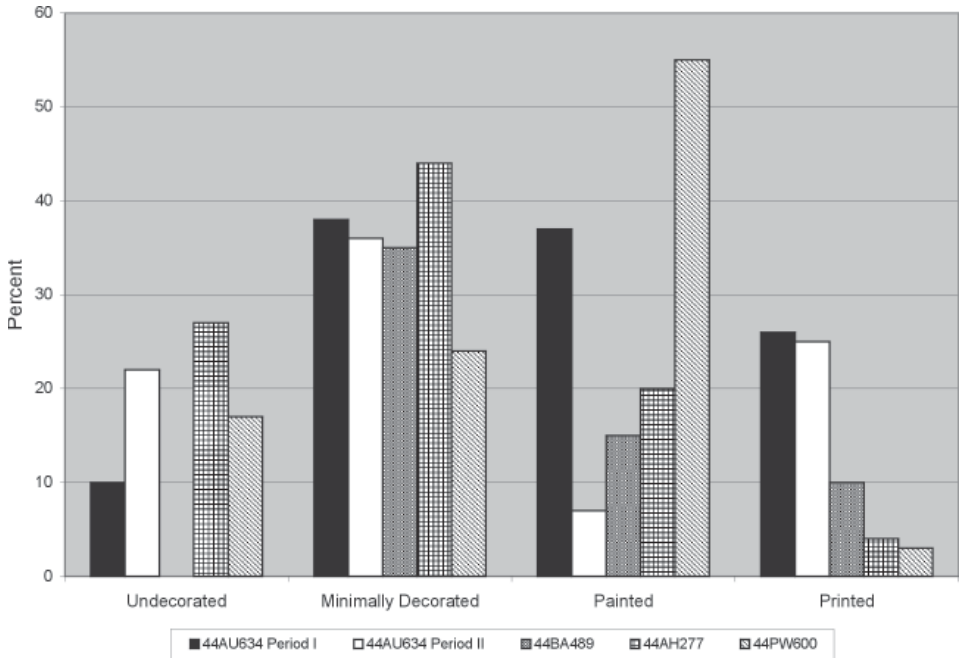


Figure 85. Comparison of ceramic decorative attributes from middling assemblages.

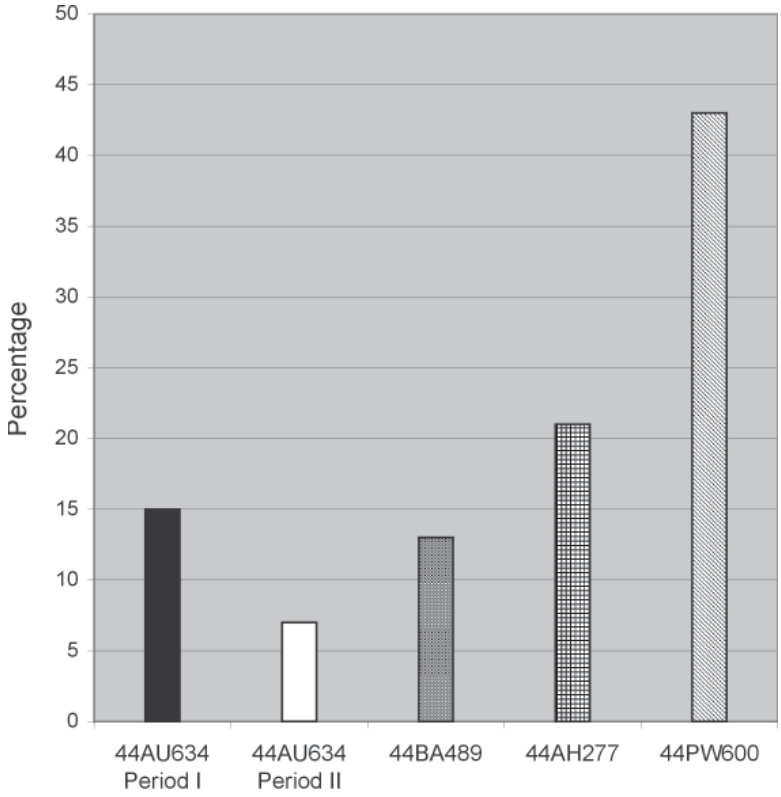


Figure 86. Teaware use among rural middling farm families.

imported. The dearth of stoneware in their home and in the homes of the Rusmeisels/Holts may reflect limited access to this type in the period following the Revolution, when large-scale importation of English and German stonewares ceased and before Valley stoneware production became well-established.

The significant increase in the presence of stoneware in later households at 44AU634 probably reflects the increased production of this ceramic type in the Valley beginning around the time of the Civil War. This trend is also suggested by the glazing treatment on the earthenwares found here (Figure 87). Over half of the earthenwares from Period I (ca. 1790–1850) have only interior glaze, emphasizing the need for nondescript vessels for short-term, liquid storage. This trend is reversed for Period II (ca. 1850–1890s) ceramics, of which only about one-third have only interior glaze. This may reflect functional and cosmetic traits in mid-century earthenware production brought about by competition with stonewares.

Although a significant percentage of earthenwares from Period II are burned and glazing cannot be discerned, the proportions are consistent with the increased availability of local stoneware, which proved a more effective container for long-term storage of liquids and perishables. The data suggest that the importance of ceramic storage vessels may be a distinguishing characteristic between middle-class Valley households and those outside the region; it highlights the former's strong ties to the local pottery industry.

Bedell et al. (1994) argue that varied assemblages like those discussed above are most informative when viewed not as a measure of household status, "but as an understanding of lifestyle," and a family's willingness to participate in the national and international market economy (Bedell et al. 1994:50). This view is supported through the examination of nineteenth-century material culture from the Shaeffer Farm Site (36AR410) in rural western Pennsylvania. The farm was occupied from about 1830 to 1900 and was the home of the Shaeffers until the early 1860s, and tenants from about 1864 until the close of the century. The Shaeffers and their successors owned a vast array of items, many of which are remarkably similar to those 44AU634 (see Table 13). The Shaeffer's possessed, among other things, "…a bone comb, a fancy pressed glass dish, floral painted pearlware plates, bowls, teacups, and transfer-printed dishes," including several matched ceramic sets (Bedell et al. 1994:51). These items are similar to the possessions of the Period I occupants at 44AU634, who owned decorated ceramics, teawares, and clothing and hygiene-related items that indicate attention to dress and appearance. The belongings of both households reflect consumer choice, and a desire to participate "in the rising culture of respectability" (Walsh 1992:239, quoted from Bedell et al. 1994:52).

Family aspirations on these farms in the late nineteenth century mirrored those of earlier times, but was fueled by a vast array of available inexpensive, mass-produced goods brought about by industrialization. The recovery of once expensive porcelain dolls and teawares, for example, attests to "…the falling price of manufactured consumer goods in the later 19th century [and] obscured the class differences between the two occupations at the Shaffer farm" (Bedell et al. 1994:53). The

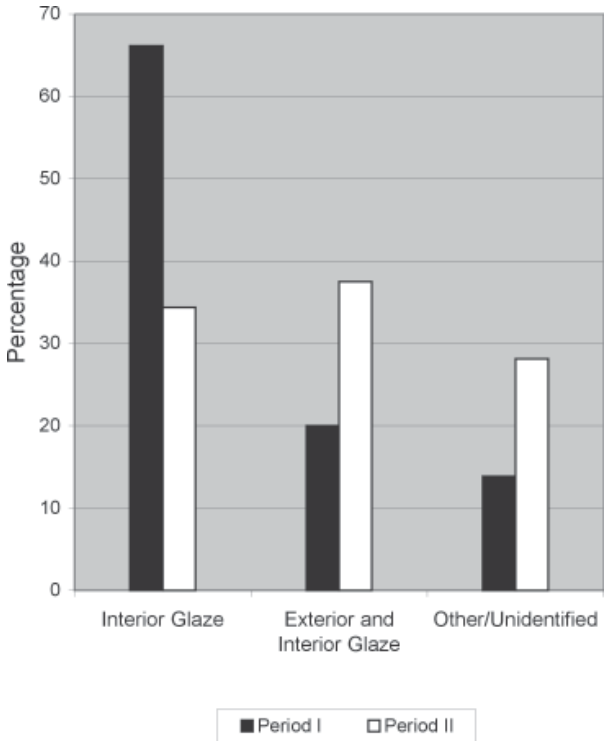


Figure 87. Amount of glazing on local earthenwares.

different period assemblages may be more indicative of the degree to which occupants chose to participate in the market economy, and the technological improvements that expanded material culture possibilities by the late nineteenth century, than a reflection of status differences. "Industrialization," Bedell et al. (1994:54) stated, "redefined the experience of all Americans, and even the ordinary citizens of Teddy Roosevelt's generation saw and did things the richest of George Washington's compatriots could scarcely have imagined."

Despite early access to fashionable goods from abroad, the material culture of Valley households like those at 44AU634 was partially shaped by close relationships with extended family and community to meet daily needs. This interaction resulted in family- and community-based traditions in farm life, and helped to promote general prosperity. According to Hofstra and Geier (n.d.:31, 32), the goal of most settlers in the Valley was not the accumulation of vast wealth, but the establishment of efficient, profitable farms that could be passed down through families. Success was not necessarily achieved through self-sufficiency, but by establishing economic and social bonds with family, friends, and craftsmen in the local community (Park et al. 2000:57).

Valley families were rooted in agrarian tradition that sustained life (see Tables 22 and 23). By the late nineteenth century, however, they were increasingly exposed to changes brought about by an emergent industrial society (Guilland 1971:66–67, 70, 73). Their experiences may not have been too different from those of families living in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Ceramic studies undertaken on contemporary domestic assemblages in that community suggest household ceramic consumption patterns were influenced by changes in social and community values, new rituals associated with ceramic form use, and increased availability of mass-produced goods (Lucas and Shackel 1994:29, 32). Families responded to socioeconomic change differently; some maintained traditional dining customs using outdated ceramics, while others adopted new dining rituals and fashionable wares. The preponderance of whiteware and locally made wares at 44AU634 suggests that, overall, its occupants were conservative in their ceramic expenditures. The suggestion at Harpers Ferry that "the acquisition of a larger proportion of locally produced wares and seemingly outmoded mass-produced ceramic goods appears to reflect a maintenance of traditional customs" may also be true to some extent for the families at 44AU634 (Lucas and Shackel 1994).

By the mid-nineteenth century in the Valley, family traditions in farming and crafts had begun to diminish, and community cohesiveness of earlier times had begun to wane. Following the Civil War, the mind set of Valley consumers was increasingly shaped by the availability of mass-produced goods brought about through technological improvements and improved transportation via roads and rail. The number, diversity, and origin of household and personal goods increased dramatically due to these developments and whetted consumer appetites for more diverse, mass-produced items from national and international sources (Adams 1991; Bedell et al. 1994; Stewart-Abernathy 1986).

Items recovered from 44AU634 were most likely purchased from store merchants in Staunton and general merchandise retailers in the local community. Merchants, of both large and small stores, provided an array of goods. The stock and general merchandise sold in the general store were often very utilitarian, however. The amount and variety of goods usually depended on the store's clientele and their demands. Cost and economic factors were frequently more important than quality.

> The store stocked a bewildering variety of items such as hats, corsets, gloves, blouses, stockings and cheap perfumes for women; blue jeans, overalls, brogans, broad-brimmed hats, and "pridarita" (pride of Readsville) smoking tobacco for the men; peppermint candy and crackers for the children; and rat cheese for all. Axel grease, lard, kerosene, and other such smelly items gave a characteristic odor to the place. When someone was born, married, or died, the store provided the items necessary for these rituals of life and death (Thompson 1989:17).

In selecting the stock for the store, the merchant either went directly to the markets or transacted his business through drummers or traveling salesmen. In either case, the merchant would purchase general merchandise, often of the lowest grade or quality, which his local customers could afford. In addition to food and medicine—two of the largest categories of items purchased at general stores—there were also a variety of dry goods, including cloth, fabric, buttons, notions, thread, shoes, hats, boots, clothing, small hardware, tools, and agricultural supplies, and seed. According to Thomas Clark's study of general stores throughout the south, "Nearly always customers bought goods with the price uppermost in mind. Merchants knew this and they bought stock for their stores accordingly" (Clark 1946:27). Consequently, it was not always possible to establish price ranges on goods that may have been sold in a typical general store. Merchants may have had to fluctuate their prices on goods depending on what the particular consumer who was purchasing them could afford. For example, a storekeeper could charge varying prices and interest rates on the same items to different customers.

The scythe, canning jars, and locally made ceramics recovered from Frank Harlow's house may have been purchased from local general merchandise stores, while the modest number of finer items, such as furniture and porcelain ceramics, may have been obtained directly from stores in Staunton or other cities. Technological advances in goods manufactured in the north and the flow of these items into the region intensified Valley consumerism by the late nineteenth century. This contributed to the decline of the local pottery industry.

Valley pottery production began in earnest during the late eighteenth century, and over the course of a century potteries emerged in a lineal fashion up the Valley following the course of the clay bed, town centers, and roads (notably Great Road). Regional prosperity and continued settlement, including skilled potters, increased the number of pottery works over time. Earthenware, including colorful decorative examples, were produced initially and persisted for a while in the nineteenth century, but these succumbed in popularity to stonewares by the beginning of the second quarter of that century. German artisans, skilled in stoneware production, were at the forefront of this shift as were influences from successful stoneware production facilities in Richmond and Petersburg. The decline in earthenware production was a result of many factors, including the ill-effects of lead glaze, the durability of stoneware, and the availability of refined earthenwares (i.e., pearlware, whiteware) for use as tableware. Consumers were lured to regionally produced stonewares by advertisements such as the one that appeared in the *Rockingham County Register and Virginia Advertiser* in 1866:

> Stoneware! 5,000 gallons of *Joseph Silber's* make and finish and latest styles, consisting of every variety and size of Cream churns, Water cans, Cream jars, with and without lids; Butter jars, Apple butter jars, assorted sizes Fruit Cans, Milk crocks, Pitchers, Jugs, Spittoons, & ect …sold at but a small advance above Earthenware, to which it is so greatly superior in beauty, finish and utility, besides being warranted perfectly free from all those noxious and poisonous mineral compounds necessarily used in the manufacturing of Earthenware, rendering it not only deleterious and pernicious to health but in many known cases fatal to human life itself (quoted from Kaufman 1978:7).

The advantages of high-quality stoneware over earthenware is expressed in the recollections of a Daniel Arrit, an assistant to potter George Fulton of Botetourt County:

> You know, marm, this was good stoneware, not that no 'count red earthen ware. You could bile in our stoneware. I've driv the wagon many a time to Blacksburg, and there old Waddel that sold the redware would see me coming and shout, "What you bringing that no 'count stuff to this town for? And I'd shout back, yours is the no 'count stuff, ain't burnt to a body. Mines burnt to a stone body. Give me a piece of your old no 'count ware, I want to pitch it and one of mine down the road a little piece.' So I pitched one of my crocks down the road twenty feet and it never broke none. His'in? He daren't give me any. He went out of business before long. Fulton's ware was good stone body (Rawson 1938:106, quoted from Russ and McDaniel 1987:39).

Pottery production in the Shenandoah Valley (the region defined by the counties of Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, and Botetourt) during the period 1820–1870 was the work of second- and third-generation (primarily German immigrant) potters. New immigrant potters came from Germany and Ireland, as well as from

Pennsylvania. Competition increased for customers, and many potters became itinerant. Other potters began to diversify, adapting to higher styles familiar to and popular with customers. These included molded ware, flint enamels, and other regional imports from large northeastern centers. Stoneware became more popular and realized better prices than earthenware. Increased competition compromised the quality of pottery production. Slip-decorated earthenwares, so abundant in the early years, "virtually disappeared" (Comstock 1994). Thinly potted and utilitarian forms became scarce. Early potters generally worked from specific orders. At other times, notice was circulated of a kiln opening, which attracted on-site purchasers. However, the majority of wares were marketed by wagon delivery over trade routes extending as far as Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The success of Valley pottery production throughout most of the nineteenth century was brought about by several factors: natural resources, knowledge of the craft, opportunity brought about by regional prosperity, and maintenance of tradition. This latter aspect, in particular, holds significance as the nineteenth century progressed. Access to mass-produced, imported ceramics had been a part of Valley culture since the eighteenth century. *Why were residents supportive of the local/regional pottery industry given the number of merchants and well-established market networks that could supply their ceramic needs?* The answer may lie in the maintenance of tradition in production and in local consumer habits which were inextricably linked together. Potters typically came from potting families that passed on skills and distinctive styles from one generation to the next. For most, potting was a seasonal business and a means of supplementing farm income. As a folk tradition, it played a relatively minor role in the overall economy of the Valley (Mitchell 1977). For residents, however, the craft was deeply woven into the socioeconomic fabric of their lives and their community. As both consumers and members of the community, they traded directly with potters at farm-based shops or with area merchants that potters supplied. They followed traditional patterns of behavior that served to maintain vital links between families, friends, and neighbors, some of whom were probably engaged at least part-time in throwing pots. If anything, locally made utilitarian ware filled a practical need—the quick replacement of inexpensive, heavily used storage vessels. More often than not, tables were set with finer wares consisting of English and later American-made refined earthenwares obtained from area merchants. The presence of creamware, pearlware, ironstone, and whiteware at 44AU634 attests to this practice.

According to historian Robert Mitchell (1977:210), three of the four potteries recorded in Virginia in 1810 were located in Augusta County. By the mid-nineteenth century, Augusta and other counties in the Upper Valley had a well-developed pottery industry. Artisans included George Newman Fulton (ca. 1867) of Alleghany and Botetourt counties; David Grim (ca. 1830s–1870) of Augusta; John Morgan (ca. 1820s–1850) of Rockbridge; Andrew Coffman (ca. 1850s), John D. Heatwole (ca. 1850–1880), and Emanuel Suter (ca. 1855–1897) of Rockingham; among others (Comstock 1994). Historical records and secondary sources provide information about many of them and their products (Comstock 1994; Suter 1994). Particularly enlightening are accounts of the marketing of wares. According to Scott Suter (1994:110), "[Emanuel] Suter's network of merchants extended throughout Rockingham County, but he eventually branched well beyond those confines. His wares were sold by several merchants in Harrisonburg as well as in many local community stores, and often patrons came to the shop itself to buy ware." Suter made use of the rail line, shipping his wares east of the Blue Ridge to Charlottesville, but sold to merchants in Staunton and in communities near 44AU634, and up and down the Valley with greater frequency. For example:

> One of Suter's earliest forays out of his immediate community was in 1868 when he offered ware to store owner J. H. Plecker, who was located in Spring Hill, Augusta County, although that village was not located on the rail line and was easily a day's trip away traveling in a loaded wagon. Apparently Suter felt the trip was worth it, however, and Plecker came to be a valued customer for years to come (Suter 1994:114).

Suter's business records indicate that the marketing of wares was a complex affair and frequently required negotiations to obtain the best prices. Although business dealings were sometimes strained, compromise benefitted both merchant and potter and forged lasting relationships.

Despite the current knowledge about Shenandoah potters in the nineteenth century, relatively little is known about the distribution of wares (Comstock 1994). Ceramic distributional analyses are hindered by the fact that local/regional potters did not consistently mark their products. Most examples discussed in the literature are decorated and/or marked, allowing them to be attributed to a specific potter, but these are not representative of most archaeological assemblages from the region (Comstock 1994; Geier and McFee 1981; Kaufman

1978; Russ 1995; Russ and McDaniel 1991). The 44AU634 assemblage contains only six decorated vessels (Period I Vessels 14–17 and Period II Vessels 7 and 51) and two marked vessels (Period I Vessel 69 [illegible and incomplete lettering on exterior] and Period II Vessel 61 [Mt. Crawford]) (see Figure 47).

In the absence of marked or signed pieces, archaeologists have traditionally relied on vessel decoration and form to make associations between vessels and their origins. The results of ceramic chemical sourcing at 44AU634 indicate that visual attributes can be misleading, however. This study indicates that the Period I assemblage may be represented by at least nine different potters, and the Period II assemblage by at least 13. Each group includes vessels that are visually distinctive (i.e., rims/necks, glazing), but the chemical composition of the paste *suggests* that they are made by the same potter (see Table 21). The examination of glaze surfaces under high magnification seems to confirm the chemistry results (see Appendix E).

Glaze analyses suggest the origin of Period I Vessel 15 and the glaze "recipe" used by its potter. This vessel is a lead-glazed flatware with distinctive bands of green and white (yellowish in appearance due to lead glaze and firing) slip. The green color is derived from copper (Cu) and the white/yellow color from antimony (Sb). Antimony was not commonly used in Valley earthenware decoration, but was an ingredient in Adam Keister's "Naples Yellow" glaze. He operated a pottery in Strasburg, Virginia, from about 1810 until his death in 1847 (Comstock 1994). Period I Vessel 15 may be one of his products.

Relatively little is known about pottery production in Augusta County compared to other counties in the Valley, perhaps because known potteries are fairly widely dispersed and few marked examples of their work exist (Russ 1995:121). Nevertheless, "at least seven potteries, including one mid-nineteenth-century earthenware kiln site and 19 nineteenth-century potters have been identified, indicating that this was an important pottery region" (Russ 1995:121) (Table 24). The heyday of production was during the period 1840–1870 and included the production of both stoneware and earthenware. A resurgence in earthenware production occurred around the mid-nineteenth century; much of this type was being produced by the Grimm family. The Coffmans also made pottery, and their shop was located in Mt. Solon, 6.5 km northwest of Parnassus. The products of these families probably made their way to area households like 44AU634.

The Period I assemblage of locally made vessels is consistent with Valley earthenware/stoneware production trends, in general, and increased production of earthenware in Augusta County by mid-century (Russ 1995:126). It is represented by an abundance of coarse earthenware pots. Coarse earthenware was used in the Period II households, but less frequently than in Period I; stoneware was the more common type among Period II families. These findings are consistent with Comstock's (1994:4) estimate that stoneware made up almost 75% of Valley ceramic production following the Civil War.

At the end of the nineteenth century, tenant Frank Harlow had a minimum of 17 locally made ceramic vessels stored in his cellar and 13 (76%) of these were stoneware. The vessel forms (jugs, jars, and pots) coupled with historical information provide clues to what he may have kept in them. Jugs, narrow-necked containers used for liquid storage, often held brandy, wine, oil, vinegar, honey, turpentine, castor oil, and linseed oil (Herman et al. 1975:77–79; Myers 1983:39). Jars and pots, on the other hand, were wide-mouth food storage containers. The author of the cookbook, *Virginia Housewife* (1824), contends that the best containers for pickling are stoneware jars "straight from bottom to top, with stone covers to them" and "with very wide mouths so that pickles could be taken out without breaking them" (Randolph 1824:169–170, quoted from Myers 1983:40). In Alexandria, Virginia, in 1840, merchant Robert H. Miller advertised "a general assortment of stone jars, for pickles and preserves," as well as glass preserve jars for the first time (Myers 1983:40).

The Grimm family, and other Augusta County potters like the Coffmans in nearby Mt. Solon probably marketed their wares well beyond the boundaries of the county. Archaeologist Kurt Russ noted, however, that "…access both to local resources and a local 'support' population was undoubtedly of utmost importance. These factors probably continued to be of major importance, especially to the small folk or family-operated potteries that characterized the Virginia industry from the mid-eighteenth-century until the last quarter of the nineteenth century" (Russ 1995:108). The Valley pottery tradition changed over the course of the nineteenth century, however. The general trend was increased production of stoneware for food/liquid storage and preservation, and less production of earthenware. This trend is evident at 44AU634. Stoneware vessels are more plentiful in the Period II assemblage than in Period I, but glass jars are also strongly represented in the later pe-

Specific Location within County	Potter	Approximate Dates of Operation
Riverheads District	Christian Grimms	ca. 1840
	Jacob Grimm	ca. 1840–1850
First District	David Grimm (b. 1812)	ca. 1850–1860
Specific location unknown	Samuel Lutz (b. 1822 in PA)	ca. 1850
	Bayler Lutz	ca. 1850
North Subdivision	Wm. Shumate & Company	ca. 1870
	(2 anonymous potters employed)	
	Charles W. Bunsfelt (b. 1823 in Prussia)	ca. 1870
Dooms	Edward Walter (b. 1823 in Prussia)	-
Burkes Mill/North Subdivision	Conrad Wilson (b. 1800 in Md.)	ca. 1850
	J. W. Watson (b. 1825 in Md.)	ca. 1850–1860
	Samuel Watson (b. 1827 in Md.)	ca. 1850–1860
	Lindsay Morris (b. 1821)	ca. 1860
Crimora Area	Walter's Pottery	ca. 1870
Mt. Solon	D. Coffman	?
New Hope	?	-
Staunton	I. H. Plecker (stenciled mark)	ca. 1880
	Lipscomb and Somerville (stenciled mark)	?
	Michael Puffenberger (Puffenbarger)	?
	__ Buck (husband of Catherine Buck)	?

Table 24. Historic potters working in Augusta County, Virginia, during the nineteenth century (after Russ 1995:133).

riod. By the 1870s, new and/or improved technologies for keeping food, such as mass-produced glass jars, diminished widespread need or demand for stoneware vessels. Popular alternatives to stoneware for food and liquid storage began to appear in some areas decades earlier. For example, merchants and manufactures in Alexandria around the mid-nineteenth century advertised glass jars and tin "FRUIT CANS, of all varieties." (Myers 1983:40). Preferences for these types of containers gradually made inroads into the valley, especially after the Civil War.

Although geographically distinct, the character of the Valley pottery industry was similar to the stoneware industry in Alexandria, and ultimately shared the same fate. Suzita Myers (1983:29) stated:

> The transition of potteries from part-time to full-time shops to small factories often coincided with the development of urbanism in the nineteenth century (Myers 1980:1). However, in Alexandria, this transition never took place. Instead, a small nineteenth-century stoneware industry which span over sixty years gradually declined and disappeared. Unlike other urban American potteries, which were developing and expanding to the production of molded refined wares by the 1840s, the Alexandria manufactory concentrated its production on utilitarian wares.…This may have been partly due to the fact that Alexandria did not begin to develop even a skeleton of an urban center until the 1880's (Sharrer 1977:34). A combination of other factors also contributed to the end of the stoneware industry in Alexandria, such as: problems in obtaining proper clays and good help; a decrease in the demand for stoneware with the availability of cheaper ceramic, tin, and glass wares; and a steadily growing for better ceramic wares. In Alexandria, the change in consumer demand was met by the opening of several glassworks and bottling companies toward the end of the nineteenth century, coinciding with the demise of the local pottery industry.

Efforts were made by some Valley potters to revive their industry through modernization and mass production. In the latter stage of Emanuel Suter's career, for example, he established an "industrial pottery" known as the Harrisonburg Steam Pottery. He incorporated technological advances (i.e., tile press, steam power) learned in the north, began year-round production, hired skilled workers, and shifted his market goals beyond the local community to the larger region and beyond to make his business competitive. The progressive-minded Suter was optimistic that implementing new production technologies and using the rail lines to broaden markets

would raise him to a new level of commercial success unknown to earlier generations of Valley potters. Despite his progressive measures, he found it increasingly difficult to compete with northern pottery industries and, faced also with internal administrative problems, closed his business ca. 1897.

Suter's personal and professional life reflect the mind set of two worlds in the Valley during the nineteenth century—ties to family and community traditions, and aspirations brought about by industrial progress. "In 1851, when Suter was an apprentice potter, Harrisonburg was a small town on the Great Wagon Road. The community relied on its own inhabitants to meet its daily needs; there were local blacksmiths, potters and shopkeepers.…" (Suter 1994:220). This relationship changed dramatically after the Civil War with the increased availability of mass-produced alternative goods at lower prices (Russ 1995). This outside competition adversely affected local potters *and* rural store merchants alike. Beginning as early as the 1890s, for example, many rural store owners gradually made a transition from selling "general merchandise" (which probably included locally made pots, etc.) to a greater reliance on "convenience" goods as they found it difficult to compete with the variety and quality of goods offered by mail order companies and department stores in area cities (Bull 1952:391–392). Eventually, with increased use of the automobile and improvements in the road system, families that once depended on the local store for major purchases, were willing to travel further for such items. As a result,

> The old country trader found himself between wind and water, left with a shrinking business of low-profit necessities, the sugar, the salt, and the flour, and convenience goods such as a pocket tin of smoking tobacco, a deck of Camels, cola drinks, and the overalls that did not get on the shopping list when the family last visited the city (Carson 1954:286, quoted from Bull 1952:392).

The lives of potter Emanuel Suter, store merchants J. H. Plecker, William Kyle, James Hamrick, and the families at 44AU634 reflect trends in pottery production, retailing, and consumer habits during the nineteenth century. The locally produced ceramics and mass-produced household and personal items revealed in the written records of their lives, and buried in the ground they walked, are vestiges of the social and economic ties that bound them together, and change that brought an end to traditional consumer behavior in the Valley of Virginia following the Civil War.

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Appendix A:
Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
F003/TR 1 I	Biface	Stage 3	Misc./Unident. Fragment	Unident. Chert		1
				Provenience Total:		1
F003/TR 1 II	Debitage	2ndry/Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		1
F003/TR 1 II	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		2
F003/TR 1 II	Hafted Biface	Unident. Archaic Stemmed	Proximal Fragment	Unident. Chert		1
				Provenience Total:		4
F009/TR 2 I	Biface	Stage 4	Midsection	Quartzite		1
F009/TR 2 I	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Chalcedony		2
F009/TR 2 I	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Oolitic Chert		1
F009/TR 2 I	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
F009/TR 2 I	Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		2
F009/TR 2 I	Hafted Biface	Unident. Archaic Corner-Notch	Proximal Fragment	Fossiliferous Chert		1
F009/TR 2 I	Hafted Biface	Unident. Archaic Stemmed	>50% Complete	Quartzite		1
				Provenience Total:		10
				Site Total:		15

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Qty
F003 IV/PP 01	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Grey	burned	Base		11
F003 IV/PP 01	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Grey	burned	Rim		4
F003 IV/PP 01	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	burned			23
					Provenience Total:	38	
F003 IV/PP 02	Misc. Material	Band	Ferrous	burned			9
					Provenience Total:	9	
F003 IV/PP 28	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	interior Albanyslip	Base		7
F003 IV/PP 28	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	interior Albanyslip, burned			8
					Provenience Total:	15	
F003 IV/PP 29	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	burned	Handle		1
F003 IV/PP 29	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	burned	Rim		2
F003 IV/PP 29	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Brown	burned	Base		1
F003 IV/PP 29	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Brown	burned	Handle		1
F003 IV/PP 29	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Brown	burned	Neck		1
F003 IV/PP 29	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			2
F003 IV/PP 29	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	burned			1
					Provenience Total:	9	
F003 IV/PP 30	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown	interior Albanyslip, burned	Base		6
F003 IV/PP 30	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Brown	int. Albany, 1-cobalt, burned	Rim		2
F003 IV/PP 30	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	int. Albany, ext. cobalt, burned			2
F003 IV/PP 30	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	interior Albanyslip, burned			26
					Provenience Total:	36	
F003 IV/PP 31	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown	burned	Base		3
F003 IV/PP 31	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	burned	Base		1
F003 IV/PP 31	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			4
F003 IV/PP 31	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	burned			1
					Provenience Total:	9	
F003 IV/PP 32	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown	burned	Base		1
F003 IV/PP 32	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			1
					Provenience Total:	2	
F003 IV/PP 33	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			1
F003 IV/PP 33	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	burned			1
F003 IV/PP 33	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned, indeterminate			1
F003 IV/PP 33	Grooming/Hygiene	Pitcher	Refined Earthenware	?, burned	Base		3
F003 IV/PP 33	Grooming/Hygiene	Pitcher	Refined Earthenware	burned	Handle		1
F003 IV/PP 33	Grooming/Hygiene	Pitcher	Refined Earthenware	burned, indeterminate	Rim		2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003 IV/PP 33	Grooming/Hygiene	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indeterminate			22
					Provenience Total:	31	
F003 IV/PP 34	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Weight	Ferrous	burned			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F003 IV/PP 35	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown	burned	Base		3
F003 IV/PP 35	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Brown	burned	Rim		2
F003 IV/PP 35	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			1
F003 IV/PP 35	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	burned			3
F003 IV/PP 35	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	green-blue	Base		1
F003 IV/PP 35	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass		Aqua		1
F003 IV/PP 35	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	aqua	Neck		4
					Provenience Total:	15	
F003 IV/PP 36	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous	heavy gauge, burned			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F003 IV/PP 37	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze, burned	Base		1
F003 IV/PP 37	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze, burned	Handle		1
F003 IV/PP 37	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze, burned			2
					Provenience Total:	4	
F003 IV/PP 38	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze, burned	Neck		1
F003 IV/PP 38	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze, burned			2
					Provenience Total:	3	
F003 IV/PP 39	Misc. Items		Ferrous	fuel can/box churn lids?			2
F003 IV/PP 39	Misc. Items		Ferrous	sliding box/tin, 8" wide/9"+ lengt	Lid		9
F003 IV/PP 39	Misc. Items		Ferrous	swing balance pan?, 11"x 12"			1
F003 IV/PP 39	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous	can/churn lid closure?			1
F003 IV/PP 39	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous	finished edges,1 1/4" wide			1
					Provenience Total:	14	
F003 IV/PP 40	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	burned	Rim		1
F003 IV/PP 40	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	burned, H. Bur gess, 1864-92	Rim to base		4
F003 IV/PP 40	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	burned			1
					Provenience Total:	6	
F003 IV/PP 41QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey		Base		7
F003 IV/PP 41QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze	Base		1
F003 IV/PP 41QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Brown		Rim		1
F003 IV/PP 41QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Grey		Rim		2
F003 IV/PP 41QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				1
F003 IV/PP 41QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				20

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003 IV/PP 41QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			5
F003 IV/PP 41QA	Grooming/Hygiene	Unidentified	Whiteware				3
					Provenience Total:	40	
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze	Base		3
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Grey		Rim		1
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				2
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				6
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	indeterminate			15
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze			2
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American			19
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	1.30	1
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				8
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				1
F003 IV/PP 42QA	Window Glass	Pane Glass					1
					Provenience Total:	59	
F003 IV/PP 43QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		2
F003 IV/PP 43QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F003 IV/PP 43QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			3
					Provenience Total:	6	
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Brown		Base		6
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Brown		Handle		5
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Brown		Neck		3
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				43
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	aqua, pat. August 186...	Lid		1
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	canning, aqua	Neck		2
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	555.80	98
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				44
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish			1
F003 IV/PP 44QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				5
					Provenience Total:	208	
F003 IV/PP 45QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Grey		Base		8
F003 IV/PP 45QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Grey		Handle		3
F003 IV/PP 45QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Grey		Neck		3
F003 IV/PP 45QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				3
F003 IV/PP 45QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				23
F003 IV/PP 45QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American			7
F003 IV/PP 45QA	Glass Storage Containers	Unidentified	Colored Glass	bottle/canning jar	Aqua		27

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Qty
F003 IV/PP 45QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				3
					Provenience Total:	77	
F003 IV/PP 46QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				2
F003 IV/PP 46QB	Grooming/Hygiene	Pitcher	Whiteware		Base		9
F003 IV/PP 46QB	Grooming/Hygiene	Pitcher	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Handle		2
F003 IV/PP 46QB	Grooming/Hygiene	Pitcher	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Rim		3
F003 IV/PP 46QB	Grooming/Hygiene	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other	2-CLASSICAL AN TIQUITIES-3/13/1849	Purple		9
F003 IV/PP 46QB	Misc. Items		Ferrous	indet. box/tin-like fragments			16
					Provenience Total:	41	
F003 IV/PP 47QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey		Base		8
F003 IV/PP 47QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Blue and Grey		Base		1
F003 IV/PP 47QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				2
F003 IV/PP 47QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				4
					Provenience Total:	15	
F003 IV/PP 48QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey		Base		8
F003 IV/PP 48QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Blue and Grey		Rim		1
F003 IV/PP 48QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Grey		Rim		3
F003 IV/PP 48QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				1
F003 IV/PP 48QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				8
					Provenience Total:	21	
F003 IV/PP 49QB	Tobacco Accessories	Spittoon	Bennington-type	complete			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F003 IV/PP 50QB	Hand/Maintenace Tools	Scythe	Ferrous				1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F003 IV/PP 51QA	Misc. Items		Ferrous	lantern top/bail handle			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F003 IV/PP 52QB	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	canning jar, aqua, pat. June 1868	Lid		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F003 IV/PP 53QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey		Base		1
F003 IV/PP 53QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Brown		Base		5
F003 IV/PP 53QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Brown		Rim		2
F003 IV/PP 53QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				10
F003 IV/PP 53QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned			2
					Provenience Total:	20	
F003 IV/PP 54QB	Metal Cookingware	Can	Ferrous				1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F003 IV/PP 55QB	Metal Cookingware	Can	Ferrous	3 5/8" diameter	Lid		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
					Provenience Total:	1	
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown		Base		5
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Blue and Grey		Neck		1
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				3
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				18
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				8
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American			3
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	canning	Aqua		105
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	canning, aqua	Neck		9
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	canning, aqua, 1-pat. Nov. 1867	Base		7
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Colorless Glass	?			1
F003 IV/PP 56QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
					Provenience Total:	161	
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Stoneware	burned, indet.	Base		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Rim		3
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Stoneware	burned, indet.	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey	burned			1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			8
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	burned			12
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown mottled glaze			3
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			14
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear gl., 1-slip-dec			28
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dark green glaze			1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned, indet.			12
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware		Base		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned, banded edge	Rim		17
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined Earthenware	burned	Base		2
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined Earthenware	burned, 2-floral-molded	Rim		6
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	1-burned	Rim		3
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Refined Earthenware	burned	Base		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Refined Earthenware	burned, 1-floral-molded	Rim to base		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain	burned	Base		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Refined Earthenware	burned			3
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Bowl	Pearlware: Painted	?, blue	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	1-burned			4
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped		Brown		2
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		5
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Green		1
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	11-burned			18
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	painted	Blue-green		2
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, 1-floral-molded			73
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				9
F003/TR 1 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Blue		3
F003/TR 1 I	Construction Materials	Plaster				14.80	
F003/TR 1 I	Currency	Coin	Copper-Alloy	large cent, to 1857, very worn			1
F003/TR 1 I	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	3/8", 7 1/6" dia., 1-burned	Opaque White		2
F003/TR 1 I	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	9/16" dia., burned	Black		1
F003/TR 1 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	...SEP 16...	Aqua		1
F003/TR 1 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	1-...AND...			3
F003/TR 1 I	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless Glass	6-sided, heat- exposed	Base		2
F003/TR 1 I	Hardware	Handles/Pulls	Copper-Alloy	?, sheet metal quill pen shaped			1
F003/TR 1 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					2
F003/TR 1 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	650.00	254
F003/TR 1 I	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	catch-like circular fragment			1
F003/TR 1 I	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	clevis-like, 2" x 1 1/4"			1
F003/TR 1 I	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous	fragment			1
F003/TR 1 I	Misc. Hardware	Hinge	Ferrous	w/screws attached			2
F003/TR 1 I	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				2
F003/TR 1 I	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Copper-Alloy				1
F003/TR 1 I	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Lead				1
F003/TR 1 I	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous				7
F003/TR 1 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish, mostly burned			26
F003/TR 1 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	mostly burned			713
F003/TR 1 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				3
F003/TR 1 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				112
F003/TR 1 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
F003/TR 1 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					35
F003/TR 1 I	Writing	Slate Pencil					1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
					Provenience Total:	1417	
F003/TR 1 II	Agricult/Horticulture	Barbed Wire	Ferrous				2
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown	burned	Base		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	3-burned			6
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Base		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Brown	burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Grey		Rim		2
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Rim		2
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				3
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	8-burned			10
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	1-int. Albany slip, 9-burned			24
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			24
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, burned, indet.			1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, iron oxide slip			2
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			8
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, bisque			1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned, indet.			13
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Other	black	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain		Base		3
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain		Rim		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned	Rim to base		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned, banded edge	Rim		13
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined Earthenware	burned	Rim		3
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	dotted blue	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Bone China				1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	2-?			3
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				2
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		1
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	9-burned			10
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.			16
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	1-burned			5
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Black		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 1 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other	w/red painted decoration	Green		1
F003/TR 1 II	Construction Materials	Plaster				25.00	
F003/TR 1 II	Decorative Furnishings	Key	Ferrous	clock?			1
F003/TR 1 II	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Agateware	burned			1
F003/TR 1 II	Door and Window Hrdwre	Escutcheon Plate	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 1 II	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	3/8" diameter	Blue-green		1
F003/TR 1 II	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
F003/TR 1 II	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored Glass	aqua, 1-molten	Base		2
F003/TR 1 II	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	948.60	248
F003/TR 1 II	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 1 II	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous	sheet metal			13
F003/TR 1 II	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	curved, sleeve-like			6
F003/TR 1 II	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 1 II	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous				4
F003/TR 1 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish, burned			13
F003/TR 1 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	mostly burned			880
F003/TR 1 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				100
F003/TR 1 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	burned			1
F003/TR 1 II	Utensils	Spoon	Copper-Alloy	worn mark(?)			1
F003/TR 1 II	Window Glass	Glazing		burned			1
F003/TR 1 II	Window Glass	Pane Glass					14
					Provenience Total:	1459	
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey		Base		1
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Base		6
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, bisque	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Rim		8
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Stoneware: Bristol Slip	burned	Rim		2
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			24
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned			9
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware		Base		1
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain		Base		1
F003/TR 1 II a	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	burned			2
F003/TR 1 II a	Construction Materials	Plaster				61.60	
F003/TR 1 II a	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash weight	Ferrous	burned			1
F003/TR 1 II a	Fasteners	Buckle/Buckle Part	Ferrous	?, fragment			1
F003/TR 1 II a	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	domed, iron back, 3/4" dia., burne			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 1 II a	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	16.70	4
F003/TR 1 II a	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous				2
F003/TR 1 II a	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			86
F003/TR 1 II a	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish, burned			7
F003/TR 1 II a	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			21
F003/TR 1 II a	Window Glass	Pane Glass					3
					Provenience Total:	182	
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	1-burned	Base		4
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Base		1
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Stoneware	burned, indet.	Base		1
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Blue and Grey	burned	Rim		3
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Grey	burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	Stoneware	burned, indet.	Rim		5
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Stoneware	burned, indet.	Rim		2
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey	burned			10
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			8
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	25-burned			29
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			9
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear gl., 1-burned			2
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, bisque			3
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned, indet.			29
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned	Base		2
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned, banded edge	Rim		3
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	burned			2
F003/TR 1 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.			5
F003/TR 1 III	Construction Materials	Plaster				33.20	
F003/TR 1 III	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	box?, fragments, burned			2
F003/TR 1 III	Door and Window Hrdwre	Padlock	Ferrous	burned			1
F003/TR 1 III	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	464.80	122
F003/TR 1 III	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous	burned			1
F003/TR 1 III	Misc. Material		Ferrous	flared, sleeve-like			1
F003/TR 1 III	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				4
F003/TR 1 III	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	rolled			3
F003/TR 1 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			984
F003/TR 1 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finishburned			8
F003/TR 1 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			63

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 1 III	Window Glass	Glazing		burned			2
					Provenience Total:	1311	
F003/TR 1 IV	Ammunition/Artillery	Cartridge Case	Copper-Alloy	burned	.22		1
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown	burned	Handle		1
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown	burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	burned	Base		3
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Base		2
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Stoneware	burned, indet.	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Grey	burned	Handle		4
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Rim		3
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey	7-burned			8
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	7-burned			11
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	burned			52
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			9
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned, indet.			17
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned	Base		3
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned, banded edge	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned, banded edge	Rim to base		1
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Bowl	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	burned			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Construction Materials	Plaster		burned		503.40	
F003/TR 1 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Escutcheon Plate	Ferrous	burned			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	burned, rim lock, pat May 29, 1886			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	fragment			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	rim lock-like fragment, burned			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	...THE..., ...EGEM, canning	Green-blue		2
F003/TR 1 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	canning	Aqua		4
F003/TR 1 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	canning	Green		4
F003/TR 1 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	canning, 1-Mason, molten green-blu	Neck		4
F003/TR 1 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	canning, grd finish, lug nck, grn	Neck		3
F003/TR 1 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	canning, green , "14"	Base		3
F003/TR 1 IV	Hardware	Caster	Ferrous	burned			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Hardware	Escutcheon Plate	Copper-Alloy	burned			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone		burned			191
F003/TR 1 IV	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Nut		walnut, 17-whole, burned		221.30	54

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 1 IV	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	2227.80	426
F003/TR 1 IV	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	caster-like frag?			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous	w/nuts, burned			3
F003/TR 1 IV	Misc. Hardware	Hinge	Copper-Alloy	w/ iron screws,3/8" x 1", burned			2
F003/TR 1 IV	Misc. Hardware	Hook	Ferrous	3 1/4", burned,1-? fragment			2
F003/TR 1 IV	Misc. Hardware	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	w/copper alloy,box/chest, burned			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous	burned			11
F003/TR 1 IV	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Copper-Alloy	burned, diamond-shaped			1
F003/TR 1 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			3516
F003/TR 1 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless, finish, burned			37
F003/TR 1 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			213
F003/TR 1 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	roofing, burned			3
F003/TR 1 IV	Sewing	Scissors	Ferrous	burned, 6 1/4"			1
					Provenience Total:	4610	
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	burned	Base		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dkgreen glaze	Base		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey	capacity mark stamp			1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				2
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	1-burned			5
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			12
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			2
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			9
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dk green glaze			1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow brown glaze			1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	grey body, green glaze			1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	red and blue	Rim		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Porcelain	gilded edge, 1-burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	W: Printed Polychrome		Base		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.	Base		2
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.	Rim		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain	gilded edge	Rim		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware		Rim		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	green	Rim		2
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Ironstone				1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				5
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	1-polychrome			2
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Edged	blue dot			1
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted	1-burned	Green		2
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.			13
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Printed Polychrome	1- "...Re to S..."			2
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				5
F003/TR 3 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				1
F003/TR 3 I	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	3/8"	Opaque White		1
F003/TR 3 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green-blue		2
F003/TR 3 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	"...ARS..."	Blue-green		2
F003/TR 3 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	1-...S...	Aqua		3
F003/TR 3 I	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Pressed		Colorless		1
F003/TR 3 I	Hardware	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	chest/trunk- like			1
F003/TR 3 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
F003/TR 3 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	874.00	527
F003/TR 3 I	Misc. Hardware	Chain	Ferrous	small size			1
F003/TR 3 I	Misc. Hardware	Grommet	Copper-Alloy				1
F003/TR 3 I	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				4
F003/TR 3 I	Misc. Material	Band	Copper-Alloy	ribbed			1
F003/TR 3 I	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	rolled			2
F003/TR 3 I	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	scrap frags.			5
F003/TR 3 I	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	flat frag, 2 1/4" wide			1
F003/TR 3 I	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 3 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				262
F003/TR 3 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	finish, 3-headless, 1-L-head			4
F003/TR 3 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				42
F003/TR 3 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					103
					Provenience Total:	1047	
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque, burned	Base		2
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		3
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze, burned	Base		3
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green-br glaze, burne	Base		2
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	red body, green-brown gl., burned	Base		4
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Rim		2
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			34
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			3
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			29
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	red body, green-brown gl./heat exp			7
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell blue, 1-burned	Rim		2
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain		Base		1
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	gilded edge band	Rim to base		1
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	green	Rim		1
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				1
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	indeterminate			2
F003/TR 3 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
F003/TR 3 II	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	strike-plate like, burned			1
F003/TR 3 II	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	ball, 1/4" diam	Green-blue		1
F003/TR 3 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Aqua		1
F003/TR 3 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Blue-green		1
F003/TR 3 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green-blue		1
F003/TR 3 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	aqua	Base		1
F003/TR 3 II	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Solarized/Maganese	pressed			1
F003/TR 3 II	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	1711.50	1098
F003/TR 3 II	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Solarized/Maganese				1
F003/TR 3 II	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous	burned, 1- eye screw			5
F003/TR 3 II	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Ferrous	misc. object fragments, burned			3
F003/TR 3 II	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	burned			10
F003/TR 3 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			108
F003/TR 3 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish, burned			1
F003/TR 3 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			21
F003/TR 3 II	Window Glass	Pane Glass					67
					Provenience Total:	1421	
F003/TR 3 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				1
F003/TR 3 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				1
F003/TR 3 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
F003/TR 3 II a	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain				1
F003/TR 3 II a	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Blue-green		1
F003/TR 3 II a	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless Glass	?, molten	Base		1
F003/TR 3 II a	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone		burned			2
F003/TR 3 II a	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	238.50	66
F003/TR 3 II a	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	cap-like, 1 5/16" dia., burned			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 3 II a	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous	burned			1
F003/TR 3 II a	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	burned, 3- rolled			21
F003/TR 3 II a	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			149
F003/TR 3 II a	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish, burned			2
F003/TR 3 II a	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			15
F003/TR 3 II a	Window Glass	Pane Glass					5
					Provenience Total:	268	
F003/TR 3 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
F003/TR 3 III	Currency	Coin	1850-1859	1853 silver 3 cent			1
F003/TR 3 III	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	9.80	3
F003/TR 3 III	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	cap-like, 1", burned			1
F003/TR 3 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			276
F003/TR 3 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish, burned			3
F003/TR 3 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			19
					Provenience Total:	304	
F003/TR 3 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet	Base		2
F003/TR 3 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet	Rim		8
F003/TR 3 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 3 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				2
F003/TR 3 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet			21
F003/TR 3 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			1
F003/TR 3 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			12
F003/TR 3 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
F003/TR 3 IV	Decorative Furnishings	Clock Part	Ferrous	?, gear-like, burned			1
F003/TR 3 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Bolt	Ferrous	keepers?, burned			2
F003/TR 3 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Bolt	Ferrous	slide, burned			2
F003/TR 3 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	mortise, burned			1
F003/TR 3 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Pulley	Ferrous	burned			2
F003/TR 3 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Weight	Ferrous	burned			6
F003/TR 3 IV	Fasteners	Button	Bone	9/16" dia., burned			1
F003/TR 3 IV	General Storage	Coat Hook	Ferrous	2 3/4", burned			3
F003/TR 3 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	peachy amber			1
F003/TR 3 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	some molten	Aqua		28
F003/TR 3 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	aqua	Neck		2
F003/TR 3 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	aqua, PAT MAY 10, 1870	Base		3
F003/TR 3 IV	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless Glass	heat-exposed	Base		2
F003/TR 3 IV	Hardware	Caster	Ferrous	burned			2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 3 IV	Hardware	Hinge	Ferrous	1 3/4" x 2", burned			2
F003/TR 3 IV	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	1901.00	429
F003/TR 3 IV	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	V-shaped bracket-like, burned			2
F003/TR 3 IV	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous	w/nut, 6 1/4", burned			1
F003/TR 3 IV	Misc. Items			burlap-like, fabric sample, burned			
F003/TR 3 IV	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	burned			4
F003/TR 3 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			1346
F003/TR 3 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish, burned			5
F003/TR 3 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			212
F003/TR 3 IV	Window Glass	Pane Glass					33
					Provenience Total:	2138	
F003/TR 3 V	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Printed Other	blue-green	Rim		1
F003/TR 3 V	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Printed Other	red w/ polychrome painting	Rim		1
F003/TR 3 V	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	1-"...CAN.../ ANG..."	Aqua		4
F003/TR 3 V	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	2-misc embossing	Green-blue		7
F003/TR 3 V	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	peachy amber			10
F003/TR 3 V	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	2.70	4
F003/TR 3 V	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			28
F003/TR 3 V	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			6
F003/TR 3 V	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass		Green		1
F003/TR 3 V	Window Glass	Pane Glass		15-inscribed?			316
					Provenience Total:	378	
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Bottle	Coarse Earthenware	?, brown body, dk. brown glaze	Neck		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Flatware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange/grey body, clear glaze	Base		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, yellow-brown glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dark green glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, iron oxide wash	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	red body, dark brown glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			6

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			3
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			3
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			19
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			13
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green-brown glaze			1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, white slip, clear gl.			1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze			2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, green glaze			7
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware		Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Dipped	polychrome	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Ironstone		Base		2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Ironstone		Rim		2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.	Base		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined Earthenware	shell-edged, blue, burned, indet.	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		6
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Rim		2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		3
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	swag blue?	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	swag, burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	purple	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.	Lid		3
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	?			4
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware: Dipped	polychrome			1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Ironstone				2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Bright Polychrome				2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	1-burned			15
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	burned			2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.			14
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				36
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Dipped	1-blue, 1-polychrome			2
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Edged	misc.	Blue		4
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				8
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other	partial royal arms mark	Black		1
F003/TR 4 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped		Red		1
F003/TR 4 I	Fasteners	Button	Bone	5/8" dia.			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 4 I	Fasteners	Button	Ferrous	face, 9/16" dia			1
F003/TR 4 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Amber		2
F003/TR 4 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Aqua		12
F003/TR 4 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		1
F003/TR 4 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green		5
F003/TR 4 I	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	canning jar, green-blue	Lid		1
F003/TR 4 I	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	canning, aqua	Neck		2
F003/TR 4 I	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Pressed	yellow	Base		1
F003/TR 4 I	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Solarized/Maganese		Base		1
F003/TR 4 I	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Solarized/Maganese				1
F003/TR 4 I	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Whiteware	burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					10
F003/TR 4 I	Historic Shell	Mollusk		freshwater clam		.20	
F003/TR 4 I	Lighting Devices	Candle Stick	Colorless Glass	?	Base		1
F003/TR 4 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	351.50	189
F003/TR 4 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass	indeterminate			1
F003/TR 4 I	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous	burned			2
F003/TR 4 I	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	rolled			2
F003/TR 4 I	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous				2
F003/TR 4 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			400
F003/TR 4 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish, burned			4
F003/TR 4 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			46
F003/TR 4 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
F003/TR 4 I	Pipes	Reed Pipe Bowl		red clay, stamped rosettes			1
F003/TR 4 I	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl		pillar-molded			1
F003/TR 4 I	Utensils	Unidentified	Bone	fragment, elab.decorated	Handle		1
F003/TR 4 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					289
					Provenience Total:	1171	
F003/TR 4 II	Agricult/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware				5
F003/TR 4 II	Agricult/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware		Base		1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze, burned	Base		3
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				2
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			18
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			8

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Qty
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			9
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned, indet.			3
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet erminate	Base		1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Ironstone		Rim		2
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	gilded edged	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware				1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	green	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	polychrome	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		2
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				3
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned			5
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	4-burned			12
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	liquid gold gi lding			1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Flow Mulberry				1
F003/TR 4 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				1
F003/TR 4 II	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Agateware	burned			1
F003/TR 4 II	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Ferrous	fitting, burned			1
F003/TR 4 II	Door and Window Hrdwre	Hinge	Ferrous	frag, burned			1
F003/TR 4 II	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Pulley	Ferrous	burned			1
F003/TR 4 II	Fasteners	Buckle/Buckle Part	Ferrous	belt-type, burned			1
F003/TR 4 II	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	burned, 3/8" diameter	Opaque White		1
F003/TR 4 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Amber		16
F003/TR 4 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Aqua		5
F003/TR 4 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	aqua	Neck		1
F003/TR 4 II	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless Glass	?	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 II	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Whiteware	burned	Base		3
F003/TR 4 II	Hardware	Caster	Ferrous	?, fragment			1
F003/TR 4 II	Hardware	Key	Ferrous	2 3/16", burned			1
F003/TR 4 II	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					2
F003/TR 4 II	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	1650.80	652
F003/TR 4 II	Misc. Hardware		Copper-Alloy	sleeve-like, reeded, burned			1
F003/TR 4 II	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous	burned			6
F003/TR 4 II	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Ferrous	tang-like, chisel/punch-like ?			1
F003/TR 4 II	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	rolled, burned			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 4 II	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 4 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			727
F003/TR 4 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish, burned			6
F003/TR 4 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			81
F003/TR 4 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				214
F003/TR 4 II	Sewing	Scissors	Ferrous	fragments, bur ned			3
F003/TR 4 II	Utensils	Fork	2-pronged	burned			1
					Provenience Total:	1817	
F003/TR 4 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			1
F003/TR 4 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	burned			2
F003/TR 4 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
F003/TR 4 II a	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned, indeterminate			1
F003/TR 4 II a	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	gilded edge	Rim		1
F003/TR 4 II a	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	gilded edge	Rim to base		1
F003/TR 4 II a	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	burned			1
F003/TR 4 II a	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Flow Blue				1
F003/TR 4 II a	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	1/2" diameter, burned	Opaque White		1
F003/TR 4 II a	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Aqua		1
F003/TR 4 II a	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	347.00	87
F003/TR 4 II a	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			58
F003/TR 4 II a	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				11
F003/TR 4 II a	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl		pillar-molded, rosette/foliate dec			1
					Provenience Total:	168	
F003/TR 4 IV	Agricult/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indeterminate			3
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown	burned	Base		2
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	burned	Base		6
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey	burned	Handle		1
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Stoneware	burned, indeterminate	Base		11
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Brown	burned	Handle		3
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Brown	burned	Rim		2
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	Stoneware	burned, indeterminate	Rim		5
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Brown	burned	Rim		7
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Grey	burned	Rim		16
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indeterminate	Rim		2
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Stoneware	burned, indeterminate	Rim		6
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey	burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			81

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey	2-CRAWFORD, burned			82
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indeterminate			11
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned, indeterminate			136
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Refined Earthenware	3 3/8" height, 3 5/8" wide			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	burned	Rim		5
F003/TR 4 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indeterminate			14
F003/TR 4 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Ferrous	stem, burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	w/agate door k nob, burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Pulley	Ferrous	burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Weight	Ferrous	burned			4
F003/TR 4 IV	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	7/8" diameter, burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Aqua		14
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Ultramarine		4
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	heat-exposed	Amber		5
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	includes heat- exposed	Dark Green		15
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	may include canning jar	Green-blue		21
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	amber	Neck		3
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	aqua	Base		4
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	aqua	Neck		1
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	dark green	Neck		1
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	dark green, heat-exposed	Base		3
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	green-blue	Base		2
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	ultramarine	Base		1
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	jar, aqua, 1-patented 8-8-1865	Neck		3
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	jar, green-blue1-patented 1-18-187	Lid		2
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	canning, 1-molten, green-blue	Neck		2
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	canning, aqua, molten	Neck		2
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Mould Blown	green-blue	Base		4
F003/TR 4 IV	Glass Tableware	Tumbler, Fluted	Colorless Glass				1
F003/TR 4 IV	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Refined Earthenware	?, burned, indeterminate	Base		1
F003/TR 4 IV	Hardware	Caster	Ferrous	burned			2
F003/TR 4 IV	Hardware	Handles/Pulls	Copper-Alloy	iron tang, burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Hardware	Key	Ferrous	2 5/16", burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
F003/TR 4 IV	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Nut		walnut, charred			2
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	*******	1818
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass	indeterminate			2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indeterminate	Base		1
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Hardware		Copper-Alloy	conical tip-like, 13/16"x11/16"			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Hardware	Grommet	Copper-Alloy	?, burned			2
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Hardware	Hinge	Ferrous	1 3/4"x1 1/4", burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Hardware	Hook	Ferrous	coupling, burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous	burned			8
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Items			hammerhead-like, local clay, 2 3/4			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Items	Buckle/Buckle Part	Ferrous	7/8"x 1 1/8", burned			2
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Ferrous	flat, 2 3/8" diameter, burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	w/ cut nails, burned			2
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Material	Strapping	Copper-Alloy	1/8" wide, burned			2
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous	heavy gauge, large segments, burne			5
F003/TR 4 IV	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous	light gauge, burned			4
F003/TR 4 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			1792
F003/TR 4 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless, finish, burned			20
F003/TR 4 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)	burned			135
F003/TR 4 IV	Personal Items	Eyeglass Part	Ferrous	frags, 3-frame,3-lenses			6
F003/TR 4 IV	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Bottle	Colorless Glass				1
F003/TR 4 IV	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Bottle	Mould Blown	FULTZ(?) PHARMACEUTIST, molten	Colorless		1
F003/TR 4 IV	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Bottle	Mould Blown	aqua	Neck		1
F003/TR 4 IV	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Bottle	Mould Blown	colorless, 2-molten	Neck		3
F003/TR 4 IV	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Bottle	Mould Blown	green-blue, 1-molten	Neck		4
F003/TR 4 IV	Stable/barn	Cow Bell	Ferrous	burned			1
F003/TR 4 IV	Window Glass	Pane Glass					129
					Provenience Total:	4443	
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Agricult/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, bisque			3
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Agricult/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, bisque	Rim		2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown		Base		15
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey		Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	red-orange/greybody, brown glaze	Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Stoneware	indet. American	Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Brown		Rim		17
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Grey		Rim		7
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Rim		2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	grey body, brown glaze	Rim		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				173
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				36
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, bisque			23
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			10
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			13
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			15
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	red-orange/greybody, brown glaze			23
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American			58
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Porcelain		Handle		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Porcelain	handled, painted aqua and gilded	Base		2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Porcelain	painted aqua and gilded	Rim		2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain		Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	1-painted aqua and gilded			4
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	indeterminate	Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				8
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Blue		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Green		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Currency	Coin	1870-1879	1876 seated Liberty dime			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	fragment			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	7/16", 1/2" diameters	Opaque White		2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Fasteners	Button	Metal	7/16" diameter			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Aqua		2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Whiteware		Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Whiteware		Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Grooming/Hygiene	Unidentified	Whiteware				6
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Hardware	Caster	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Hardware	Handles/Pulls	Ferrous	1/2' diameter			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Hardware	Handles/Pulls	Ferrous	opaque white glass knob, 7/8" dia.			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	304.60	99

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.,base-like fragments			2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Misc. Items		Ceramic	?, socket-like?, 1 5/8" x 2 3/8"			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1071
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	L-head finish			2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish			3
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				104
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	T-head finish			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Other fasteners	Spike	Fragment(s)	?			1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Personal Items	Eyeglass Part	Glass	lenses	Molten		2
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Personal Items	Eyeglass Part	Metal	frame fragments, burned			3
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	green-blue	Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Toys and Leisure	Doll/Doll Part	Porcelain	head fragments			3
F003/TR 6 IV QA	Window Glass	Pane Glass					204
					Provenience Total:	1949	
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Apparel	Hook	Ferrous	button			1
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				9
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Porcelain	painted aqua and gilded	Rim		2
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	7/16" diameter	Opaque White		1
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Grooming/Hygiene	Toothbrush	Vulcanized Rubber	?, marked "H"			2
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					9
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Jewelry/Ornamentation	Bead	Glass	?, 7/16" dia.			1
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	326.00	75
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Porcelain				1
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				2
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Copper-Alloy				1
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				347
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish			3
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				39
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Toys and Leisure	Doll/Doll Part	Porcelain	arm			2
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Toys and Leisure	Doll/Doll Part	Porcelain	head fragments			4
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Window Glass	Pane Glass					70
F003/TR 6 IV QB	Writing	Slate Pencil					1
					Provenience Total:	571	
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Agricult/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, bisque	Rim		2
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Base		6

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		6
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Rim		19
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque	Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		2
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				10
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				2
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	brown body, bisque			1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned			71
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			19
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			58
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green-brown glaze			2
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American			3
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Yellowware				1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Porcelain	painted aqua and gilded	Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Door and Window Hrdwre	Hinge	Ferrous	2" x 2 1/8"			1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Door and Window Hrdwre	Latch/Latch Part	Ferrous	?			1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Fastener	Ferrous				2
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Weight	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Amber		1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	amber	Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Whiteware		Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Grooming/Hygiene	Unidentified	Whiteware				6
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Hollowware	Ceramic	indeterminate	Rim		1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Hollowware	Whiteware		Handle		1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	1900.00	452
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Ceramic	indeterminate			2
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				2
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Misc. Items			fabric sample		575.60	
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Misc. Items		Wood	sample		130.10	
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous				2
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				797
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish			5
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				33
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	?			1
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Window Glass	Glazing					5
F003/TR 6 IV QC	Window Glass	Pane Glass					182
					Provenience Total:	1701	

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey		Base		1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Blue and Grey		Rim		3
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Brown		Rim		4
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Grey		Rim		9
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Rim		7
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				18
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				46
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				124
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned			12
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	oranage body, clear glaze			3
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American			25
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Printed Blue				1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Bolt	Ferrous	keeper?			1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Porcelain				1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Hardware	Caster	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Hardware	Key	Ferrous	fragment?			1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					9
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	507.40	102
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				6
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Copper-Alloy				1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				613
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish			2
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				45
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Toys and Leisure	Doll/Doll Part	Porcelain				1
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Window Glass	Glazing					2
F003/TR 6 IV QD	Window Glass	Pane Glass					4
					Provenience Total:	1044	
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Base		1
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body clear glaze, burned	Base		1
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Stoneware	burned	Base		1
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Grey	1-burned	Rim		2
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Rim		2
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned			5
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			1
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze			1
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	burned			4
F003/TR 6 SPOIL	Currency	Coin	Copper-Alloy	burned, indet. 5-cent			1
					Provenience Total:		20
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown		Base		2
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown		Handle		5
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Grey		Rim		6
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Stoneware	indet. American	Base		3
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	American Brown		Neck		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Brown		Rim		2
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Rim		3
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				69
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				28
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned			11
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dk. brown glaze			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American			46
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain		Base		3
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain		Rim to base		4
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	gilded	Rim		16
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain		Rim to base		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	2-gilded			3
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Dipped	polychrome			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Purple		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Decorative Furnishings	Figurine	Refined Earthenware	poodle			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Decorative Furnishings	Figurine	Refined Earthenware	poodle	Base		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Decorative Furnishings	Figurine	Refined Earthenware	poodle head			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Porcelain				1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Fasteners	Buckle/Buckle Part	Copper-Alloy	backpiece frag.			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	3/8" diameter	Opaque White		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	fragment	Blue		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Fasteners	Button	Vulcanized Rubber	11/16" diameter			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	DEXTER IMPROV ED, aqua	Lid		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	aqua	Lid		4
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	aqua, pat. July16...	Lid		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	green-blue, pat. August 1865	Lid		5

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	green-blue, pat. January 1876	Lid		2
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Colored Glass	green-blue, pat. May 10...	Lid		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	canning	Aqua		13
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	canning	Green-blue		6
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	canning, aqua and green-blue	Base		8
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colorless Glass	canning			3
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Nut		walnut hull			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Jewelry/Ornamentation		Colored Glass	paste jewel, 5/16"	Red		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Lighting Devices		Ferrous	fount cover?			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Lighting Devices		Ferrous	reflector?, 5 7/8" diameter			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Metal Cookingware	Can	Ferrous	3 1/4" dia.	Lid		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Metal Cookingware	Can	Ferrous	3 1/4" dia., 3"height			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Metal Cookingware	Can	Ferrous	fragments?			7
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	1500.00	567
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Ferrous	convex egg-shape, 1 3/8"			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Misc. Hardware	Wire	Ferrous	bail handle fragments?			3
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Misc. Items			mud dauber's n est			3
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Misc. Items		Ferrous	lantern frags.			5
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Misc. Items		Ferrous	musical wind instrument frags.?			6
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Misc. Material		Ferrous	6 1/2" x 2 7/8", flat w/attch. hol			1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Misc. Material	Strapping	Copper-Alloy				3
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1255
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish			15
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				46
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Toys and Leisure	Dish	Porcelain	oval, miniature	Base		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Toys and Leisure	Dish	Porcelain	oval, miniature	Rim		2
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Toys and Leisure	Dish	Porcelain	oval, miniature, dog(?) in bottom	Rim to base		1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Window Glass	Glazing					1
F003/TR 7 IV QA	Window Glass	Pane Glass					21
					Provenience Total:	2206	
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown		Base		4
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Stoneware	indet. American	Base		2
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				46
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American			6
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Whiteware: Dipped	polychrome	Rim		2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Ironstone		Rim		1
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Door and Window Hrdwre	Hinge	Ferrous	2" x 2"			1
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	canning	Green-blue		7
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Hardware	Key	Ferrous	in lock			1
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	287.50	8
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	coat hook-like fragment			1
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Misc. Hardware	Grommet	Copper-Alloy				1
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Misc. Items		Copper-Alloy	cap w/screw threads			1
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				62
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish			3
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				7
F003/TR 7 IV QB	Window Glass	Pane Glass					16
					Provenience Total:	170	
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Stoneware	indet. American	Rim		1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				3
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				2
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				6
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	indet.			2
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American			9
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	gilded edge	Rim		1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain				1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Decorative Furnishings	Picture Frame	Copper-Alloy	2" x 2 1/2"			1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Ferrous	1-?			2
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Porcelain				4
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Door and Window Hrdwre	Hinge	Ferrous	3 1/2" x 2 15/16"			1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Door and Window Hrdwre	Hinge	Ferrous	4" x 2 1/2"			2
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	RES...	Aqua		1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	canning	Green-blue		8
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	185.50	29
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous	7"			1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				9
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	2" x 1/8", flat			1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				697
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish			15
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				68

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Bottle	Colorless Glass	DRUG...			1
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Stable/barn	Horse Grooming Acc.	Ferrous	curry comb fragments			2
F003/TR 7 IV QC	Window Glass	Pane Glass					3
					Provenience Total:	871	
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				2
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			4
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	W: Printed Polychrome		Rim		1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain				2
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Agateware				1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Door Knob/Mechanism	Ferrous				5
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Hinge	Ferrous	1-2" x 2"			2
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Lock/Lock Part	Ferrous	box			1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Pulley	Ferrous				3
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Door and Window Hrdwre	Sash Weight	Ferrous				5
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	peachy	Amber		1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Colored Glass	?	Green-blue		1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Hardware	Caster	Ferrous				1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	2475.00	674
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous	7"			1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous	1-eye			3
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Misc. Items			woven fibrous sample			1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				931
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	headless finish			3
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				42
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Patent Bottle	Colored Glass	Radway's Sarsaparilla, TM 10/87	Aqua		3
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Patent Bottle	Mould Blown	aqua	Base		1
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Window Glass	Glazing					3
F003/TR 7 IV QD	Window Glass	Pane Glass					53
					Provenience Total:	1745	
F003/TR 7 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Rim		1
F003/TR 7 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey	burned			1
F003/TR 7 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown	burned			1
F003/TR 7 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				3
F003/TR 7 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned			1
F003/TR 7 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
F003/TR 7 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	silty orange body, clear glaze			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Qty
					Provenience Total:	9	
F009 II/PP 03	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		3
F009 II/PP 03	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze, lettered	Base		1
F009 II/PP 03	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			11
					Provenience Total:	15	
F009 II/PP 04	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 II/PP 05	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 II/PP 06	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 II/PP 07	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, "mortar" pot	Base		1
F009 II/PP 07	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			28
					Provenience Total:	29	
F009 III/PP 08	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			2
					Provenience Total:	2	
F009 III/PP 09	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware: Dipped	bowl?, polychrome	Rim		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 10	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 11	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		3
F009 III/PP 11	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			9
					Provenience Total:	12	
F009 III/PP 12	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			4
					Provenience Total:	4	
F009 III/PP 13	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 14	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 15	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green		1
F009 III/PP 15	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					3
					Provenience Total:	4	
F009 III/PP 16	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			3
					Provenience Total:	3	
F009 III/PP 17	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 18	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 19	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 20	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, clear glaze			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 21	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell green	Rim		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 22	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, clear glaze			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 23	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 24	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			2
					Provenience Total:	2	
F009 III/PP 25	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009 III/PP 26	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F009 III/PP 26	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, clear glaze	Rim		1
					Provenience Total:	2	
F009 III/PP 27	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					90
					Provenience Total:	90	
F009 III/PP 57	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Bottle	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Neck		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown		Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze	Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze	Base		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, burned	Lid		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		5
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		6
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green brown glaze	Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, iron oxide wash	Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze			18
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, clear glaze	Base		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, green/br. gl.	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze	Rim		6

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze	Rim		5
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		6
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow/brwn glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				6
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, bisque			2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			37
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			17
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, brown glaze			9
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	or/grey body, br glaze, overfired			1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, b isque			37
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			90
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			252
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear/brown glaze			3
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green glaze			5
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green/brown glaze			5
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, white slip			5
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange.buff body, green glaze			1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	red body, blackglaze			1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Pearlware: Dipped	brown	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Bone China		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware: Dipped		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware: Dipped	polychrome	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware: Dipped	brown	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware: Dipped	polychrome	Rim		4
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		4
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet erminate	Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	painted, polychrome, burned	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware		Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Painted	red	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Other	red	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware		Base		19

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell, 7-blue, 1-green	Rim		8
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Printed Blue		Base		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		5
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	indet. blue	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		11
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	dotted blue	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	swag blue	Rim to base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	black	Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	black	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Creamware: Painted	?, red	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	P: Bright Polychrome		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	2-burned, blue	Rim		6
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Printed Blue		Rim		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	polychrome	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	red	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Bowl	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Bowl	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Bone China				1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	4-?			12
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware: Dipped	polychrome			1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Ironstone				1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Bright Polychrome	2-burned			10
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware		Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	11-burned			108
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	S.U..../ STAFFOR.../ WARE			1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	1-burned	Green		3
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	polychrome			12
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Green		3
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted	2-burned	Blue		21
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted	orange			3
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Printed Blue				14
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcellaneous				1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	1-bisque, 27-burned			28
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	indet, 2-painted, 1-printed	Blue		3
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	indet., dipped polychrome			1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome				8
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				97
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Dipped		Blue		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Dipped	polychrome			1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Edged	1-burned	Blue		4
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Flow Mulberry				1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Blue		3
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Brown		1
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Green		3
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Red		2
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				7
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Black		10
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Purple		4
F009/TR 2 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Red		5
F009/TR 2 I	Fasteners	Aglet	Copper-Alloy				1
F009/TR 2 I	Fasteners	Button	Bone	5/8"			1
F009/TR 2 I	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	1/2"			1
F009/TR 2 I	Fasteners	Button	Ferrous	face?, 13/16"			2
F009/TR 2 I	Fasteners	Button	Shell	3/8" diameter			1
F009/TR 2 I	Firearm	Cartridge Case	Copper-Alloy		.22		1
F009/TR 2 I	Firearm	Gunflint			Amber		1
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Amber		2
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Aqua		16
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		1
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		2
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	1-"...EA...", 1- "...PA..."	Aqua		2
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	1-"...P...", 1-"...HI..."	Green-blue		14
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Colorless Glass		Rim		2
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Tableware	Stemware	Colorless Glass		Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless Glass				9
F009/TR 2 I	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Pressed		Colorless		1
F009/TR 2 I	Grooming/Hygiene	Comb	Bone	frag			1
F009/TR 2 I	Grooming/Hygiene	Mirror	Glass	?			2
F009/TR 2 I	Hardware	Tack	Copper-Alloy	head			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 2 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone		4-burned			165
F009/TR 2 I	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Seed/Pit		peach, charred		4.40	2
F009/TR 2 I	Historic Shell	Egg Shell					5
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Mould Blown	colorless	Neck		1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Mould Blown	green-blue	Base		3
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Mould Blown	green-blue, 1- -"...P..."	Neck		1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Hollowware	Colorless Glass		Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	14.40	8
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass		Opaque White		1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Colorless Glass				2
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	bar-like?			1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Hardware	Chain Link	Ferrous				2
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Hardware	Hook	Ferrous	?, 3 1/4"			1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Hardware	Strapping	Copper-Alloy	3/16" wide			1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Ferrous	v-shaped w/ 2" tang			1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Items		Ferrous	slug-like, 1 1/4" diameter			1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Items	Buckle/Buckle Part	Ferrous	frame, 1 1/4"x 1 7/16"			1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Material		Ferrous	wire-like			1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Material	Bar	Ferrous				2
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous	misc. scrap frags			25
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	6-rolled			10
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	pierced w/ 1 1/8" holes			3
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	tapered w/ finished edges			1
F009/TR 2 I	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous				1
F009/TR 2 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	1-burned			226
F009/TR 2 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	L-head finish			3
F009/TR 2 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				128
F009/TR 2 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified	L-head finish			1
F009/TR 2 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	1- T-head finish?			23
F009/TR 2 I	Personal Items	Pocket Knife	Ferrous				1
F009/TR 2 I	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass		Green-blue		1
F009/TR 2 I	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	green-blue	Neck		1
F009/TR 2 I	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	green-blue, hand-blown	Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colorless Glass	?, heat-expose d, handblown	Base		1
F009/TR 2 I	Pipes	Reed Pipe Stem		glazed			1
F009/TR 2 I	Stable/barn	Horseshoe Nail	Wrought				3

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 2 I	Utensils	Fork	2-pronged	iron w/ elab. dec. bone handle			1
F009/TR 2 I	Utensils	Knife/Knife Part	Ferrous	blade fragment and tang			1
F009/TR 2 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					240
					Provenience Total:	1938	
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze	Base		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		4
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Handle		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		9
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange-grey body, black iron glaze	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	red-orange body, iron oxide wash			1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			6
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			39
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, clear glaze			2
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, clear glaze			8
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indeterminate			1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			6
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, black iron glaze			9
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			7
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			133
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green-brown glaze			1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze			9
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/grey body, black iron glaze			7
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	red-orange body, brown glaze			4
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Pearlware: Dipped	2-brown, 2-polychrome	Rim		4
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Whiteware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware	burned or second quality?	Base		3
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware: Painted	2-brown, 1-blue	Rim		3
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain	painted overglaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Painted	2-green, 1-blue	Rim		3
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Bone China		Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware		Base		9
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell, 4-blue, 18-green	Rim		22
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		5
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	dotted blue	Rim		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Qty
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	red	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Base		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware		Rim		3
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Edged	green and black	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Flow Blue		Rim		2
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	?, red	Base		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	polychrome	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Other	red	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	red	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Bowl	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	4-burned?, or second quality?			6
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Ironstone				1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Bright Polychrome				2
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				72
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped		Green		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	polychrome			3
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		2
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted	blue, indeterminate flat/hollow	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain				1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indeterminate	Blue		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome				3
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				28
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Black		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Blue		3
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Green		2
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				5
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Black		3
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Purple		1
F009/TR 2 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	1-blue, 1-red			2
F009/TR 2 II	Door and Window Hrdwre	Hinge	Ferrous	?			2
F009/TR 2 II	Fasteners	Button	Bone	1-1/2",. 1-11/16" diameters			2
F009/TR 2 II	Fasteners	Button	Bone	fragments			2
F009/TR 2 II	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	1/2" diameter			1
F009/TR 2 II	Fasteners	Button	Shell	7/16" diameter			1
F009/TR 2 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		4
F009/TR 2 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green		5

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 2 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	dark green, small wide-mouth	Neck		1
F009/TR 2 II	Grooming/Hygiene	Mirror	Glass				8
F009/TR 2 II	Hardware	Handles/Pulls	Copper-Alloy				1
F009/TR 2 II	Hardware	Tack	Copper-Alloy	head			1
F009/TR 2 II	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone		4-burned			150
F009/TR 2 II	Historic Shell	Egg Shell					1
F009/TR 2 II	Historic Shell	Mollusk		freshwater clam		3.50	
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass				1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	angle bracket			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	bolt-like w/nut& handle terminal?			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	bolt-like, square to round			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Hardware		Ferrous	coupling-like with eye			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Hardware		Pewter	sleeve-like, w/int. screw threads			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Hardware	Chain	Ferrous	5-link attachedto 3 3/4" pin			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Hardware	Nut	Ferrous	wing			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Hardware	Ring	Ferrous	1 1/2" diameter			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Items			slate			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Material	Bar	Ferrous	3/16" wide			1
F009/TR 2 II	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Pewter				2
F009/TR 2 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				139
F009/TR 2 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				36
F009/TR 2 II	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	?	Green-blue		6
F009/TR 2 II	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colorless Glass	?			2
F009/TR 2 II	Pipes	Reed Pipe Stem		burned			1
F009/TR 2 II	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl		pillar-molded			1
F009/TR 2 II	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		2
F009/TR 2 II	Stable/barn	Horseshoe	Ferrous	halves			2
F009/TR 2 II	Toys and Leisure	Marble		stone			1
F009/TR 2 II	Utensils	Unidentified	Bone	elaborately incised	Handle		1
F009/TR 2 II	Window Glass	Pane Glass					219
					Provenience Total:	1063	
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, clear glaze			3
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			45
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, clear glaze			28
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	grey body, black iron glaze			2
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, black iron glaze			5
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			11
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			142
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear/green glaze			15
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	red-orange body, clear glaze			2
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Pearlware: Dipped	green	Rim		2
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Dish	Bone China	painted polychrome	Rim to base		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Mug	Creamware	second quality?	Base		2
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware		Base		21
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Painted	shell, 3-blue, 17-green			20
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		2
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	swag	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	green & black	Rim		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	sponged red	Rim		4
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	second quality?			16
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Bright Polychrome				2
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	2-HERCULANEUM, to 1833			122
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped		Brown		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	polychrome			4
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		2
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Brown		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Printed Blue				1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				8
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Dipped		Blue		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Edged	shell	Blue		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Black		4
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Red		1
F009/TR 2 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped		Red		1
F009/TR 2 III	Fasteners	Button	Bone	7/16", 5/8", 15/16" diameters			3

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 2 III	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	LONDON IMPERIAL, 11/16" diameter			1
F009/TR 2 III	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	dome face fragments?			2
F009/TR 2 III	Firearm	Gunflint	Flint Debitage	grey			2
F009/TR 2 III	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		15
F009/TR 2 III	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green		2
F009/TR 2 III	Grooming/Hygiene	Mirror	Glass	?			1
F009/TR 2 III	Hardware		Copper-Alloy	stamped bed bolt cover			5
F009/TR 2 III	Hardware	Key	Ferrous	2", 3"			2
F009/TR 2 III	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone		1-human tooth			126
F009/TR 2 III	Historic Shell	Mollusk		freshwater clam		1.70	
F009/TR 2 III	Jewelry/Ornamentation	Bead	Colored Glass	round, 5/16" diameter	Ultramarine		1
F009/TR 2 III	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass				5
F009/TR 2 III	Misc. Hardware	Ring	Ferrous	1/4" diameter			1
F009/TR 2 III	Misc. Hardware	Ring	Ferrous	3/4" diameter			1
F009/TR 2 III	Misc. Material	Chain Link	Ferrous				1
F009/TR 2 III	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous				2
F009/TR 2 III	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Pewter	1-utensil handle?			2
F009/TR 2 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				44
F009/TR 2 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	L-head finish			2
F009/TR 2 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				16
F009/TR 2 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				2
F009/TR 2 III	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass		Green-blue		7
F009/TR 2 III	Window Glass	Pane Glass					126
					Provenience Total:	851	
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze	Base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear/green glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, iron oxide slip	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze	Rim		3
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				5
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			3
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			9
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			22
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze			4
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, iron oxide wash			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Qty
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Bone China		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Ironstone		Rim		2
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Flow Blue		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Painted	green	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		2
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Dish	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		3
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Handle		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Mug	Pearlware: Dipped	green	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Mug	Refined Earthenware	dipped polychrome, burned	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Printed Blue	?	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		4
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Rim		2
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim to base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		4
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	red	Base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Whiteware: Edged	shell green	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim to base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware		Base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Flow Mulberry		Base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	green	Base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Base		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	red	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Bright Polychrome				1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				4
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	polychrome			1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	1-painted blue,burned, indet.			2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				22
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Blue		3
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Brown		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted	molded dec., painted	Blue		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				4
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Black		2
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Purple		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Red		1
F009/TR 8 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped		Blue		1
F009/TR 8 I	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless Glass				1
F009/TR 8 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					17
F009/TR 8 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body/bisque/pouring spout	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 I	Misc. Items		Ferrous	indet. large cast object frag.			1
F009/TR 8 I	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous	folded			1
F009/TR 8 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				8
F009/TR 8 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				2
F009/TR 8 I	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass		Green		1
F009/TR 8 I	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	green	Neck		1
F009/TR 8 I	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Decorated Stem		molded dec., with spur	5/64		1
F009/TR 8 I	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
F009/TR 8 I	Utensils	Spoon	Pewter	bowl missing			1
F009/TR 8 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					15
					Provenience Total:	192	
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green glaze	Base		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orangae body, clear glaze	Rim		5
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green-brown glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, bisque			4
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			4
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			9
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			19
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			87
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green glaze			1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			12
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze			1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/grey body, brown glaze			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	P: Bright Polychrome		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware: Dipped	bowl/mug, poly chrome	Rim		3
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware		Base		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware		Handle		2
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Flow Blue		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Flow Mulberry		Rim		3
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Pitcher	Pearlware: Painted	brown	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware		Base		2
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		3
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell blue	Rim to base		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		2
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		9
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue	marked July 17,1846	Base		3
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	red	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		3
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	swag blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim		2
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		6
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Other	black	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Base		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	1-blue, 4-red	Rim		5
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				7
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Bright Polychrome				1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				16
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	polychrome			3
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		4
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Green		4
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome				5

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				29
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Dipped		Blue		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Flow Blue				1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Flow Mulberry				1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Blue		2
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				14
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Red		1
F009/TR 8 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped		Red		1
F009/TR 8 II	Fasteners	Button	Bone	11/16" dia.			1
F009/TR 8 II	Fasteners	Button	Colored Glass	5/16", 1/2" diameter	Opaque White		2
F009/TR 8 II	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	1/2" diameter			2
F009/TR 8 II	Fasteners	Button	Ferrous	?			3
F009/TR 8 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		3
F009/TR 8 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green-blue		2
F009/TR 8 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	dark green	Base		2
F009/TR 8 II	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Colorless Glass		Rim		3
F009/TR 8 II	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless Glass		Base		1
F009/TR 8 II	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless Glass				12
F009/TR 8 II	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Yellowware: Dipped		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 II	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					89
F009/TR 8 II	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored Glass	indeterminate	Aqua		5
F009/TR 8 II	Misc. Hardware	Chain	Ferrous				1
F009/TR 8 II	Misc. Hardware	Ring	Ferrous	2 1/2" diameter			1
F009/TR 8 II	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous				2
F009/TR 8 II	Misc. Items			celluloid w/iron rim, hinged	Lid		5
F009/TR 8 II	Misc. Material	Bar	Ferrous				1
F009/TR 8 II	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				20
F009/TR 8 II	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous				2
F009/TR 8 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				65
F009/TR 8 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				16
F009/TR 8 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	1-finish?			3
F009/TR 8 II	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	green	Base		1
F009/TR 8 II	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl		pillar-molded			2
F009/TR 8 II	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		2
F009/TR 8 II	Window Glass	Pane Glass					81
F009/TR 8 II	Writing	Pen Nib	Ferrous				1
F009/TR 8 II	Writing	Slate Pencil					1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Qty
					Provenience Total:	628	
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			3
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			14
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-green glaze			1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, clear glaze			2
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	P: Bright Polychrome		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware		Handle		1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware	bowl/mug	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim		5
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware		Base		2
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		2
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		7
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	brown	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware		Base		1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				8
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome				1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				6
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Flow Mulberry				1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Blue		3
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Green		1
F009/TR 8 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				2
F009/TR 8 III	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	1/2' diameter			1
F009/TR 8 III	Fasteners	Button	Shell	7/16" diameter			2
F009/TR 8 III	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		3
F009/TR 8 III	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					32
F009/TR 8 III	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass		Opaque White		1
F009/TR 8 III	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass				2
F009/TR 8 III	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous	?			1
F009/TR 8 III	Misc. Items		Ferrous	andiron base?			1
F009/TR 8 III	Misc. Items	Buckle/Buckle Part	Ferrous	backpiece fragment			1
F009/TR 8 III	Misc. Material		Ferrous	sleeve-like, 2"diameter			1
F009/TR 8 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				11
F009/TR 8 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				3

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F009/TR 8 III	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass		Green-blue		1
F009/TR 8 III	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	green-blue	Base		1
F009/TR 8 III	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		fragment			1
F009/TR 8 III	Window Glass	Pane Glass					18
					Provenience Total:	147	
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze	Base		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, yellow-brown gl.			2
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, iron oxide wash			1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Other	green	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue, 1-burned	Rim		3
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Base		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Flow Mulberry				1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped		Green-blue		1
F009/TR 8 SPOIL	Utensils	Spoon	Pewter	fragment	Handle		1
					Provenience Total:	21	
F012 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			1
F012 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
F012 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	indeterminate blue-decoration			2
F012 I	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			218.40	
F012 I	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell			114.10	
F012 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green-blue		1
F012 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2
F012 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					5
					Provenience Total:	12	
F012 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
F012 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	burned			1
F012 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				2
F012 II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Black		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F012 II	Door and Window Hrdwre	Pintle	Ferrous	1-complete, 1-fragment			2
F012 II	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	peachy amber			1
F012 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
F012 II	Window Glass	Pane Glass					1
					Provenience Total:		10
F012 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			1
F012 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				2
F012 III	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Purple		1
F012 III	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			373.50	
F012 III	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell			36.70	
F012 III	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	peachy amber			1
					Provenience Total:		5
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear/green glaze	Base		2
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indeterminate	Base		1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque	Rim		1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange-red body, clear glaze	Base		1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indeterminate	Rim		1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange/brown body, green gl	Rim		1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, brown glaze			2
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, clear glaze			2
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indeterminate			2
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			2
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			2
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			11
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, polychrome slip-dec.			1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, slip-decorated?			1
F014	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	red/grey body, green glaze			1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware		Rim		1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware				1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Painted	polychrome	Rim		1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Creamware		Base		1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Embossed Edged	dot blue	Rim		2
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	dot blue	Rim		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	P: Bright Polychrome		Rim		1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Base		1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware: Dipped	polychrome			1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Pastel Polychrome				1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				5
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	polychrome			1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		2
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Green		1
F014	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indeterminate			4
F014	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					4
F014	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass				1
F014	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				6
F014	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				6
F014	Window Glass	Pane Glass					4
					Provenience Total:	82	
F015	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F015	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1
F015	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	"..DGE..."			1
F015	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone		burned			3
F015	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
					Provenience Total:	7	
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Dish	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear gl., slip-dec.	Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear gl., 1-slip-dec	Base		3
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze	Rim		2
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		8
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green glaze	Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze	Rim		3
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				1
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				1
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			2
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.			1
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			8
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			5
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			62
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green glaze			2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze			5
F017 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear gl., slip-dec.			1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Whiteware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware		Rim		11
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware		Base		2
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Embossed Edged	swag	Rim		3
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome		Rim		4
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		4
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Base		4
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Flow Blue		Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	black	Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	P: Bright Polychrome		Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Base		2
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	W: Printed Polychrome		Base		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Painted	polychrome	Rim to base		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Bowl	Whiteware: Painted	polychrome	Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Bowl	Whiteware: Printed Other	red	Rim		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				24
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware: Dipped	polychrome			2
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Bright Polychrome				2
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				14
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	polychrome			3
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		7
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	painted	Red		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	printed	Black		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.			7
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome				2
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				7
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Dipped	polychrome			1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Blue		3
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Brown		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Green		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Red		1
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				3
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Black		3

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F017 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Red		1
F017 I	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless Glass				14
F017 I	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless Glass		Base		1
F017 I	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless Glass		Rim		2
F017 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					16
F017 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	6.20	4
F017 I	Misc. Material	Clinker				184.60	
F017 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	1-L head finish			52
F017 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				28
F017 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				34
F017 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					15
					Provenience Total:	396	
F018	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				2
F018	Window Glass	Pane Glass					2
					Provenience Total:	4	
F019	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
F019	Misc. Items		Wood	charred		9.60	
F019	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
					Provenience Total:	2	
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze	Base		1
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze	Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		2
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Stoneware	indet. American	Base		1
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze	Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			4
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, black glaze			1
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, clear glaze			1
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	grey body, ext.brown saltglaze			1
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			2
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			10
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			11
F020 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dark green glaze			4
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	blue & red	Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Bone China		Base		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Bone China		Base		2
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware		Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Painted	blue	Rim		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	red	Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Bone China		Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Ironstone		Base		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		5
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		10
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim to base		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Embossed Edge	dotted blue	Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		2
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim to base		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	red and blue	Base		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware	1-?	Rim		2
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Flow Mulberry		Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	red	Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Bone China				2
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				2
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome				2
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	1-yellow-glazed			30
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	indeterminate	Rim		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Edged	shell	Blue		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Flow Blue	?			1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Black		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Blue		2
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Green		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted		Red		3
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				8
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Purple		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped		Blue		1
F020 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped		Red		2
F020 I	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy	"GILT", 1 3/16 " diameter			1
F020 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		1
F020 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green		1
F020 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass				1
F020 I	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Colorless Glass	tumbler?	Rim		6
F020 I	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless Glass				3
F020 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					16

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F020 I	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous				1
F020 I	Misc. Material		Ferrous	cast, rim-like			1
F020 I	Misc. Material	Sheet metal	Ferrous				2
F020 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				22
F020 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				8
F020 I	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl		pillar-molded	5/64		1
F020 I	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
F020 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					40
					Provenience Total:	239	
F021	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	grey/orange body, black iron glaze			1
F021	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			2
F021	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		2
F021	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				1
F021	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Purple		1
F021	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			48.20	
F021	Construction Materials	Plaster				558.50	
F021	Hand/Maintenace Tools	Chisel	Ferrous	stone-working?,10 3/8"			1
F021	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				12
F021	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				5
F021	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				3
F021	Window Glass	Pane Glass					2
					Provenience Total:	30	
F021/TR 5 II	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
F021/TR 5 II	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2
					Provenience Total:	3	
F023	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze	Base		1
F023	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Refined Earthenware	burned	Base		1
					Provenience Total:	2	
F024	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1.60	
F024	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F025	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, iron oxide wash			1
F025	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			9.30	
F025	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
					Provenience Total:	2	
F027	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			7.60	
					Provenience Total:	0	

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Qty
F028	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4.40	
F028	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2
					Provenience Total:	2	
F030	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
F030	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5.70	
F030	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		1
F030	Misc. Items			wood fragment			1
					Provenience Total:	3	
F031	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				5
F031	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indeterminate			1
F031	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			1
F031	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-brown glaze			1
F031	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass	indeterminate bottle/table			1
F031	Misc. Hardware	Rivet	Copper-Alloy	with burr			1
F031	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				7
F031	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				3
					Provenience Total:	20	
F032	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F034	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dark brown glaze			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
F035	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			33.80	
					Provenience Total:	0	
F041	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			3
F041	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green glaze			1
F041	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
					Provenience Total:	5	
F042 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze	Rim		1
F042 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			1
F042 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			4
F042 I	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Creamware: Dipped	polychrome	Rim		1
F042 I	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware		Base		1
F042 I	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Bowl	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
F042 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1
F042 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Bright Polychrome				3
F042 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Pastel Polychrome				1
F042 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				3

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F042 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted		Blue		2
F042 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					4
F042 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	1.30	1
F042 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					2
					Provenience Total:	26	
F043 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	pan?, orange/buff body, clear glaz	Rim		1
F043 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			2
F043 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			1
F043 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			3
F043 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear/brown glaze			9
F043 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, iron oxide wash			1
F043 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F043 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware: Dipped		Brown		1
F043 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: Bright Polychrome				1
F043 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				2
F043 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Printed Polychrome				1
F043 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
F043 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				1
F043 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Black		1
F043 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		2
F043 I	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless Glass				1
F043 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					3
F043 I	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous				1
F043 I	Misc. Hardware	Ring	Ferrous	2" diameter			1
F043 I	Misc. Items			slate			1
F043 I	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				3
F043 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				4
F043 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				5
F043 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				3
F043 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					7
					Provenience Total:	57	
F043 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			1
F043 II	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, orange/brown glaze			2
					Provenience Total:	3	
F043 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			4
F043 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, orange/brown glaze			2
F043 III	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, clear glaze			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Qty
F043 III	Fasteners	Buckle/Buckle Part	Copper-Alloy	frame fragment			1
F043 III	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					3
F043 III	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass	indeterminate			1
F043 III	Misc. Items		Wood	stair feature sample		770.10	
F043 III	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				2
F043 III	Window Glass	Pane Glass					1
					Provenience Total:		15
F043 IV	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			3
F043 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	shell green	Rim		1
F043 IV	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	P: Bright Polychrome		Rim		1
F043 IV	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
F043 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				2
F043 IV	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				2
F043 IV	Window Glass	Pane Glass					5
					Provenience Total:		15
F044 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned, indet.	Rim		1
F044 I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	indet. American, burned			1
F044 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Aqua		5
F044 I	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Green-blue		7
F044 I	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Ferrous	canning jar lid hinge			1
F044 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware			Molten	15.10	2
F044 I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass	indeterminate			1
F044 I	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous				1
F044 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				16
F044 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				4
F044 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					11
					Provenience Total:		50
F045 I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		1
F045 I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				2
F045 I	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					3
F045 I	Metal Cookingware	Can	Ferrous				1
F045 I	Misc. Items		Ferrous	convex, egg-shape, 1 1/2" x 1 1/8"			1
F045 I	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	misc. can-like fragment			2
F045 I	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				1
F045 I	Window Glass	Pane Glass					1
					Provenience Total:		12
F049	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Pitcher	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.	Handle		2

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
F049	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Pitcher	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.	Rim		2
F049	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned, indet.			4
F049	Misc. Material	Pipe	Ferrous				2
F049	Window Glass	Pane Glass					5
					Provenience Total:		15
F050	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				1
F050	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			1
F050	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green glaze			2
F050	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				2
F050	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			285.10	
F050	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass		Dark Green		4
F050	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	extract type, green-blue	Neck		1
F050	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Whiteware	indet., base-like?	Base		1
F050	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
					Provenience Total:		13
F051	Misc. Material		Wood	fragments		.40	
					Provenience Total:		0
F052	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1.00	
					Provenience Total:		0
F053	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
F053	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				2
					Provenience Total:		3
F054	Misc. Material		Wood	fragments		207.20	
					Provenience Total:		0
F055	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain		Rim		1
F055	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Rim		3
F055	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				3
F055	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			54.40	
F055	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass				1
F055	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass	indeterminate	Rim		1
F055	Misc. Material		Wood	fragments		5.20	
F055	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				3
					Provenience Total:		12
F056	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5.50	
F056	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				1
					Provenience Total:		1
SPOIL	Agricult/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, bisque	Base		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
SPOIL	Agricult/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, bisque			1
SPOIL	Agricult/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, bisque	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Bev. Containers	Bottle	Stoneware, Bristol Style				1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Flatware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown		Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	American Brown		Handle		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze	Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Base		3
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dark brown glaze	Handle		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, brown glaze	Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	red-orange body, clear glaze	Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	red-orange body, green-brown glaze	Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	American Grey		Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, clear glaze	Rim		2
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	burned	Rim		3
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze	Rim		5
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dark brown glaze	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, indet. glaze	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, yellow-green glaze	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, dark brown mott. glaz	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, iron oxide wash	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey				1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown				9
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey				7
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, clear glaze			5
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff body, brown glaze			1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	buff/orange body, green glaze			1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	burned			19
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, bisque			5
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, brown glaze			25
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, clear glaze			57
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, green glaze			2
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange body, black glaze			1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	orange/buff body, brown glaze			1
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	red body, blackglaze			1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	red-orange body, yellow-brown glaz			2
SPOIL	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware	exterior surface missing			2
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Whiteware: Dipped	blue	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware		Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	blue	Rim		2
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Dish	Whiteware: Edged	blue	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain	banded black	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware		Base		4
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware		Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: Flow Mulberry		Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Printed Blue	Willow	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain		Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain		Rim		2
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined Earthenware	burned	Rim		4
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	shell blue	Rim		11
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue		Rim		2
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	purple	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Refined Earthenware	burned	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	blue	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware: Painted	blue, burned	Base		2
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain		Base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain	gilded edge	Rim to base		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware		Base		2
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware		Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Ironstone				1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				2
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	orange & brown			3
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Edged	shell blue			1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Printed Blue				2
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain				1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	burned			5
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Printed Polychrome				1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	1-PEARL CHINA /33			32

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Dipped		Blue		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Edged		Blue		3
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted	polychrome			5
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue				13
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Black		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other		Red		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	purple	Rim		1
SPOIL	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Yellowware				1
SPOIL	Currency	Coin		silver 3-cent, 1851-1873			1
SPOIL	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Whiteware		Rim		1
SPOIL	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	burned			39
SPOIL	Nails	Nail(s)	Fragment(s)				4
SPOIL	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				1
SPOIL	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1

Provenience Total: 340

Site Total: 39675

Appendix B:
Ceramic Vessel Lists, Ceramic Vessels by Functional Groups, and Glass Vessel Lists

Period I Ceramic Vessels

Bone China

1. Bowl, transfer printed overglaze, 6 in. diameter, 1 1/4 in. height, set piece to #4, 19th c. (F9/TR2 III)
2. Cup, approximate 3 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR8 I)
3. Hollowware, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
4. Plate, transfer printed overglaze, set piece to #1, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II)

Creamware

5. Bowl, approximate 7 in. diameter, 1770–1820 (F9/TR8 III, F17 I)
6. Bowl, approximate 8 in. diameter, 1770–1820 (F17 I)
7. Bowl, approximate 7 in. diameter, 1770–1820 (F17 I)
8. Bowl, approximate 7 in. diameter, 1770–1820 (F14 , F17 I, crossmend)
9. Bowl, dipped brown and orange, set piece to #10, 1790–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
10. Bowl, dipped brown and orange, set piece to #9, 1790–1820 (F42 I)
11. Hollowware (cream jug-like), 1770–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
12. Saucer, painted red overglaze, 1770–1810 (F9/TR2 I)

Earthenware

13. Bottle/jug, orange body, interior and exterior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
14. Flatware, orange body, interior brown and white slip decoration under clear glaze, 19th c. (F14)
15. Flatware, orange body, interior white and green slip decoration under clear glaze, 19th c. (F14)
16. Flatware, orange body, interior white and green slip decoration under clear glaze, 19th c. (F17I)
17. Hollowware, orange body with exterior white slip and brown mottling, interior and exterior clear glaze, 19th c. (F21 I)
18. Hollowware, orange body, interior iron oxide wash, exterior yellow-brown glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, II, III PP#10, F43 II)
19. Hollowware, orange/gray body, exterior brown mottled glaze, interior glaze streaks, 19th c. (F21 I)
20. Hollowware, orange body, interior clear glaze, exterior brownish-green glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 III)
21. Hollowware, dark orange body, interior clear glaze, exterior brown-green glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II)
22. Hollowware, handled; orange body, interior clear glaze, exterior dark brown glaze, two 1/2 in. depressions on handle terminal, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, II, III, F43 I, II, III)
23. Hollowware, jug/pitcher-like?; bisque orange body with slight gray core, 19th c. (F9/TR8 I)
24. Hollowware, light orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (Spoil, F9/TR2 II, III, F9/TR8 II)
25. Jar, orange-buff body, interior brown glaze, 19th c. (F14)
26. Jar, orange body, dark brown mottled glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 II)
27. Pot, burned, approximate 9 in. diameter, 19th c. (F14)
28. Pot, burned, 19th c. (F14)
29. Pot, orange body, bisque interior, trace of exterior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 III)
30. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F14)
31. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, approximate 8–8 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 III)
32. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
33. Pot, orange to buff body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
34. Pot, orange to buff body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR8 II)
35. Pot, light to medium orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 III PP#26)

36. Pot, orange body, interior and exterior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
37. Pot, buff to orange body, interior clear glaze, approximate 8 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II, F9/TR8 II)
38. Pot, very silty orange body, irregular interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, II)
39. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
40. Pot, dark orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F17 I)
41. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, approximate 5 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II)
42. Pot, orange body, heavily spalled interior clear glaze, approximate 9 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, F14, F17 I)
43. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F14, F17 I)
44. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II*, III, III PP#14*, PP#18, *-crossmend)
45. Pot, buff to orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, III, F9/TR8 I, II)
46. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, approximate 7 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, II, III PP#11, III PP#17, III PP#19, crossmend)
47. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II)
48. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, approximate 9 in. diameter, 19th c. (F17 I)
49. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, approximate 8 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
50. Pot, orange body, interior yellow-brown glaze, burned; 19th c. (F17 I)
51. Pot, dark orange body with buff exterior, interior clear glaze with iron oxide metallic appearance, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 II)
52. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, approximate 7 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
53. Pot, orange body, interior clear to brown glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR8 II)
54. Pot, orange body with buff core, interior and exterior clear metallic glaze, approximate 9–9 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
55. Pot, orange body with partial buff exterior, interior and exterior clear glaze with iron oxide metallic appearance, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II)
56. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, exterior clear (?) glaze appearing brown (?), 19th c. (F21 I)
57. Pot, orange body, interior dark brown glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
58. Pot, orange body, interior brown glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
59. Pot, overfired red-orange to gray body, interior dark purplish-green glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 II)
60. Pot, light orange body, interior clear glaze, appearing yellow to reddish brown, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
61. Pot, light orange body, interior clear to green glaze, approximate 7–7 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR8 I)
62. Pot, orange body, interior iron oxide glaze appearing purplish-brown, approximate 8 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR8 I)
63. Pot, orange brick-like body, interior yellow-brown to purple glaze, 19th c. (Spoil, F9/TR2 II)
64. Pot, orange body, interior mottled brown glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
65. Pot, orange to buff body, interior brown glaze, 19th c. (Spoil, F20 I)
66. Pot, buff to orange body, interior green glaze, approximate 8 in. diameter, 19th c. (Spoil, F9/TR2 I, II, F9/TR8 II)
67. Pot, dark orange body, interior dark brown metallic glaze, approximate 7 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F17 I)
68. Pot, light orange body, interior yellow-brown glaze with green specks, approximate 9 in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 I, F17 I)
69. Pot, orange body, interior brown glaze, illegible and incomplete lettering on exterior, 8 1/4 in. diameter, 8 1/2 in. height, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II PP#3)
70. Pot, buff body, interior and partial exterior brown mottled glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
71. Pot, buff body, interior and partial exterior brown mottled glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
72. Pot, buff body, interior dark brown mottled glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)

73. Pot, buff body, interior dark brown mottled glaze, burned, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
74. Pot, buff body, interior and exterior dark brown mottled glaze, approximate 8 in. diameter, 19th c. (F42 I, F43 I)
75. Pot, buff body, interior dark brown mottled glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, F17 I, F42 I)
76. Pot, buff to orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II, III, III PP#20, III PP#22, III PP#26, F9/TR8 III, F43 I, III)
77. Pot, buff body, interior and exterior brown mottled glaze, approximate 8–8$^{1}/_{2}$ in. diameter, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, III, F9/TR8 II)

ENGLISH PORCELAIN

78. Plate, painted underglaze blue, 1745–1795 (F9/TR2 II)

IRONSTONE

79. Cup, 1840–1900+ (F9/TR8 I)

PEARLWARE

80. Bowl, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
81. Bowl, dipped brown, 1790–1820 (F9/TR2 I, III)
82. Bowl, dipped brown, 1790–1820 (F9/TR2 I, II)
83. Bowl, dipped green, brown, and blue, 1790–1820 (F9/TR2 II)
84. Bowl, dipped green, brown, and blue, 1790–1820 (F9/TR2 I, III, III PP#9, F9/TR8 II)
85. Bowl, dipped blue and green, 1790–1820 (F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 II)
86. Hollowware, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 II)
87. Hollowware, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
88. Hollowware, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
89. Hollowware, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F42 I)
90. Hollowware, dipped green, 1790–1820 (F9/TR8 I)
91. Hollowware, dipped green, 1790–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
92. Hollowware, dipped brown and green, 1790–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
93. Hollowware, dipped brown, orange, and blue, 1790–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
94. Hollowware, dipped green and brown, burned, 1790–1820 (F9/TR8 I)
95. Hollowware, painted blue, orange, and green, 1800–1830 (F9/TR8 III)
96. Hollowware, transfer printed blue, 1795–1840 (F9/TR2 I)
97. Pitcher, painted green, 1795–1830 (F9/TR8 II)
98. Plate, shell-edged blue, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F43 I)
99. Plate, shell-edged blue, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR2 I)
100. Plate, shell-edged blue, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR2 II)
101. Plate, shell-edged blue, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR8 II)
102. Plate, shell-edged blue, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR2 II, III, F9/TR8 II)
103. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1810s–1830s (F9/TR2 I)
104. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1810s–1830s (F9/TR8 I)
105. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1810s–1830s (F9/TR8 II)
106. Plate, shell-edged green, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR2 I)
107. Plate, shell-edged green, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR2 II)
108. Plate, shell-edged green, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR2 III PP#21)
109. Plate, shell-edged green, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR2 III)

110. Plate, shell-edged green, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR2 II)
111. Plate, shell-edged green, indeterminate rim scallop, 1780s–1830s (F9/TR2 II, F43 IV)
112. Plate, embossed edge blue, 1800–1830 (F14)
113. Plate, embossed edge garlands, 1800–1830s (F9/TR2 III, F17 I, F20 I)
114. Plate, transfer printed blue, 1795–1840 (F9/TR2 I)
115. Plate, transfer printed blue, Willow pattern, 1795–1840 (F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 I)
116. Saucer, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 III)
117. Saucer, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
118. Saucer, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
119. Saucer, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
120. Saucer, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F14)
121. Saucer, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
122. Saucer, painted brown, 1795–1830 (F9/TR8 III)
123. Saucer, transfer printed blue, 1795–1840 (F9/TR2 I)
124. Saucer, painted brown, yellow and green, 1800–1830 (F17 I)
125. Saucer, painted yellow and blue, 1800–1830 (F9/TR2 I)
126. Saucer, painted brown, yellow, green, and blue, 1800–1830 (F14, F43 IV)
127. Teabowl, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 I)
128. Teabowl, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F9/TR2 II)

PORCELAIN

129. Cup, transfer printed black, 19th c. (F17 I)
130. Hollowware, 19th c. (F9/TR2 II)

STONEWARE

131. Hollowware, brown, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
132. Hollowware, brown, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 I)
133. Hollowware, gray, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I)
134. Hollowware, gray, 19th c. (F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 I)

WHITEWARE

135. Bowl, painted blue foliate, 1820–1860 (F17 I)
136. Bowl, sprig-painted green foliate, approximate $4^{1}/_{2}$ in. diameter, 1830–1860 (F9/TR8 I)
137. Cup, 1815–1900+ (F20 I)
138. Cup, 1815–1900+ (F9/TR2 I)
139. Cup, 1815–1900+ (F9/TR8 II)
140. Cup, painted blue, red, and green, set piece to #208 and Period I/II #13, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 I, F14 I, F17 I)
141. Cup, painted red, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 I)
142. Cup, painted green, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 II)
143. Cup, painted green and red, London shape, 1830s–1840 (F9/TR8 I, II)
144. Cup, painted red, green, and black, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 II)
145. Cup, painted green, black, and blue floral sprigs, London shape, set piece to #213, 1830s–1840 (F9/TR8 III)
146. Cup, sponged red, set piece to #212, 1830–1870 (F20 I, F21 I)
147. Cup, sponged red and blue, 1830–1870 (F21 I)
148. Cup, transfer printed light blue, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I)

149. Cup, transfer printed black floral/foliate, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I)
150. Cup, transfer printed purple, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I)
151. Cup, transfer printed purple foliate, set piece to #217, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 I, II)
152. Cup, transfer printed red, 1830–1870 (F17 I)
153. Cup, transfer printed red landscape, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I)
154. Cup, flow blue, set piece to #216, 1844–1860 (F9/TR8 I, II, F21 I)
155. Cup, flow mulberry, set piece to #220, 1850–1855 (F9/TR8 II)
156. Dish, shell-edged blue, unscalloped rim edge, 1830–1860 (F9/TR8 I)
157. Hollowware, painted red and blue, 1830–1860 (F9/TR8 III)
158. Hollowware, transfer printed red, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 II)
159. Hollowware, transfer printed purple, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 I)
160. Hollowware, transfer printed light blue floral, $4^{1}/_{8}$ in. diameter, set piece to #214, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 I, F20 I, F21 I)
161. Plate, 1815–1900+ (F9/TR8 I)
162. Plate, molded edge decoration, 1840–1900+ (F9/TR8 I)
163. Plate, painted red, green, and black, 1830–1860 (F17 I)
164. Plate, painted red, blue, and green with beaded rim, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 I)
165. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F9/TR2 I)
166. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F45 I)
167. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F20 I)
168. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F9/TR8 I)
169. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F9/TR2 I)
170. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F9/TR2 I)
171. Plate, shell-edged blue, unscalloped rim, impressed lines, 1830–1860 (F9/TR8 I)
172. Plate, shell-edged blue, unscalloped rim, impressed lines, 1830–1860 (F21 I)
173. Plate, shell-edged blue, unscalloped rim, impressed lines, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 II)
174. Plate, shell-edged blue, unscalloped rim, impressed lines, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 I)
175. Plate, shell-edged blue, unscalloped rim, painted lines, 1860–1890 (F21 I)
176. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F9/TR2 I)
177. Plate, shell-edged blue, impressed bud, 1815–1850 (F9/TR8 I, F17 I, crossmend)
178. Plate, embossed edge blue, dotted swag, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 II)
179. Plate, embossed edge swag blue, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 I, F20 I)
180. Plate, embossed edge swag blue, burned, 1830–1860 (F14)
181. Plate, transfer printed light blue, burned?, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I)
182. Plate, transfer printed light blue foliate, set piece to #183, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 I)
183. Plate, transfer printed light blue foliate, set piece to #182, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 II)
184. Plate, transfer printed light blue, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 I)
185. Plate, transfer printed light blue, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I, II)
186. Plate, transfer printed blue, Willow pattern?, 1820–1900+ (F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 II)
187. Plate, transfer printed light blue floral with partial architectural scene, heat-exposed?, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 I, F20 I)
188. Plate, transfer printed light blue with oriental waterscape, $9^{1}/_{2}$ in. diameter, printed garter-like mark, “Stone Ware” surrounded by floral garland, pattern name “Aladdin” and maker John Ridgway; registry mark of July 17, 1846; John Ridgway of Cauldon Place, Shelton, Hanley; Staffordshire Potteries, ca. 1830–1855 (F9/TR8 I, II, III, crossmend)

189. Plate, transfer printed black floral, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I)
190. Plate, transfer printed black floral, 1830–1870 (F17 I)
191. Plate, transfer printed purple, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I)
192. Plate, transfer printed red floral/foliate, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 II)
193. Plate, printed red foliate, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 II)
194. Plate, flow blue, 1844–1860 (F17 I)
195. Platter, shell-edged green, unscalloped rim, impressed lines, 1830–1860 (F9/TR8 I)
196. Platter, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F9/TR2 III)
197. Platter, shell-edged blue, indeterminate rim scallop, 1815–1860 (F9/TR8 II)
198. Platter, embossed edge swag blue, 1830–1860 (F9/TR8 II)
199. Platter, shell-edged blue, polygonal, 1815–1860 (F9/TR8 I, II)
200. Platter, transfer printed light blue, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I)
201. Saucer, 1815–1900+ (F20 I)
202. Saucer, 1815–1900+ (F9/TR8 II)
203. Saucer, painted green and black, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 II, III)
204. Saucer, sprig-painted black and green, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 I)
205. Saucer, painted black, 1830–1860 (F9/TR8 II)
206. Saucer, painted black and red, set piece to #207, 1830–1860 (F9/TR8 II)
207. Saucer, painted black and red, set piece to #206, 1830–1860 (F9/TR2 II)
208. Saucer, painted blue, red, and green foliate swag, set piece to #140, Period I/II #13, 1830–1860 (F17 I)
209. Saucer, sponged blue, set piece to Period II #77?, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 II)
210. Saucer, sponged red, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 II, F21 I)
211. Saucer, sponged red, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 I)
212. Saucer, sponged red, set piece to #146, 1830–1870 (F9/TR2 I, II, III, F9/TR8 II)
213. Saucer, painted green, blue, and black floral, 5 3/4 in. diameter, set piece to #145; 1830s–1840 (F9/TR8 I)
214. Saucer, printed light blue floral, set piece to #160, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 I, F21 I)
215. Saucer, transfer printed light blue floral, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 II)
216. Saucer, flow blue, set piece to #154, 1844–1860 (F9/TR2 II)
217. Saucer, transfer printed purple floral/foliate, set piece to #151, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 I, II)
218. Saucer, transfer printed black floral, 1830–1870 (F9/TR8 II)
219. Saucer, transfer printed red, 1830–1870 (F17 I)
220. Saucer, flow mulberry, set piece to #155, 1850–1855 (F9/TR8 I, F20 I)

YELLOWWARE

221. Chamberpot, mocha, 1830–1900+ (F9/TR8 II)

Period II Ceramic Vessels

EARTHENWARE

1. Bottle/jug, buff body, interior and exterior black iron glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR4 I)
2. Flatware, orange body, interior and partial exterior clear glaze (Spoil, F3/TR4 I)
3. Flatware, orange body, interior brown metallic glaze, 19th c. (Spoil, F3/TR4 IV-QD)
4. Flowerpot, bisque orange/gray body, burned, 19th c. (Spoil, F3/TR4 II, II a, III, IV, F3/TR6 IV-QA)
5. Flowerpot, bisque buff body, burned, 19th c. (F3/TR4 IV)

6. Flowerpot, bisque gray/orange body, burned, $3^{7}/_{8}$ in. height, approximate $4^{1}/_{2}$ in. diameter, 19th c. (Spoil, F3/TR4 II, F3/TR6 IV-QA, IV-QC)
7. Hollowware, orange body, exterior white slip with brown slip decoration, interior and exterior clear glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR1 I)
8. Hollowware, dark red-orange body, interior dark green glaze, exterior dark brown glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR3 I)
9. Jar, dark orange body, interior yellow-brown glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR1 IV)
10. Jug, orange body, indeterminate interior, exterior brown glaze, burned; base diameter $6^{1}/_{2}$ in., 19th c. (F3/TR4 IV PP#37, IV PP#38, crossmend)
11. Pot, burned, 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QC)
12. Pot, burned, approximate 8–$8^{1}/_{2}$ in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QC, V-QC, crossmend)
13. Pot, burned, 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QC)
14. Pot, burned, approximate 8–$8^{1}/_{2}$ in. diameter, 19th c. (Spoil, F3/TR1 I)
15. Pot, warped rim, burned; 19th c. (F3/TR1 I, II, II a, F3/TR7 IV-QA, crossmend)
16. Pot, burned, 9 in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR1 IV, F3/TR3 IV, crossmend)
17. Pot, burned, approximate $8^{1}/_{2}$ in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR6 Spoil, F3/TR6 IV-QC)
18. Pot, burned, 9 in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR1 II a, IV, crossmend)
19. Pot, burned, 8 in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QC, IV-QD, crossmend)
20. Pot, partially burned, orange body, interior clear glaze, approximate 9 in. diameter, 19th c. (Spoil, F3/TR4 II, IV, F3/TR6 IV-QC)
21. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR4 I)
22. Pot, heat-exposed?, orange body, interior clear glaze, approximate 9 in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR3 II, IV)
23. Pot, heat-exposed orange body, interior clear glaze, exterior green and yellow wash-like surface, 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QA)
24. Pot, hard red body with interior purple-brown glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR4 I)
25. Pot, dark orange brick-like body with clear glaze appearing red-brown, 19th c. (F3/TR3 II)
26. Pot, dark orange body with buff exterior, interior dark brown glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR3 I)
27. Pot, light orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR1 I)
28. Pot, dark orange to buff body, interior dark green glaze, approximate 9 in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR4 I)
29. Pot, orange body, interior brown glaze, burned; approximate $8^{1}/_{2}$ in. diameter, $7^{1}/_{2}$ in. height, 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QA, IV PP#43-QA, F3/TR6IV-QC)
30. Pot, orange body, interior and exterior clear glaze, burned; bottom filled with mortar mix, approximate 8 in. height, approximate $9^{3}/_{4}$ in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR3 IV PP#7, F3/TR7 IV-QD, crossmend)
31. Pot, buff body, interior brown glaze, 19th c. (Spoil, F3/TR4 I)
32. Pot, buff body, interior dark brown mottled glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR4 I)

IRONSTONE

33. Cup, 1840–1900+ (F3/TR7 IV-QB)
34. Plate, 1840–1900+ (F3/TR4 II)
35. Plate, 1840–1900+ (F3/TR4 I, II, crossmend)

PEARLWARE

36. Hollowware, painted blue, 1780–1820 (F3/TR1 IV)

PORCELAIN

37. Cup, handled; burned, painted turquoise and gilded, $2^{5}/_{8}$ in. diameter, $2^{7}/_{8}$ in. height, 4th quarter 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QA, IV-QB, IV-QC, crossmend)
38. Hollowware, painted turquoise, 4th quarter 19th c. (F3/TR1 I)

39. Plate, gilded edge, burned, approximate 7 in. diameter, 4th quarter 19th c (F3/TR7 IV-QA)
40. Plate, gilded edge and center, burned; approximate 7 in.diameter, set piece to #43, 4th quarter 19th c. (F3/TR1 II, F3/TR7 IV-QA)
41. Plate, 4th quarter 19th c. (F3/TR4 IV)
42. Saucer, gilded edge, 4th quarter 19th c. (F3/TR3 I)
43. Saucer, gilded edge and center, set piece to #40, 4th quarter 19th c. (F3/TR7 IV-QA)

REFINED EARTHENWARE

44. Figurine, poodle/spaniel, burned, $3^3/_8$ in. height, 2nd half 19th c. (F3/TR7 IV-QA)
45. Spittoon, complete, buff earthenware with Bennington-type glaze, $7^5/_8$ in. diameter, $3^1/_4$ in. height, 2nd half 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV PP#49-QB)

STONEWARE

46. Hollowware, gray, 19th c. (F3/TR3 I)
47. Hollowware, gray, 19th c. (F31)
48. Jar, brown, 19th c., F3/TR6 IV-QA)
49. Jar, canning, brown; burned, c. 3rd quarter 19th c. (F3/TR4 IV)
50. Jar, narrow mouth, brown; 19th c. (F3/TR7 IV-QA, IV PP#56-QA, IV-QB, IV PP#46-QB, IV-QD, crossmend)
51. Jar, brown, cobalt-decorated in three locations; each consisting of three $1^1/_2$ in. horizontal dashes approximately 2 in. below top of rim, approximately 5 in. apart, burned; $6^3/_8$ in.diameter, $9^3/_4$ in. height, 3rd–4th quarter 19th c. (F3/TR4 IV, IV PP#31, IV PP#32, IV PP#35, crossmend)
52. Jar, canning, brown; 9 in. height, 2nd half 19th c. (F3/TR7 IV PP#56-QA, IV-QB, IV PP#53-QB, IV-QD)
53. Jar, gray, applied lug handles, burned; 15 in. height, 10 in. diameter, , 2nd half 19th c. (F3/TR1 II a, IV, IV PP#1)
54. Jug, brown, strap handle with circular impressed terminal, two tooled lines around body at upper handle terminal, burned; $11^1/_4$ in. height, 19th c. (F3/TR4 IV, IV PP#29, IV PP#31, crossmend)
55. Jug, brown?, strap handle, burned; 11 in. height, 19th c. (F3/TR7 IV PP#45-QA)
56. Jug, brown, strap handle, burned; (height unknown until mended) 19th c. (F3/TR7 IV-QA, IV PP#44-QA, IV PP#56-QA, crossmend)
57. Jug, brown, two tooled lines at upper strap handle terminal, finger-impressed(?) lower handle terminal, burned; $13^3/_8$ in. height, 19th c. (F3/TR7 IV-QA, IV PP#44-QA, crossmend)
58. Jug, brown, cobalt-decorated, interior Albany slip, strap handle protrudes from lip of jug neck, burned; 19th c. (F3/TR7 IV-QA, IV PP#56-QA, IV-QB, crossmend)
59. Jug, brown, interior Albany slip, cobalt-decorated with five dots ($^1/_2$–$^7/_8$ in. diameters), strap handle, 11 in. height, 7 in. diameter; burned; 19th c. (F3/TR4 IV, IV PP#29, IV PP#30, crossmend)
60. Pot, brown, burned; 19th c. (F3/TR1 I, II*, II a*, III, IV, F3/TR4 II, IV*, IV PP#28*, IV PP#29*, F3/TR6 IV-QA, *-crossmend)
61. Pot, gray, marked "MT CRAWFORD/VA", burned; 8 in. height, 9 in. diameter; 1860s–1880s (F3/TR3 IV PP#29, F3/TR4 II a*, IV*, IV PP#31, IV PP#35*, crossmend)
62. Pot, brown, one tooled line 1 3/4 in. below top of rim, burned; 7 1/2 in. height; 19th c. (F3/TR4 IV, IV PP#35, F3/TR6 IV-QA)
63. Pot, brown, burned; $8^5/_8$ in. diameter; 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QA, IV-QD, crossmend)
64. Pot, gray, burned; $8^1/_2$ in. height, 8 in. diameter; "1" capacity stamp on rim; 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QA, IV PP#41-QA, crossmend)
65. Pot, gray, interior brown glaze, burned; approximate $8^1/_2$ in. diameter; 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QA, IV PP#42-QA, crossmend)
66. Pot, brown, burned; 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QA, IV PP#41-QA, crossmend)

67. Pot, brown, two tooled lines 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 in. below rim, burned; 19th c. (F3/TR4 IV, IV PP#35)
68. Pot, gray, cobalt-decorated, burned; 19th c. (F3/TR1 III)
69. Pot, gray, cobalt-decorated, 1 1/2 in. tooled line below rim, burned; approximate 7 1/2 in. diameter; 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QD*, IV PP#47-QD*, IV PP#48-QD, *-crossmend)
70. Pot, gray, cobalt-decorated, heat-exposed; 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QD)
71. Pot, gray, tooled line 1 7/8 in. below rim, heat-exposed; 19th c. (F3/TR1 II, III*, F3/TR4 I*, F3/TR6 IV-QA,*-crossmend)
72. Pot, gray, warped rim, burned; approximate 7 1/2 in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR6 IV-QD, IV PP#48-QD, crossmend)

WHITEWARE

73. Bowl, dipped blue and brown, 1830–1860 (F3/TR4 I, F3/TR7 IV-QB)
74. Chamberpot, burned; 1815–1900+ (F3/TR4 I)
75. Chamberpot, burned; approximate 9 1/2 in. diameter, 5 3/4 in. height, 1815–1900+ (F3/TR4 I, II, IV, F3/TR6 IV-QA, IV-QC, crossmend)
76. Cup, burned; 3 5/8 in. diameter, 3 3/8 in. height, 1815–1900+ (F3/TR4 IV)
77. Cup, sponged red and blue, set piece to Period I #209?, 1830–1870 (F3/TR3 I)
78. Cup, transfer printed green foliate, 1830–1870 (F3/TR3 V)
79. Cup, transfer printed black foliate, 1830–1870 (F3/TR1 II)
80. Cup, transfer printed red with red, green, and blue painting, 1840–1870 (F3/TR7 IV-QD)
81. Mug, transfer printed red with red, green, and blue painting, 1840–1870 (F3/TR3 V)
82. Pitcher, small capacity, burned, 1815–1900+ (F49)
83. Pitcher, transfer printed purple, “The Judgement of Paris/CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES”, maker’s mark(?) illegible, registry mark of March 13, 1849, 8 3/4 in. height, 5 7/8 in. basal diameter (F3/TR7 IV PP#46-QB)
84. Pitcher, burned; 12 in. height, maximum 7 3/4 in. diameter, 1815–1900+ (F3/TR4 IV, IV PP#33, crossmend)
85. Plate, molded edge decoration, lustered, 2nd half 19th c. (F3/TR3 I)
86. Plate, lustered edge band, 2nd half 19th c. (F3/TR4 II)
87. Plate, molded edge decoration, transfer printed black royal arms mark “H.BURGESS. BURSLEM”, 1864–1892 mark of Henry Burgess, Burslem, Staffordshire Potteries; burned; 8 5/8 in. diameter (F3/TR4 IV PP#40)
88. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F3/TR6 IV-QA)
89. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F3/TR4 II)
90. Plate, shell-edged blue, even rim scallop, 1815–1840 (F3/TR4 I)
91. Plate, shell-edged blue, unscalloped, painted lines, 1860–1890 (F3/TR1 I)
92. Saucer, 1815–1900+ (F3/TR3 I)
93. Saucer, painted green, 1830–1860 (F3/TR3 I)
94. Saucer, sponged purple, 1830–1870 (F3/TR4 I)
95. Saucer, transfer printed light blue, 1830–1870 (F3/TR4 II)
96. Saucer, transfer printed light blue, 1830–1870 (F3/TR3 I)

Period I and Period II, Spoil Ceramic Vessels

EARTHENWARE

1. Hollowware, orange/buff body, interior apple green glaze, 19th c. (Spoil, F3/TR4 I, F9/TR2 II)
2. Pot, buff to orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (F3/TR1 II, F17 I)
3. Pot, orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (Spoil)

4. Pot, dark orange body, interior clear glaze, 19th c. (Spoil)
5. Pot, dark orange brick-like body with interior purple-brown metallic glaze, 19th c. (Spoil)
6. Pot, dark orange body, dark brown metallic glaze, approximate 10 in. diameter, 19th c. (Spoil)
7. Pot, irregularly and overfired orange to gray body, interior black iron glaze, approximate 7 in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR4 I, F9/TR2 I, II, III, F9/TR8 II, F14)
8. Pot, orange brick-like body, interior iron oxide glaze appearing purple, 19th c. (F3/TR1 I, F9/TR2 I, F43 I)
9. Pot, light orange to buff body, interior brown to greenish-brown glaze, approximate $8^{1}/_{2}$ in. diameter, 19th c. (F3/TR3 II, F9/TR2 I, F9/TR8 I, II)
10. Pot, buff body, interior brown mottled glaze, 19th c. (Spoil)

STONEWARE

11. Hollowware, brown, 19th c. (F3/TR3 I, F9/TR2 I)

WHITEWARE

12. Saucer, painted green, 1830–1860 (F3/TR4 II, F9/TR2 II)
13. Saucer, painted blue, red, and green foliate swag, set piece to Period I #140 and #208, 1830–1860 (F3/TR4 II, F9/TR2 I, II)
14. Saucer, transfer printed light blue foliate, 1830–1870 (F3/TR4 II, F9/TR8 II)

Period I Ceramic Vessels by Function

(Vessel numbers in parentheses)

BEVERAGE SERVING/CONSUMPTION

Cup	Bone china (2) Ironstone (79) Porcelain (129) Whiteware (137–155)
Pitcher	Pearlware (97)

FOOD SERVING/CONSUMPTION

Bowl	Bone china (1) Creamware (5–10) Pearlware (80–85) Whiteware (135, 136)
Dish	Whiteware (156)
Plate	Bone china (4) English porcelain (78) Pearlware (98–115) Whiteware (161–194)
Platter	Whiteware (195–200)

TEA

Saucer	Creamware (12) Pearlware (116–126) Whiteware (201–220)
Teabowl	Pearlware (127, 128)

INDETERMINATE TABLEWARE

Hollowware	Bone china (3) Creamware (11) Pearlware (86–96) Porcelain (130) Whiteware (157–160)

FOOD STORAGE

Jar	Earthenware (25, 26)
Pot	Earthenware (27–77)

INDETERMINATE UTILITARIAN

Bottle/jug	Earthenware (13)
Hollowware	Earthenware (17–24) Stoneware (131–134)

INDETERMINATE TABLE/UTILITARIAN

Flatware	Earthenware (14–16)

TOILETRY

Chamberpot	Refined earthenware (221)

Period II Ceramic Vessels by Function

(Vessel numbers in parentheses)

BEVERAGE SERVING/CONSUMPTION

Cup	Ironstone (33) Porcelain (37) Whiteware (76–80)
Mug	Whiteware (81)
Pitcher	Whiteware (82, 83)

FOOD SERVING/CONSUMPTION

Bowl	Whiteware (73)
Plate	Ironstone (34, 35) Porcelain (39–41) Whiteware (85–91)

TEA

Saucer	Porcelain (42, 43) Whiteware (92–96)

INDETERMINATE TABLEWARE

Hollowware	Pearlware (36) Porcelain (38)

FOOD STORAGE

Jar	Earthenware (9) Stoneware (48–53)
Pot	Earthenware (11–32) Stoneware (60–72)

LIQUID STORAGE

Jug	Earthenware (10) Stoneware (54–59)

Indeterminate Utilitarian

Bottle/jug	Earthenware (1)
Hollowware	Earthenware (7, 8) Stoneware (46, 47)

INDETERMINATE TABLE/UTILITARIAN	
Flatware	Earthenware (2, 3)
TOILETRY	
Chamberpot	Whiteware (74, 75)
Pitcher	Whiteware (84)
DECORATIVE	
Figurine	Refined earthenware (44)
HORTICULTURAL	
Flowerpot	Earthenware (4–6)
HYGIENE	
Spittoon	Refined earthenware (45)

Period I/II Mixed and Spoil Ceramic Vessels by Function

(Vessel numbers in parentheses)

Tea	
Saucer	Whiteware (12–14)
FOOD STORAGE	
Pot	Earthenware (2–10)
INDETERMINATE UTILITARIAN	
Hollowware	Earthenware (1) Stoneware (11)

Period I Glass Vessels

Bottle

1. Bottle, indeterminate, green-blue (F9/TR2 I)
2. Bottle, indeterminate, dark green (F9/TR2 I)
3. Bottle, indeterminate, colorless (F9/TR2 I)
4. Bottle, indeterminate, dark green (F9/TR2 II)
5. Bottle, liquor, turn-paste mold, post 1870s (F9/TR8 II)
6. Bottle, medicinal, colorless, approximate 3/4" diameter (F9/TR2 I)
7. Bottle, medicinal, green (F9/TR2 I)

Table Glass

1. Indeterminate, pressed, colorless (F9/TR2 I)
2. Tumbler, colorless (F20 I)
3. Tumbler, colorless (F20 I)
4. Tumbler, colorless (F9/TR2 I)
5. Tumbler, colorless (F17 I)

Period II Glass Vessels

Bottle

1. Bottle, indeterminate, green-blue (F3/TR4 IV PP#35)
2. Bottle, indeterminate, aqua (F3/TR7 IV QD)
3. Bottle, indeterminate, aqua (F3/TR4 IV)
4. Bottle, indeterminate, aqua (F3/TR4 IV)
5. Bottle, indeterminate, aqua (F3/TR4 IV)
6. Bottle, indeterminate, amber (F3/TR4 IV)
7. Bottle, indeterminate, amber (F3/TR4 IV)
8. Bottle, indeterminate, peachy amber (F3/TR3 IV, F3/TR3 V, F3/TR7 IV QD, F12 II)
9. Bottle, indeterminate, mauve (F12 III)
10. Bottle, indeterminate, ultramarine (F3/TR4 IV)
11. Bottle, liquor, dark green, illegibly embossed (F3/TR4 IV)
12. Bottle, medicinal/extract, aqua, molten (F3/TR7 IV QD)
13. Bottle, medicinal, aqua, embossed “RADWA.../...RILLIA.../...VENT..”; Radway’s Sarsaparillian Resolvent, introduced 1857, trademarked Oct. 11, 1887; Radway and Co., New York City (F3/TR7 IV QD)
14. Bottle, medicinal/extract, aqua (F3/TR1 II)
15. Bottle, medicinal?, colorless, molten (F3/TR4 IV)
16. Bottle, medicinal, colorless, molten, fused to #17 (F3/TR4 IV)
17. Bottle, medicinal, colorless, molten, fused to #16; embossed “...H FULTZ PHARMACEUTISTS/...CH PA” (F3/TR4 IV)

Jar

1. Jar, colorless, ground lip, approximate 2 5/8" diameter (F3/TR7 IV QA)
2. Jar, colorless, ground lip (F3/TR7 IV QA)

3. Jar, green, ground lip with exterior neck ledge to accept iron spring clip closure (F3/TR3 IV)
4. Jar lid, aqua, marked “DEXTER IMPROVED/ PATENTED AUG.8.1865.”; $2^{1}/_{2}$" diameter (F3/TR4 IV)
5. Jar lid, green-blue, marked “...ENDED AUG.8....”; $2^{7}/_{8}$" diameter (F3/TR4 I)
6. Jar lid, green-blue, marked “PATD.../...EG22.68” (F3/TR7 IV QA)
7. Jar lid, green-blue, marked “DEXTER IMPROVED/PATENTED AUG.8.1865.”; $2^{7}/_{8}$" diameter (F3/TR7 IV QA)
8. Jar lid, aqua, marked “DEXTER IMPROVED/PATENTED AUG.8.1865.”; $2^{1}/_{2}$" diameter (F3/TR7 IV QA, F3/TR7 IV PP#44 QA, mend)
9. Jar lid, green-blue, marked “...56IVX.17...” (F3/TR7 IV QA)
10. Jar with lid and iron spring clip, aqua, molten, marked “..COHANSEY.GLASS.MANUF.CO.PHILADA.PA./PAT.JULY.16.1872.” around lid exterior; lid interior marked “PATENTED.JANUARY.18.1876.”; approximate $2^{7}/_{8}$" diameter (F3/TR7 IV QA)
11. Jar, lid, green-blue with iron spring clip, marked “...COHANSEY.GLASS.MANUF.CO.PHILADA.PA./PAT.JULY.16.1872.” around lid exterior, lid interior marked “PATENTED.JANUARY.18.1876.”, $2^{5}/_{8}$" diameter (F3/TR4 IV)
12. Jar, green-blue, molten body with intact lid and iron spring clip, marked “...COHANSEY.GLASS.MANUF.CO.PHILADA.PA./PAT.JULY.16.1872.” around lid exterior, lid interior marked “PATENTED.JANUARY .18.1876.”, 3" diameter (F3/TR7 IV QA)
13. Jar lid with iron spring clip, green-blue, marked “...COHANSEY.GLASS.MANUF.CO.PHILADA.PA./PAT.JULY.16.1872.” around lid exterior, lid interior marked “PATENTED.JANUARY.18.1876.”, 3" diameter (F3/TR7 IV QA)
14. Jar lid, green-blue, molten, marked “...OVED/PATENTED MAY 10...”; (1870?), approximate $2^{7}/_{8}$" diameter (F3/TR7 IV QA)
15. Jar lid, aqua, marked “PAT.FEB.12.56.DEC.17.61.NOV.4.62.DEC.6.64.JUNE.9.68.” around lid exterior; lid interior marked “...JAN.10.69.SEPT.17.68...”; $2^{7}/_{8}$" diameter (F3/TR7 IV PP#52 QB)

TABLE GLASS

1. Indeterminate, yellow-green pressed glass (F3/TR4 I)
2. Stemware, colorless (F3/TR4 I)
3. Tumbler, colorless, molten, polygonal (F3/TR1 I)
4. Tumbler, colorless, molten, polygonal (F3/TR3 IIa, F3/TR3 IV)

Appendix C: Zooarchaeological Analysis

by Gregory J. Brown

Introduction

This report describes the analysis of about 1000 animal bones from site 44AU634, a farmstead in Augusta County near Parnassas, Virginia, excavated by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in 1999 under the direction of staff archaeologist Thomas Higgins.

Some 947 bones from 44AU634 were analyzed. Three hundred sixty-two (38.2%) were identifiable to the taxonomic level of Order, a relatively typical proportion for similarly-excavated local historic period sites. The identified elements were recovered from 28 contexts from ten features, including two cellars, three possible root cellars, a builder's trench, and a possible trash pit (Higgins, personal communication, 2000; Table C-1). The remains were divided by WMCAR into two "periods": Period I (ca. 1790-1850), made up of Features 9, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 42, 43, and 45 (and representing some 75% of the bone assemblage), and Period II (ca. 1850-1880s), represented in the assemblage only by Feature 3. The faunal remains from 44AU634 were identified using the collections of Joanne Bowen at Colonial Williamsburg's Zooarchaeology Laboratory. For a complete breakdown of identifiable and unidentifiable elements by context, see Attachment C-1.

Period I (ca. 1790-1850)

The Period I assemblage was dominated by pig, which accounted for over 31% of the number of identified specimens (NISP) and 27% of the biomass. Medium-sized mammals, most probably predominantly pig, accounted for another 31% of the NISP and 13% of the biomass. This predominance of pig remains was accounted for not only by adult animals (at least three individuals), but by the nearly-complete skeletons of at least two immature animals in Feature 9 (a cellar), both in Trench 2, level III (mainly), and by two bones (a humerus and a scapula) from a very small, probably fetal, pig in the same context.

While the adult pig remains were characteristic of food remains (butchered, with only assorted fragments remaining rather than the whole skeleton, and in small pieces), the immature pig remains were characteristic of a "burial" (i.e., many of the small and fragile vertebrae, with their tiny unfused epiphyses, were found). It is unclear why the young pigs were in the deposit, but they do not appear to be butchered.

Other components of the diet include cow, with 5% of the NISP and 34% of the biomass; sheep or goat; chicken; turkey; and a variety of wild mammals including opossum, squirrel, deer, and raccoon. It is a relatively typical late eighteenth/early nineteenth century assemblage, dominated by cow and pig (the high percentage of the former in biomass calculations, in fact, being typical of post-colonial Virginia, where beef was more important than pork or any other meat). Hunting for wild game appears to have been at least an occasional activity.

The one human bone in the assemblage was the crown of a deciduous (baby) premolar, found in Feature 9, Trench 2, level III. It was probably lost on the site by an occupant and was simply mixed up in the yard debris.

Period II (ca. 1850-1880s)

The Period II assemblage was almost entirely formed of the remains of at least two pigs, with a large percentage of the skeletons apparently present, including cranial fragments, long bones, ribs, and vertebrae. A number of ribs, vertebral fragments, and splinters of long bones were identifiable only as mammal or, at the best, medium-sized mammal, but they were almost certainly pig as well, as they were similar in appearance to the pig remains (in terms of degree of burning, etc.).

The most obvious characteristic of the pig remains was that they were heavily burned and calcined, grey to white in color and very brittle to the touch. Bones from level I of each trench and from Trench 4, level IV and Trench 7, level IV were not burned at all, and may not be associated with this event. These latter contexts included the few non-pig remains in the assemblage, including an unidentified bird element, a chicken coracoid, and a sheep or goat humerus, as well as a few pig bones that showed no evidence of burning (a complete fibula, a tibia fragment, and two teeth). Two bones in the heavily burned remains, both complete pig metatarsal bones, were blackened but not calcined.

The purpose of the burning is not clear, but from the degree of calcination it appears that the fire was hot indeed. Experiments on modern sheep bone suggest that mammal bones do not become grey in color until a temperature of over 400 degrees Celsius (approximately 750 degrees Fahrenheit) is reached, although there is some variation and this is not an absolutely diagnostic measuring tool (Nicholson 1993). As noted, the burned remains were from most parts of the body and were not heavily butchered. Because a number of ribs and vertebral fragments were missing, while most of the head and several foot bones were present, it is possible that

Feature/Level	Bag #	Identifiable NISP	Identifiable Wgt (g)	Unidentifiable NISP	Unidentifiable Wgt (g)	Total Bones NISP	Total Bones Wgt (g)
Period I							
Feature 9, Trench 2, Level I	5	70	541.0	93	160.7	163	701.7
Feature 9, Trench 2, Level II	16	89	375.0	66	75.7	155	450.7
Feature 9, Trench 2, Level III	34	41	112.0	135	110.6	176	222.6
Feature 9, Trench 2, Level III (Piece-Plot #15)	46	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	4.8
Feature 9, Trench 2, Level III (Piece-Plot #27)	58	27	59.9	0	0.0	27	59.9
Feature 9, Trench 8, Level I	85	7	286.2	9	16.0	16	302.2
Feature 9, Trench 8, Level II	110	37	176.1	52	125.6	89	301.7
Feature 9, Trench 8, Level III	122	9	50.8	22	21.8	31	72.6
Feature 14	38	2	19.2	2	10.5	4	29.7
Feature 15	36	1	1.0	2	11.7	3	12.7
Feature 17, Level I	88	8	38.9	7	21.7	15	60.6
Feature 20, Level I	30	12	24.0	4	4.5	16	28.5
Feature 21, Trench 5, Level II	31	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6
Feature 42, Level I	116	1	1.8	3	6.4	4	8.2
Feature 43, Level I	21	2	2.7	1	0.7	3	3.4
Feature 43, Level III	114	1	1.1	1	0.2	2	1.3
Feature 43, Level IV	115	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	2.2
Feature 45, Level I	118	2	13.0	1	0.1	3	13.1
Period II							
Feature 3, Trench 1, Level I	1	2	4.5	0	0.0	2	4.5
Feature 3, Trench 1, Level II	3	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6
Feature 3, Trench 1, Level IV	6	37	152.7	163	120.4	200	273.1
Feature 3, Trench 3, Level I	8	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8
Feature 3, Trench 3, Level IIa	19	0	0.0	2	2.0	2	2.0
Feature 3, Trench 4, Level I	25	2	1.7	8	5.7	10	7.4
Feature 3, Trench 4, Level II	27	0	0.0	2	2.6	2	2.6
Feature 3, Trench 4, Level IV	29	1	8.4	0	0.0	1	8.4
Feature 3, Trench 6, Level IV Quad B	84	5	3.8	5	2.8	10	6.6
Feature 3, Trench 6, Level IV Quad D	109	2	3.7	3	1.9	5	5.6
Feature 3, Trench 7IV Quad A	83	1	14.8	0	0.0	1	14.8
Feature 3, Trench 7, Level IV Quad C	107	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3

Table C-1. Distribution of NISP by feature and level.

this is waste after the taking of the meatiest portions of the animals.

Zooarchaeological Analysis

The remainder of this report will describe methodology, the habitat and preferences of the animals represented, and details about dietary importance measurements, element distributions, kill-off patterns, etc.

Methods

Following standard practice of Colonial Williamsburg's Zooarchaeology Lab, all bone from the site, regardless of context, was sorted into "identifiable" and "unidentifiable" components. The unidentifiable bone—that which could not be taken at least to the taxonomic level of Order—was divided by class (mammal, bird, fish, etc.) and element type (long bone, flat bone, rib, etc.). Each subgrouping for each context was weighed and counted.

The identifiable bone was compared with an existing skeletal collection created and maintained by Joanne Bowen of the Colonial Williamsburg Department of Archaeological Research. Using morphological characteristics, each element was identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. The taxon, element, symmetry (side), location, and weight of the element were entered into a custom-designed microcomputer program written for Microsoft's FoxPro, along with data regarding possible weathering, burning, carnivore or rodent chewing, and butchering. Each bone is tracked in the computer program using a so-called "unique bone number." Because of the small size of the collection, it was not necessary to write this "UB" number on the bone itself.

Once identification was completed, the bone was physically laid out for minimum number of individuals (MNI) determination. MNI figures (see below) were calculated by pairing comparable rights and lefts, taking into account size, fusion state, tooth eruption, and general morphology.

Analytic Techniques

Zooarchaeologists use several techniques in order to estimate the dietary importance of various species. The most basic involves a simple count of the total number of elements, often called NISP or "number of identified specimens." This method is still often used, although it has several shortcomings, most notably its failure to account for element interdependence, differential preservation, variability in the identifiability of certain elements, and differences in collection techniques (Grayson 1984).

The most important alternative to the NISP method is the so-called "minimum number of individuals" (MNI) method. The MNI is calculated by taking the most common unique element (for example, the left humerus) for each individual taxon—thus providing an estimation of the smallest number of live animals that could have accounted for the recovered bone. Because each individual is counted only once, it overcomes the most important objection to the NISP method—element interdependence—and provides a conservative estimate of relative importance. The counts are made more accurate by carefully matching rights and lefts and by using age and sex indicators as well.

Grayson (1984), however, has shown that the MNI method is also seriously flawed, since the values are dependent not only on the thoroughness of the analyst but also on the units of aggregation and the sample size. Particularly for small samples, it tends to overinflate the importance of less common species and thus provides a skewed picture of their true dietary significance.

An outgrowth of the MNI method is the calculation of usable meat weight. First developed in paleontology by Theodore White (1953), the meat weight method involves multiplying each MNI value by a factor which represents the average meat weight for that taxon. Values often used locally are those included in Henry Miller's very influential dissertation *Colonization and Subsistence Change on the 17th-Century Chesapeake Frontier* (1984). Unfortunately, however, meat weight values (as Miller to his credit recognized many years ago) are usually only determinable for modern animals, which have undergone specialized breeding and may resemble only slightly their ancestors. The method also fails to account for size variation amongst the animals in a single assemblage, using a single "average" meat weight as a multiplying factor. Finally, since it is directly dependent on MNI, the meat weight method suffers from all of the statistical problems of the MNI method, including units of aggregation and sample size.

Another increasingly more common method relies on meat weight figures based on the weight of the bone itself. Called the "skeletal mass allometry" or "biomass" method (Reitz and Cordier 1983), it rests on the basic principle of allometry—that any two dimensions of an animal grow in a relatively-predictable exponential curve, and thus one can construct an equation that relates the two. The method has used with greatest success by Elizabeth Reitz from the University of Georgia,

one of the foremost historic-period zooarchaeologists (see Reitz 1979; Reitz and Cordier 1983; Reitz and Honerkamp 1983; Reitz and Scarry 1985).

Many analysts have also used the distribution of particular elements to suggest important conclusions regarding taphonomy and/or butchering practices (e.g., Maltby 1979). Detailed studies of the location, orientation, and depth of butchering marks and carnivore or rodent chewing, beyond the scope of this analysis, are another method of investigating food preparation and disposal.

Animal husbandry is revealed by so-called "kill-off" patterns, based on epiphyseal fusion of (mostly) mammal long bones (Chaplin 1971; Payne 1973; Bowen 1989). Since the time of epiphyseal fusion is generally relatively constant within a species, an age distribution can be constructed for the identified animals (and by extension for the herds from which they came).

Environment is generally suggested by the diversity and relative abundance of certain wild taxa, particularly those with narrow ranges of ecological tolerance. In many cases seasonality can be revealed as well by looking at the presence and abundance of migratory species, such as waterfowl, as well as age patterns of domestic animals.

Bone Recovery

On this site, soil was screened through one-quarter-inch mesh, and it appears that even very small and fragile bone was collected. This is largely standard technique on historic-period Virginia sites, although there are many sites that are not screened at all. It has been shown (Thomas 1969) that screening has an enormous positive influence on the recovery of bone and particularly in the recovery of smaller or more fragile species.

Preservation, it appears, is relatively good. Interestingly, no fish or turtle bone was recovered, and some of this more fragile bone may have been destroyed by soil acidity or some other preservational condition. However, as noted later, virtually no fish or reptile/amphibian bone was found in the flotation samples either. There is little evidence on the recovered bone of major carnivore or rodent chewing, and almost no significant weathering was noted. Much of the bone, however, was burnt, particularly in the Period II remains, and some of the smaller bone may have completely disintegrated in these contexts.

Description of Identified Taxa

At least ten taxa were identified in the assemblage. A brief description of each identified taxon is given in Table C-2.

Birds

Only a very few species of birds were found in the assemblage, and only three species were represented: turkey, chicken, and bobwhite.

Taxonomic Name	Common Name	Period I	Period II
Class Aves	Bird	x	x
Meleagris gallopavo	Turkey	x	—
Gallus gallus	Chicken	x	x
Colinus virginianus	Bobwhite	x	—
Class Mammalia	Mammal	x	x
Class Mammalia I	Large Mammal	x	—
Class Mammalia II	Medium Mammal	x	x
Didelphis virginiana	Opossum	x	—
Sciurus carolinensis	Eastern Gray Squirrel	x	—
Rattus norvegicus	Norway Rat	x	—
Rattus rattus	Roof Rat	x	—
Procyon lotor	Raccoon	x	—
Sus scrofa	Domestic Pig	x	x
Odocoileus virginianus	White-Tailed Deer	x	—
Bos taurus	Domestic Cow	x	—
Ovis aries/Capra hircus	Domestic Sheep or Goat	x	x

Table C-2. Identified taxa.

The turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) was first domesticated by the Indians of Southwestern and Central America, and was brought to Europe around 1523 or 1524 (Zeuner 1963:459). Wild turkeys still abounded in the Chesapeake when Europeans arrived; domesticated birds were commonly kept by the early eighteenth century, but their susceptibility to disease made domestication difficult (Reitz 1979). There is no skeletal difference between the wild and domestic turkey, and in fact they were "indistinguishable in habits or taste" (Pryor n.d.:12). Even wild turkeys were found around barnyards and it is quite likely that even in the eighteenth century some turkeys were at least semi-wild. In the wild, they prefer wooded swamps and open hardwood forests (Johnsgard 1975:12). Turkeys kept on farms and plantations tended to be confined in poultry yards if there were fears of predation or escape.

According to diaries and traveller's accounts, chicken was, with beef and pork, among the most common meats of the colonial and post-colonial period. Almost every household, even in towns and cities, probably kept at least a few chickens (Noël Hume 1978:22), since they were easy to keep and furnished eggs as well as meat. Reitz (1979) suggests that the earliest New World chickens were small, about the size of a modern Brown Leghorn Bantam.

The bobwhite (*Colinus virgianus*), also known as the quail or partridge, is a popular game bird in the South, where they are most commonly found in open woodlands or cultivated areas (Bent 1963). They shun both the deep forest and open prairie, preferring to live in "weedy corners of cornfields next to a tangle of blackberry briars, cane, cat briars, and brush into which they can retreat at a moment's notice" (Bent 1963:11).

Wild Mammals

The Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) is the only native marsupial in North America north of Mexico. When Europeans first began to settle North America, it ranged as far north as northern Ohio and northern West Virginia. Since then the species has gradually moved northward (Gardner 1982). John Smith described it for a European audience (to which it must have been a great curiosity) in the following way: *An opossum hath a head like a Swine*, & a taile like a *Rat*, and is of the Bignes of a Cat. Under her belly shee hath a bagge, wherein shee lodgeth, carrieth, and sucketh her young" (Smith 1612:14).

Opossum prefer cleared woodlands in association with streams, but are found elsewhere as well. They are nocturnal except in winter, being most active in spring and summer. Although commonly taken for their pelts in modern times, with at least two million pelts taken annually in the early 1930s, they have also always been an occasional food source, especially in the South (Gardner 1982).

Like the opossum, the Eastern grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) is an important small game animal. It prefers hardwood forests and river bottoms, and is still commonly seen in Virginia. It eats fruits, seeds, and nuts of many trees, as well as fungi and insects (Flyger and Gates 1982). In modern times roughly 40 million squirrels are harvested annually.

The raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) is common throughout the United States, and is found nearly anywhere where water is available. It is most abundant in hardwood swamps, mangroves, flood plain forests, and fresh and saltwater marshes. It is nocturnal, active from approximately sunset to sunrise, and is an important fur provider. Each pelt was worth about $5-6 in the 1920s, at which time 1-2 million animals were harvested annually (Kaufmann 1982).

The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) inhabits most environmental settings and consumes a diversity of foods, selecting the most nutritional and tasty foods available. Its activity within a region depends on a number of factors, including population size, season of the year, and weather conditions (Hesselton and Hesselton 1982). During the early colonial period they were quite prevalent, and large numbers of deer remains are found on the earliest historic sites.

Beginning in the mid-seventeenth century, deer populations declined, as evidenced by the decreasing number of bones found on archaeological sites from this time period (Miller 1984). A combination of factors brought the decline of the deer. As land was developed into plantations and farms, the deer's habitat became more circumscribed. Because the huge influx of settlers looked to the deer for sustenance, and to a lesser degree, for sport, the deer population was hunted, and greatly depleted. How quickly deer populations declined depended greatly on how quickly an area was built up, and the resulting human population Generally, the decline was felt throughout the region by the late eighteenth century. The diminished deer population, coupled with the increasing utilization of pig and cow, greatly curtailed the presence of deer in the diet. But it remained a prized game animal, as it remains today—when in the late 1940s it was estimated that there were about 7 million deer nationally, and there were 2 million legal kills (and up to 1 million illegal ones) in 1978 (Hesselton and Hesselton 1982).

Commensals

The Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) and the roof rat (*Rattus rattus*) are both represented in the assemblage. The Norway rat, also called the black rat, is an Old World rat that appears to have arrived in North America around the third quarter of the eighteenth century (Jackson 1982). It seems to have gradually supplanted the smaller roof rat (also called the brown rat), another Old Word rat that appears to have arrived with the first settlers. As today, they lived virtually anywhere that humans did, and both species were regarded as vermin. In addition to their destruction of crops and food stores, rats can also pass on plague or murine typhus as well as lymphocytic choriomeningitis and trichinosis (Jackson 1982).

Domestic Mammals

The domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*) was by far the commonest species found in the assemblage, both in Period I and Period II. Swine were kept throughout the South and have over the years become almost a symbol of Southern foodways. But at first they were kept simply because they were so easy to care for, requiring little watchfulness and an unspecialized diet (Reitz 1979). They were often allowed to run free in the woods. The animals were kept principally on outlying plantations and farms, and by the late eighteenth century towndwellers who did not raise their own could buy pork at the town market. Because pigs would yield 65-80% of their weight as dressed meat, as opposed to 50-60% for cattle and 45-55% for sheep, raising them was a profitable commercial enterprise (Reitz 1979:78). Virtually all plantation owners kept hogs, and virtually every part of the slaughtered animal was eventually utilized.

Pork was eaten often during the eighteenth century. The English traveler Nicholas Cresswell, in 1774, remarked that he "had eaten Bacon or Chicken every meal since I came in to the Country. If I still continue in this way shall be grown over with Bristles or Feathers" (McVeagh 1924:20). In fact, it has been generally claimed that pork was the primary meat of the South (Bidwell and Falconer 1925), though this conclusion has recently been questioned on the basis of archaeological evidence suggesting that beef was actually much more important (Bowen 1986; Noël Hume 1978). In any case, the animals were killed during the late fall or winter, and excess meat was ordinarily smoked, salted, pickled, or potted.

The domestic cow (*Bos taurus*) was almost universally raised on plantations, and some urban-dwellers kept a cow or two on their lots to provide them with milk, butter, and cheese. Unlike pork, beef did not preserve particularly well, and salt beef was never as important as salt pork (Price and Schweigert 1971; Bowen 1989). Thus it is likely that most of the beef eaten by urban-dwellers was purchased from farmers or at the town market, usually as quarters or smaller sections. Butchers would often purchase entire animals from plantation owners, slaughtering and cutting them up for later sale at market.

Cattle varied widely in size, showing a rapid evolutionary growth as farm owners improved their breeds. Reitz (1979:80) indicates that in 1710 a beef cow in England weighed around 167 kilograms (368 pounds), while in 1795 the average weight had risen to 362 kilograms (798 pounds).

Sheep (*Ovis aries*) were commonly raised on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century plantations and farms, although they never became really profitable since they were unable to defend themselves from predators and would not freely reproduce (Gray 1958; Reitz 1979). Goats (*Capra hircus*) were occasionally raised, though primarily for their milk rather than their meat (Noël Hume 1978:20). Neither was a primary food source, and their importance pales in comparison with pigs and cattle.

Because of their skeletal similarity, most faunal analysts tend to lump the two species as "sheep/goat" (or "caprine"). It is likely, however, that most of the few remains found in the 44AU634 assemblage represent the much-more-commonly-raised sheep.

Relative Dietary Importance

Figure C-1 shows the relative dietary importance of each taxon based on each of the four main quantification methods. It is important to note that these are *relative* measures—in other words, that the point to be understood is the rank order of the species, not that the ratio of pig to chicken bones, for instance, reflects anything absolute about the amount of meat provided.

As stated earlier, it appears that pig was one of the most significant meat animals in both periods, rivaling cow for supremacy in the first. The enormous number of individual pig elements in Period I is largely accounted for by the presence of many immature elements from Feature 9, where a large portion of each animal was preserved. Although only one deer bone was found,

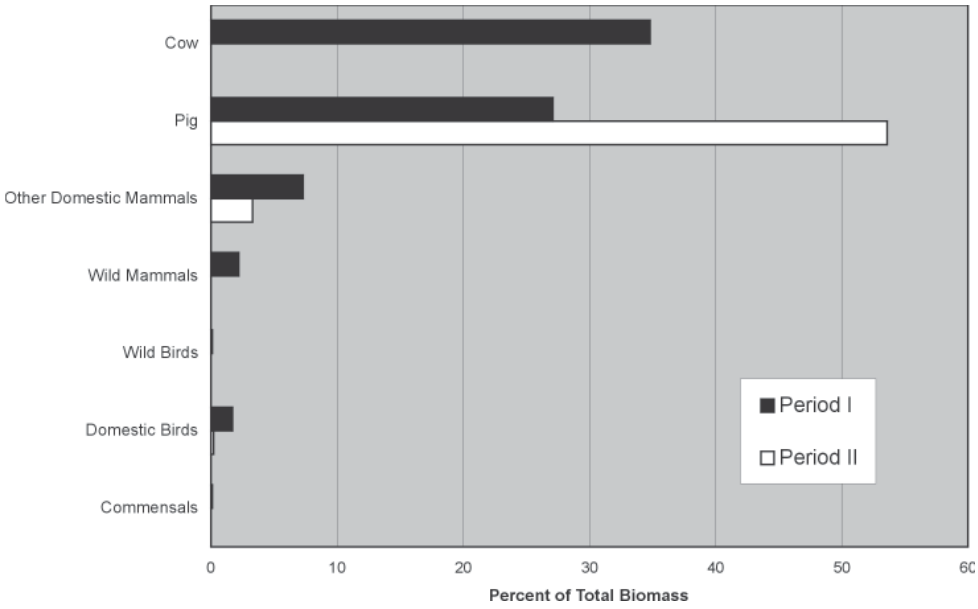

Figure C-1. Dietary contribution in biomass.

a deer would supply a large amount of meat; on the other hand, the presence of seventeen chicken elements, from at least four individual animals, suggests that chicken was eaten regularly, even if the total amount of meat appears very small.

There is very little diversity in the assemblage relative to some others, but this is almost certainly a result of the small sample. It is interesting that no fish or turtle remains were found

Butchering Practices

No attempt was made to quantitatively or qualitatively assess butchering, although a large percentage of butchered bones were noted at least in the "adult" animals. Virtually all butchered bones were hacked, probably using an axe or large cleaver, resulting in irregular fractures as well as shallow-to-deep V-shaped cuts. Those bones that were butchered most consisted of, not surprisingly, the major meat-bearing elements. Upper leg bones were often broken into several pieces; vertebrae were commonly split longitudinally through what would have been the midline of the body. Butchering marks were noted most often on cattle and pig bones, and less on those of sheep/goat and chicken. Little butchering was done on birds; many were undoubtedly broken up by hand or thrown whole into the pot.

Recovery Rates

It appears that the rate of faunal recovery was fairly good. Table C-3 shows that elements from virtually every part of the body were collected for the major food animals, suggesting not only that all parts of an animal were used (and thus that individual "cuts" were probably not obtained from elsewhere, and that the animals were most likely butchered on or near the site), but also that preservation was pretty good.

Animal Husbandry

Often zooarchaeologists attempt to study animal husbandry by looking at the age distribution (so-called "kill-off pattern") of the assemblage. In this case the sample is very small, and is highly compromised by the disproportionate presence of immature pig in the Period I assemblage, and there is no useful distribution to be discussed. For more synthetic studies in the future, though, the raw data for pigs from Period I is presented in Attachment C-2; the sample size for pig from Period II (6 appropriate elements), cow (5 appropriate elements from Period I and 0 from Period II) and sheep/goat (6 and 0, respectively) is so small that these charts are not provided.

Flotation Samples

Faunal remains from eleven flotation samples (Table C-4) were also analyzed to see whether "micro-faunal" remains would suggest other species that may have been utilized. The only species not in the larger assemblage were found in Feature 3, Trench 3, Level V (a possible frog scapula) and in Feature 42, Level I (what may be a fish cranial element). Both bones, however, were very fragmentary and cannot really be used to suggest much.

Conclusion

Tables C-5 and C-6 give the breakdown of dietary contribution for each time period. It is interesting that this site, occupied by a first-generation German immigrant after the Revolution (Higgins, personal communication, 2000), shows a very typical reliance (one might even say over-reliance) on domestic livestock, supplemented with occasional hunting forays (for quail, raccoon, squirrel, opossum, and deer). Fish, ducks, and turtles were absent; was this a result of local environment, or a conscious decision based on cuisine? The sample, unfortunately, is very small, but it raises some fascinating questions.

Element	Pig, Period I			Cow, Period I			Sheep/Goat, Period I			Pig, Period II		
	NISP	Pct.	MNI*	NISP	Pct.	MNI	NISP	Pct.	MNI	NISP	Pct.	MNI
Skull	16	7.2	1/1	1	2.9	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	27	54.0	2/0
Mandible	2	0.9	1/0	1	2.9	1/0	1	7.1	1/0	0	0.0	0/0
Tooth	64	28.8	1/1	8	22.9	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	7	14.0	2/0
Vertebra	71	32.0	1/1	10	28.6	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	4	8.0	2/0
Rib	11	5.0	1/1	4	11.4	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	1	2.0	1/0
Innominate	5	2.3	0/1	3	8.6	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	0	0.0	0/0
Scapula	9	4.1	3/3	1	2.9	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	0	0.0	0/0
Humerus	7	3.2	1/2	1	2.9	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	1	2.0	1/0
Ulna	5	2.3	1/1	1	2.9	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	3	6.0	2/0
Radius	1	0.5	1/0	1	2.9	1/0	2	14.3	1/1	0	0.0	0/0
Carpal	0	0.0	0/0	0	0.0	0/0	1	7.1	1/0	1	2.0	1/0
Metacarpal	6	2.7	0/1	0	0.0	0/0	1	7.1	1/0	2	4.0	1/0
Femur	7	3.2	1/2	2	5.7	1/0	1	7.1	1/0	1	2.0	1/0
Tibia	6	2.7	1/1	0	0.0	0/0	4	28.6	2/0	1	2.0	1/0
Fibula	2	0.9	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	0	0.0	0/0	1	2.0	1/0
Tarsal	2	0.9	1/0	1	2.9	1/0	4	28.6	1/0	0	0.0	0/0
Metatarsal	4	1.8	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	0	0.0	0/0	0	0.0	0/0
Phalange	3	1.4	1/0	1	2.9	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	1	2.0	1/0
Other	1	0.5	1/0	0	0.0	0/0	0	0.0	0/0	0	0.0	0/0
Total	222	100.0	3/3	35	100.0	1	14	100.0	2/1	50	100.0	2

* "3/3" means 3 adult, 3 immature.

Table C-3. Element distribution.

Description	No.	Wgt (g)
Feature 3, Trench 1, Level I		
Eggshell	4	<0.1
Bone	15	0.4
Feature 3, Trench 1, Level II		
Snail shell	25	<0.1
Eggshell	11	<0.1
Bone	5	<0.1
Bone	9	0.1
Rodent tooth	1	<0.1
Feature 3, Trench 1, Level IIa		
Snail shell	22	0.1
Eggshell	16	<0.1
Bone	13	<0.1
Bone	9	<0.1
Burned bone	7	<0.1
Feature 3, Trench 1, Level III		
Snail shell	19	0.1
Eggshell	18	<0.1
Bone	19	<0.1
Burned bone	5	0.1
Feature 3, Trench 1, Level IV		
Snail shell	15	0.1
Feature 3, Trench 3, Level III		
Snail shell	5	<0.1
Bone	6	<0.1
Feature 3, Trench 3, Level V		
Snail shell	14	0.1
Eggshell	>50	0.6
Eggshell	4	<0.1
Eggshell	20	0.1
Bone	22	0.1
Bone	25	0.1
Pig molar crown	1	0.2
Frog?, immature scapula	1	0.1
Feature 9, Trench 2, Level I		
Eggshell	7	<0.1
Bone	2	<0.1
Burned bone	6	1.0
Feature 9, Trench 2, Level II		
Snail shell	27	0.3
Eggshell	>50	0.5
Bone	>50	3.7
Bird, cranial	10	0.1
Chicken, vertebra	1	0.3
Feature 12, Inside vessel		
Snail shell	>50	0.3
Mammal bone	>50	5.0
Medium mammal long bones	8	4.6
Mammal flat bone, heavily calcined	1	0.5
Mammal flat bone, heavily calcined	1	0.4
Cf. pig tibia, proximal end, unfused, heavily calcined	1	3.4
Cf. pig tibia, proximal end, epiphysis, unfused, heavily calcined	1	1.7
Feature 42, Level I		
Bone	7	0.1
Fish?, cranial	1	<0.1

Table C-4. Identification of flotation samples.

	NISP		MNI		Meat Weight		Biomass	
	No.	Pct.	MNI*	Pct.	Lbs.	Pct.	Kg	Pct.
Class Aves (Bird)	8	1.1					0.05	0.1
Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey)	3	0.4	1	4.2	7.5	0.7	0.15	0.5
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	17	2.4	2/2	16.7	7.0	0.6	0.34	1.0
cf. *Gallus gallus* (Chicken)	3	0.4					0.06	0.2
Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite)	1	0.1	1	4.2	0.5	<0.1	0.01	0.0
Class Mammalia (Mammal)	138	19.4					1.23	3.7
Class Mammalia I (Large Mammal)	34	4.8					3.23	9.8
Class Mammalia II (Medium Mammal)	221	31.1					4.30	13.1
Didelphis virginiana (Opossum)	6	0.8	2/1	12.5	24.0	2.2	0.16	0.5
Sciurus carolinensis (Eastern Gray Squirrel)	3	0.4	1	4.2	1.0	0.1	0.06	0.2
Rattus norvegicus (Norway Rat)	3	0.4	1	4.2	0.5	<0.1	0.02	0.1
Rattus rattus (Roof Rat)	1	0.1	1	4.2	0.5	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1
Procyon lotor (Raccoon)	1	0.1	1	4.2	15.0	1.4	0.02	0.1
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	221	31.1	3/3	25.0	450.0	41.2	8.84	27.0
cf. *Sus scrofa* (Domestic Pig)	1	0.1					0.03	0.1
Odocoileus virginianus (White-Tailed Deer)	1	0.1	1	4.2	100.0	9.2	0.46	1.4
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	34	4.8	1	4.2	400.0	36.7	11.16	34.0
cf. *Bos taurus* (Domestic Cow)	1	0.1					0.27	0.8
Ovis aries/Capra hircus (Domestic Sheep or Goat)	13	1.8	2/1	12.5	85.0	7.8	2.31	7.0
cf. *Ovis aries/Capra hircus* (Domestic Sheep or Goat)	1	0.1					0.11	0.3
Homo sapiens (Human)	1	0.1					0.00	0.0
Fish	0	0.0					0.00	0.0
Reptiles/Amphibians	0	0.0					0.00	0.0
Wild Birds	1	0.1	1	4.2	0.5	<0.1	0.01	<0.1
Wild Mammals	11	1.5	5/1	25.0	140.0	12.8	0.71	2.2
Domestic Birds	23	3.2	3/2	20.8	14.5	1.3	0.55	1.7
Domestic Mammals	271	38.1	6/4	41.7	935.0	85.7	22.72	69.3
Commensals	4	0.6	2	8.3	1.0	0.1	0.03	0.1
Wild	12	1.7	6/1	29.2	140.5	12.9	0.72	2.2
Domestic	294	41.4	9/6	62.5	949.5	87.0	23.26	70.9
Identified	310	43.6	17/7	100.0	1091.0	100.0	24.00	73.2
Unidentified	401	56.4					8.80	26.8
Totals	711	100.0	17/7	100.0	1091.0	100.0	32.80	100.0

* "2/2" means 2 adult, 2 immature.

Table C-5. ***Period I, summary of faunal remains.***

	NISP		MNI		Meat Weight		Biomass	
	No.	Pct.	MNI*	Pct.	Lbs.	Pct.	Kg	Pct.
Class Aves (Bird)	1	0.4					0.02	0.3
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	1	0.4	1	25.0	2.5	1.1	0.01	0.2
Class Mammalia (Mammal)	113	47.9					0.79	14.4
Class Mammalia II (Medium Mammal)	70	29.7					1.54	28.2
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	48	20.3	2	50.0	200.0	84.2	2.87	52.7
cf. *Sus scrofa* (Domestic Pig)	2	0.8					0.05	0.9
Ovis aries/Capra hircus (Domestic Sheep or Goat)	1	0.4	1	25.0	35.0	14.7	0.18	3.3
Fish	0	0.0					0.00	0.0
Reptiles/Amphibians	0	0.0					0.00	0.0
Wild Birds	0	0.0					0.00	0.0
Wild Mammals	0	0.0					0.00	0.0
Domestic Birds	1	0.4	1	25.0	2.5	1.1	0.01	0.2
Domestic Mammals	51	21.6	3	75.0	235.0	98.9	3.10	56.9
Commensals	0	0.0					0.00	0.0
Wild	0	0.0					0.00	0.0
Domestic	52	22.0	4	100.0	237.5	100.0	3.11	57.0
Identified	52	22.0	4	100.0	237.5	100.0	3.11	57.0
Unidentified	184	78.0					2.34	43.0
Totals	236	100.0	4	100.0	237.5	100.0	5.45	100.0

Table C-6. Period II, summary of faunal remains.

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Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
Context: F3/TR1I					
293	*Gallus gallus*	R	Coracoid	1	0.4
294	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper canine	1	4.1
Context: F3/TR1II					
290	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower incisor 1	1	1.6
Context: F3/TR1IV					
569	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	105	41.5
568	Class Mammalia II		Cranium	2	3.5
567	Class Mammalia II		Rib	41	57.4
566	Class Mammalia II			2	2.8
565	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	13	15.2
358	*Sus scrofa*	I	Maxilla	1	1.4
382	*Sus scrofa*	I	Maxilla	1	2.0
379	*Sus scrofa*	L	Maxilla	1	10.7
359	*Sus scrofa*	R	Sphenoid	1	1.0
357	cf. *Sus scrofa*	R	Sphenoid	1	0.8
376	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lacrimal	1	1.9
377	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lacrimal	1	1.7
371	*Sus scrofa*	R	Malar	1	3.1
370	*Sus scrofa*	I	Frontal	1	2.6
378	*Sus scrofa*	I	Frontal	1	0.8
380	cf. *Sus scrofa*	I	Frontal	1	1.1
363	*Sus scrofa*	L	Frontal	1	7.1
384	*Sus scrofa*	L	Frontal	1	3.6
385	*Sus scrofa*	R	Frontal	1	14.2
383	*Sus scrofa*	L	Temporal	1	11.0
362	*Sus scrofa*	R	Parietal	1	8.3
386	*Sus scrofa*	R	Parietal	1	5.1
365	*Sus scrofa*	R	Parietal	1	3.2
373	*Sus scrofa*	R	Pterygoid	1	1.7
388	*Sus scrofa*	A	Occipital	1	8.7
387	*Sus scrofa*	A	Occipital	1	5.4
367	*Sus scrofa*	A	Occipital	1	4.9
364	*Sus scrofa*	A	Occipital	1	4.2
360	*Sus scrofa*	A	Occipital	1	8.1
381	*Sus scrofa*	A	Occipital	1	1.6
353	*Sus scrofa*	I	Molar	1	0.7
354	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	3.3
356	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	2.9
366	*Sus scrofa*	A	Atlas	1	5.6
375	*Sus scrofa*	A	Atlas	1	1.7
372	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	2.3
369	*Sus scrofa*	L	Rib	1	2.4
374	*Sus scrofa*	R	Humerus	1	2.8
361	*Sus scrofa*	L	Ulna	1	1.7
389	*Sus scrofa*	R	Ulna	1	3.3
390	*Sus scrofa*	R	Ulna	1	7.1
368	*Sus scrofa*	R	Femur	1	4.7

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
Context: F3/TR3I					
320	Class Aves		Long bone	1	0.8
Context: F3/TR3IIa					
548	Class Mammalia II		Rib	2	2.0
Context: F3/TR4I					
554	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	4	1.1
553	Class Mammalia II			1	1.2
552	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	3	3.4
328	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper incisor 2	1	1.0
327	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower canine	1	0.7
Context: F3/TR4II					
538	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	2	2.6
Context: F3/TR4IV					
288	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	L	Humerus	1	8.4
Context: F3/TR6IV QUAD B					
561	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	2	0.3
560	Class Mammalia II		Rib	2	1.8
347	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	1	0.7
348	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	0.9
344	*Sus scrofa*	R	Radial carpal	1	0.6
345	*Sus scrofa*	L	Metacarpal V	1	0.9
346	*Sus scrofa*	R	Metacarpal V	1	1.3
343	*Sus scrofa*	I	First phalanx	1	0.1
Context: F3/TR6IV QUAD C					
291	*Sus scrofa*	L	Fibula	1	3.3
Context: F3/TR6IV QUAD D					
562	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	2	0.7
350	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	1	1.2
349	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lacrimal	1	1.0
351	*Sus scrofa*	L	Parietal	1	2.7
Context: F3/TR7IV QUAD A					
295	*Sus scrofa*	L	Tibia	1	14.8
Context: F9/TR2I					
508	Class Aves		Rib	1	0.2
25	Class Aves		Sternum or sternabrae	1	0.1
26	Class Aves		Long bone	1	0.5
45	*Meleagris gallopavo*	L	Scapula	1	0.6
49	*Gallus gallus*	A	Vertebra	1	0.3
10	*Gallus gallus*	R	Humerus	1	2.8
7	*Gallus gallus*	R	Carpometacarpus	1	1.7

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
8	cf. *Gallus gallus*	I	Tibiotarsus	1	1.5
40	*Gallus gallus*	L	Tibiotarsus	1	2.7
23	*Colinus virginianus*	L	Humerus	1	0.3
509	Class Mammalia		Long bone	2	2.6
510	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	17	8.8
502	Class Mammalia I		Rib	3	9.7
501	Class Mammalia I			2	6.8
500	Class Mammalia I		Long bone	3	36.3
506	Class Mammalia II		Cranium	13	10.8
47	Class Mammalia II		Cranium	1	0.9
507	Class Mammalia II		Mandible	1	1.7
505	Class Mammalia II		Rib	6	5.6
504	Class Mammalia II			4	4.6
503	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	37	69.5
18	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	1	2.6
19	*Didelphis virginiana*	L	Mandible	1	0.3
27	*Didelphis virginiana*	A	Caudal vertebra	1	0.5
48	*Didelphis virginiana*	L	Femur	1	0.5
14	*Didelphis virginiana*	R	Femur	1	1.9
17	*Sciurus carolinensis*	L	Parietal	1	1.0
21	*Rattus norvegicus*	L	Innominate	1	0.3
22	*Sus scrofa*	I	Maxilla	1	1.3
71	*Sus scrofa*	R	Maxilla	1	3.0
36	*Sus scrofa*	L	Parietal	1	4.0
54	*Sus scrofa*	L	Mandible	1	18.3
65	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper incisor 2	1	1.1
55	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower incisor 1	1	3.1
63	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower incisor 2	1	0.8
64	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower canine	1	1.4
75	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper premolar 3	1	2.1
67	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower premolar 3	1	1.3
51	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower premolar 3	1	0.5
72	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower premolar 4	1	1.1
69	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower premolar 4	1	1.5
73	*Sus scrofa*	I	Molar	1	0.8
53	*Sus scrofa*	I	Molar	1	0.8
70	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 1	1	1.8
68	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper molar 1	1	1.4
60	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	5.0
62	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	2.8
74	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	1.3
59	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper molar 2	1	6.9
61	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper molar 2	1	3.0
58	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper molar 3	1	7.5
46	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	0.6
24	*Sus scrofa*	A	Caudal vertebra	1	0.4
6	*Sus scrofa*	L	Rib	1	2.2
9	*Sus scrofa*	R	Rib	1	3.6
39	*Sus scrofa*	R	Rib	1	2.3
41	*Sus scrofa*	R	Innominate	1	5.1
29	*Sus scrofa*	L	Scapula	1	11.9

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
15	*Sus scrofa*	L	Scapula	1	2.8
16	*Sus scrofa*	L	Scapula	1	0.8
44	*Sus scrofa*	L	Humerus	1	1.3
42	*Sus scrofa*	R	Humerus	1	3.3
38	*Sus scrofa*	L	Ulna	1	11.2
34	*Sus scrofa*	R	Ulna	1	22.1
11	*Sus scrofa*	R	Femur	1	3.3
1	*Sus scrofa*	L	Tibia	1	6.4
20	*Sus scrofa*	I	Fibula	1	0.9
4	*Bos taurus*	L	Occipital	1	17.6
50	*Bos taurus*	L	Lower incisor 1	1	0.5
57	*Bos taurus*	L	Upper premolar 4	1	7.6
52	*Bos taurus*	R	Lower premolar 1	1	0.8
66	*Bos taurus*	R	Lower premolar 2	1	2.1
56	*Bos taurus*	R	Lower molar 1	1	22.2
43	*Bos taurus*	A	Atlas	1	6.7
37	*Bos taurus*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	24.9
32	*Bos taurus*	L	Rib	1	11.0
30	*Bos taurus*	R	Ulna	1	83.6
33	*Bos taurus*	R	Radius	1	105.2
2	cf. *Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Mandible	1	4.9
5	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Femur	1	2.6
28	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	L	Tibia	1	16.4
31	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Tibia	1	25.5
3	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Tibia	1	27.3
35	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Calcaneus	1	11.2
13	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Astragalus	1	7.5
Context: F9/TR2II					
134	Class Aves		Long bone	1	0.2
141	*Meleagris gallopavo*	L	Humerus	1	7.6
132	*Gallus gallus*	R	Scapula	1	0.2
151	*Gallus gallus*	R	Humerus	1	0.7
517	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	36	18.0
511	Class Mammalia I		Rib	2	18.0
512	Class Mammalia I		Long bone	1	6.3
516	Class Mammalia II		Cranium	8	6.9
145	Class Mammalia II		Vertebra	1	1.9
515	Class Mammalia II		Rib	9	12.2
514	Class Mammalia II			2	2.3
513	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	6	9.9
149	*Didelphis virginiana*	R	Fibula	1	1.0
133	*Rattus norvegicus*	R	Tibia	1	0.2
157	*Procyon lotor*	R	Humerus	1	0.9
155	*Sus scrofa*	L	Premaxilla	1	0.9
102	*Sus scrofa*	R	Premaxilla	1	1.1
153	*Sus scrofa*	L	Maxilla	1	2.3
81	*Sus scrofa*	R	Maxilla	1	3.6
143	*Sus scrofa*	L	Frontal	1	1.0
138	*Sus scrofa*	R	Frontal	1	3.4
76	*Sus scrofa*	L	Parietal	1	2.3

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
163	*Sus scrofa*	R	Parietal	1	1.0
101	*Sus scrofa*	I	Pterygoid	1	2.4
83	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper incisor 2	1	1.9
82	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower incisor 1	1	0.7
84	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower incisor 2	1	0.4
80	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower incisor 2	1	2.6
79	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper premolar 2	1	0.3
77	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper premolar 3	1	0.4
78	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper premolar 3	1	0.4
88	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower premolar 4	1	0.7
86	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 1	1	1.7
85	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper molar 1	1	1.7
87	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	1.2
96	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.7
90	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.6
95	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.7
94	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.6
115	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.3
114	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
116	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.3
106	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
117	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
110	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
111	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
112	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.3
105	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
118	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
108	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
107	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
113	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
109	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
131	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.3
128	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	0.3
129	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	0.3
130	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	0.3
119	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	1.1
125	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	0.8
154	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	0.4
156	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	0.5
147	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	0.7
162	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	2.2
124	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	1.9
121	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	0.9
165	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	0.8
123	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	1.2
122	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	1.1
120	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	0.8
126	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	1.4
127	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	0.5
92	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	3.5
142	*Sus scrofa*	L	Rib	1	2.4

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
148	*Sus scrofa*	L	Rib	1	1.2
159	*Sus scrofa*	L	Rib	1	1.3
139	*Sus scrofa*	L	Rib	1	1.1
150	*Sus scrofa*	L	Rib	1	0.8
140	*Sus scrofa*	R	Rib	1	1.0
158	*Sus scrofa*	R	Scapula	1	80.3
152	*Sus scrofa*	R	Scapula	1	1.6
160	*Sus scrofa*	L	Humerus	1	70.1
89	*Sus scrofa*	L	Humerus	1	1.0
268	*Sus scrofa*	R	Humerus	1	5.8
136	*Sus scrofa*	R	Humerus	1	6.0
103	*Sus scrofa*	L	Ulna	1	0.6
104	*Sus scrofa*	R	Ulna	1	0.6
144	*Sus scrofa*	R	Radius	1	3.7
91	*Sus scrofa*	I	First phalanx	1	0.8
166	*Sus scrofa*	I	Third phalanx	1	0.1
135	*Odocoileus virginianus*	R	Radius	1	24.0
100	*Bos taurus*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	29.8
161	*Bos taurus*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	12.5
146	*Bos taurus*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	2.9
97	*Bos taurus*	R	Innominate	1	19.8
98	*Bos taurus*	I	Humerus	1	13.8
99	*Bos taurus*	I	Third phalanx	1	16.5
93	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Radial carpal	1	1.8
137	Ovis aries/Capra hircus	L	Calcaneus	1	10.2
Context: F9/TR2III					
252	Class Aves		Long bone	1	0.4
250	Class Aves		Long bone	1	0.5
254	*Meleagris gallopavo*	I	Phalanx 2, digit II	1	0.6
277	*Gallus gallus*	A	Vertebra	1	0.3
245	*Gallus gallus*	L	Ulna	1	1.4
274	*Gallus gallus*	I	Phalanx 2, digit II	1	0.3
242	*Gallus gallus*	R	Femur	1	2.6
523	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	7	2.0
537	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	38	14.8
532	Class Mammalia I		Rib	6	14.9
531	Class Mammalia I		Long bone	4	23.7
536	Class Mammalia II		Cranium	3	4.2
342	Class Mammalia II		Cranium	1	1.9
164	Class Mammalia II		Cranium	1	1.9
522	Class Mammalia II		Rib	48	28.7
535	Class Mammalia II		Rib	15	8.6
534	Class Mammalia II			2	2.5
521	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	3	1.7
533	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	4	3.6
251	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	1	1.2
249	*Sciurus carolinensis*	R	Femur	1	1.2
268	*Rattus rattus*	R	Humerus	1	0.1
258	*Sus scrofa*	R	Frontal	1	1.7
248	*Sus scrofa*	L	Pterygoid	1	1.3

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
285	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper incisor 2	1	1.7
256	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	2.8
284	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper molar 2	1	4.1
272	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.6
273	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.5
271	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.6
281	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
282	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
286	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
283	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.2
275	*Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	0.7
262	*Sus scrofa*	A	Axis	1	4.0
266	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	1.1
278	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	0.6
255	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	0.7
270	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	1.0
264	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	0.7
276	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	1.1
269	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	1.1
267	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	1.4
279	*Sus scrofa*	A	Caudal vertebra	1	0.2
243	*Sus scrofa*	L	Innominate	1	2.7
263	*Sus scrofa*	L	Innominate	1	0.8
244	*Sus scrofa*	L	Scapula	1	2.9
253	*Sus scrofa*	R	Metacarpal II	1	0.6
265	*Sus scrofa*	R	Metacarpal II	1	0.3
247	*Sus scrofa*	R	Tibia	1	2.4
259	*Bos taurus*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	5.2
261	*Bos taurus*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	4.6
257	*Bos taurus*	L	Innominate	1	54.7
246	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Tibia	1	4.4
391	*Homo sapiens*	I	Premolar	1	0.2
Context: F9/TR2III PP15					
543	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	2	0.6
542	Class Mammalia II		Rib	1	4.2
Context: F9/TR2III PP27					
202	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	0.4
190	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	2.3
177	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	1.9
192	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	0.3
203	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	0.3
201	*Sus scrofa*	A	Sacrum	1	1.1
199	*Sus scrofa*	A	Sacrum	1	1.2
179	*Sus scrofa*	L	Innominate	1	1.5
182	*Sus scrofa*	R	Innominate	1	5.1
200	*Sus scrofa*	R	Humerus	1	0.8
183	*Sus scrofa*	R	Ulna	1	4.2
176	*Sus scrofa*	L	Metacarpal III	1	1.6
191	*Sus scrofa*	R	Metacarpal IV	1	1.4

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
194	*Sus scrofa*	R	Metacarpal V	1	0.4
198	*Sus scrofa*	I	Femur	1	0.8
197	*Sus scrofa*	I	Femur	1	0.9
184	*Sus scrofa*	L	Femur	1	9.6
181	*Sus scrofa*	R	Femur	1	5.5
187	*Sus scrofa*	R	Femur	1	1.9
195	*Sus scrofa*	R	Femur	1	3.2
175	*Sus scrofa*	L	Tibia	1	3.7
196	*Sus scrofa*	L	Tibia	1	1.6
185	*Sus scrofa*	R	Tibia	1	4.2
186	*Sus scrofa*	R	Calcaneus	1	2.5
178	*Sus scrofa*	R	Astragalus	1	2.7
180	*Sus scrofa*	R	Metatarsal II	1	0.3
193	*Sus scrofa*	I	Carpal or tarsal	1	0.5
Context: F9/TR8I					
520	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	4	2.8
519	Class Mammalia II		Rib	3	6.0
518	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	2	7.2
172	*Didelphis virginiana*	R	Femur	1	3.3
174	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	4.9
168	*Sus scrofa*	L	Scapula	1	2.8
169	*Sus scrofa*	R	Scapula	1	42.3
173	*Sus scrofa*	L	Metacarpal II	1	0.9
171	*Bos taurus*	R	Mandible	1	192.2
170	*Bos taurus*	R	Rib	1	39.8
Context: F9/TR8II					
235	Class Aves		Long bone	1	0.5
229	*Gallus gallus*	L	Humerus	1	2.4
232	*Gallus gallus*	L	Humerus	1	0.6
236	cf. *Gallus gallus*	L	Humerus	1	1.0
223	*Gallus gallus*	R	Ulna	1	1.6
240	*Gallus gallus*	L	Carpometacarpus	1	0.8
530	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	20	16.2
525	Class Mammalia I		Rib	3	13.8
524	Class Mammalia I		Long bone	7	57.0
529	Class Mammalia II		Vertebra	1	1.6
527	Class Mammalia II		Rib	6	13.5
526	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	13	22.2
528	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	1	0.8
239	*Sciurus carolinensis*	R	Tibia	1	0.5
220	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lacrimal	1	1.7
217	*Sus scrofa*	L	Mandible	1	1.7
214	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower incisor 1	1	0.6
209	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower premolar 4	1	2.8
210	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower premolar 4	1	1.4
212	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower premolar 4	1	1.3
215	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower premolar 4	1	0.5
204	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 3	1	11.8
208	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper molar 3	1	5.8

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
211	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower molar 1	1	2.7
207	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower molar 2	1	3.4
213	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower molar 2	1	1.6
218	cf. *Sus scrofa*	A	Vertebra	1	1.0
241	*Sus scrofa*	A	Cervical vertebra	1	1.3
238	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	2.2
230	*Sus scrofa*	A	Thoracic vertebra	1	2.0
228	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	2.2
219	*Sus scrofa*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	2.7
224	*Sus scrofa*	R	Rib	1	2.7
237	*Sus scrofa*	R	Rib	1	1.5
234	*Sus scrofa*	L	Fibula	1	1.1
227	*Sus scrofa*	R	Metatarsal IV	1	4.4
233	*Sus scrofa*	L	Metatarsal V	1	1.2
206	*Bos taurus*	R	Upper molar 2	1	24.8
205	*Bos taurus*	L	Lower molar 2	1	13.1
222	*Bos taurus*	L	Rib	1	8.6
221	*Bos taurus*	L	Rib	1	18.7
231	*Bos taurus*	R	Scapula	1	8.7
216	cf. *Bos taurus*	I	Femur	1	13.4
225	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Radius	1	18.9
226	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	R	Radius	1	5.4
Context: F9/TR8III					
341	Class Aves		Long bone	1	0.1
332	*Gallus gallus*	R	Ulna	1	0.6
559	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	9	4.5
330	Class Mammalia II		Cranium	1	1.0
558	Class Mammalia II		Mandible	2	2.3
335	Class Mammalia II		Vertebra	1	1.5
557	Class Mammalia II		Rib	5	5.5
556	Class Mammalia II			1	2.4
555	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	1	2.3
334	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	1	2.2
339	*Rattus norvegicus*	R	Femur	1	0.3
329	*Sus scrofa*	I	Bulla tympanica	1	1.2
336	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower incisor 2	1	0.6
340	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower premolar 2	1	0.5
338	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower premolar 4	1	1.2
337	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	4.4
333	*Bos taurus*	R	Lower molar 3	1	20.2
331	*Bos taurus*	R	Femur	1	21.8
Context: F14					
550	Class Mammalia I		Long bone	1	6.9
551	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	1	3.6
325	*Bos taurus*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	15.3
326	*Bos taurus*	A	Lumbar vertebra	1	3.9
Context: F15					
564	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	1	1.0

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
563	Class Mammalia I		Cranium	1	10.7
352	*Sus scrofa*	I	First phalanx	1	1.0
Context: F17I					
544	Class Mammalia I		Long bone	1	5.1
545	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	6	16.6
310	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower incisor 1	1	1.0
315	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower canine	1	3.6
317	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower canine	1	2.0
311	*Sus scrofa*	I	Molar	1	0.4
312	*Sus scrofa*	I	Molar	1	0.5
309	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower molar 3	1	11.1
314	*Bos taurus*	L	Innominate	1	8.7
313	*Bos taurus*	L	Fused tarsal 2 + 3	1	11.6
Context: F20I					
300	*Gallus gallus*	R	Tibiotarsus	1	1.9
541	Class Mammalia II		Rib	1	1.0
540	Class Mammalia II		Long bone	3	3.5
308	*Sus scrofa*	I	Incisor	1	0.7
307	*Sus scrofa*	I	Incisor	1	0.5
303	*Sus scrofa*	R	Lower incisor 1	1	0.6
302	*Sus scrofa*	R	Upper canine	1	1.5
306	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower canine	1	0.8
301	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	4.5
305	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower molar 2	1	1.2
304	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower molar 2	1	1.4
297	*Sus scrofa*	R	Scapula	1	5.4
298	*Sus scrofa*	R	Tibia	1	3.8
299	*Bos taurus*	A	Atlas	1	1.7
Context: F21/TR5II					
289	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower canine	1	1.6
Context: F42I					
539	Class Mammalia II			3	6.4
296	*Sus scrofa*	L	Lower canine	1	1.8
Context: F43I					
323	cf. *Gallus gallus*	R	Humerus	1	0.6
549	Class Mammalia II		Rib	1	0.7
324	*Sus scrofa*	L	Upper molar 2	1	2.1
Context: F43III					
321	*Gallus gallus*	L	Coracoid	1	1.1
547	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	1	0.2
Context: F43IV					
292	*Sus scrofa*	L	Metatarsal V	1	2.2

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-1: Identified Elements by Context

UB No	Taxon	Sym	Element	Quantity	Weight (g)
Context: F45I					
546	Class Mammalia		Indeterminate	1	0.1
318	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	I	Main metacarpal	1	5.3
319	*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*	L	Astragalus	1	7.7

[a] Symmetry (side): A=axial, L=left, R=right, I=indeterminate.

Attachment C-2: Age Distribution, Period I, Domestic Pig (Sus scrofa)

Bone and Epiphysis	Fused	Not Fused
Age of Fusion - 0 to 12 Months		
Scapula	1	2
Innominate	1	2
Humerus - distal	1	2
Radius - proximal	0	0
Second phalange - proximal	0	0
	3	6
Percent of Age Range	33.3%	66.7%
Age of Fusion - 12 to 24 Months		
Metacarpal	0	4
First phalange - proximal	0	0
Tibia - distal	0	2
	0	6
Percent of Age Range	0.0%	100.0%
Age of Fusion - 24 to 36 Months		
Calcaneus	0	1
Metatarsal	2	1
Fibula - distal	0	0
	2	2
Percent of Age Range	50.0%	50.0%
Age of Fusion - 36 to 42 Months		
Humerus - proximal	0	5
Radius - distal	0	1
Ulna - proximal	0	2
Ulna - distal	0	2
Femur - proximal	0	4
Femur - distal	0	3
Tibia - proximal	0	2
Fibula - proximal	0	0
	0	19
Percent of Age Range	0.0%	100.0%

N=38; Source of Fusion Ages: Silver 1969; Chaplin 1970; Maltby 1979.

Appendix D: Archaeobotanical Analysis

by Justine Woodard McKnight

Introduction

A comprehensive program of soil collection and processing for the recovery of plant macro remains was undertaken as an integral part of recent archaeological research at Site 44AU634, a historic farmstead located in the Shenandoah Valley, Augusta County, Virginia. Cultural contexts excavated offered a unique opportunity to assess extremely well preserved vegetative remains from two distinct periods of occupation (Period I [ca. 1790–1850s] and Period II [ca. 1850s–1896]). A total of 15 flotation samples were obtained from domestic cellar features and possible root cellar features securely datable to these periods. Recovered plant remains represent both comensal and architectural debris, allowing for the interpretation of a wide range of ethnobotanical relationships at the site over time.

Methods

Data recovery efforts at 44AU634 included a regular program of soil sampling for the recovery of plant macro remains. Fifteen soil samples from four cultural features totaling 145 liters were submitted for analysis. Table D-1 presents provenience information and sample descriptions for each of the analyzed samples.

Soil samples were individually processed using a Flote-Tech flotation system equipped with 0.325-mm fine fraction and 1.0-mm coarse fraction screens. The Flote-Tech system is a multimodal flotation system that facilitates the separation and recovery of plant macro remains from the soil matrix via agitation in water. Processing resulted in two (light and heavy) or three (light, medium, and heavy) fractions of material. Floted portions were air dried. The entire light fraction of each sample was submitted for analysis, along with all botanical material gleaned from the heavy fractions. Two samples (Feature 3, Trench 3, Level III; and Feature 9, Trench 2, Level III) also included a medium flotation fraction submitted in its entirety. All carbonized plant remains recovered through flotation were combined and passed through a 2-mm geological sieve, yielding fractions of two different sizes for analysis. Weights and sample descriptions of the resulting greater than or equal to 2 mm and less than 2 mm fractions were recorded. The greater than or equal to 2mm charcoal specimens were examined under low magnification (10X to 30X) and sorted into general categories of material (i.e. wood, nut shell, cultivated plant remains, carbonized seeds, non-carbonized seeds, amorphous charcoal, etc.). Descriptions were recorded for each category of the greater than or equal to 2mm material. The less than 2 mm size fractions were examined under low magnification, their general composition was recorded, and the remains of cultivated plants and seeds were removed for identification. All plant remains recovered were isolated, counted, and weighed.

Identifications were attempted on all recovered plant remains in accordance with standard practice (Pearsall 1989). Identifications of all classes of botanical remains were made to the genus level when possible, to the family level when limited diagnostic morphology was available, and to the species level only when the assignment could be made with absolute certainty. When botanical specimens were found to be in eroded or fragmentary condition, a variety of general categories were used to reflect the degree of identification possible. General wood categories within the analyzed assemblages include “ring porous,” where specimens exhibited differences between early and late wood growth; “deciduous taxa,” where specimens could be identified as having a porous vessel arrangement reflecting deciduous trees rather than a trachid arrangement indicative of coniferous taxa; and “unidentifiable” where specimens were so fragmentary or minute that no clear section could be obtained upon which to base identification. The category “amorphous carbon” was used in this report to classify carbonized remains that lacked any identifiable characteristics whatsoever. All identifications were made under low magnification (10X to 30X) with the aid of standard texts (Martin and Barkely 1961; Panshin and deZeeuw 1980; Schopmeyer 1974) and checked against plant specimens from a modern reference collection representative of the flora of Augusta County, Virginia. Specimens were weighed using an electronic balance accurate to 0.01 g.

Results of Analysis

One hundred percent of the flotation samples analyzed from 44AU634 yielded archaeobotanical remains. Overall, plant macro remains were abundant, and preservation of organic remains recovered from the site was excellent. Both carbonized and non-carbonized plant materials were recovered through soil flotation. The results of analysis of flotation-recovered plant remains from 44AU634 are presented in Table D-2.

From open-site environments, the recovery of non-carbonized plant remains from archaeological features raises questions about the legitimacy of the macro-botanical assemblage. Generally, archaeobotanists consider *only* charred plant specimens as legitimate archaeological constituents (Hastorf and Popper 1988;

Period	Feature No.	Section/ Level	Feature Description	Flot Fractions Captured	Flotation Sample Volume (liters)
I (ca. 1790–1850s)					
	9	Trench 2/I	House cellar	Light, heavy	10
	9	Trench 2/II	House cellar	Light, heavy	10
	9	Trench 2/III	House cellar	Light, medium, heavy	10
	14	I	Possible root cellar	Light, heavy	10
	14	II	Possible root cellar	Light, heavy	10
	42	I	Possible root cellar	Light, heavy	10
II (1850s–1896)					
	3	Trench 1/II	House cellar	Light, heavy	10
	3	Trench 1/II	House cellar	Light heavy	10
	3	Trench 1/IIa	House cellar	Light, heavy	10
	3	Trench 1/III	House cellar	Light, heavy	10
	3	Trench 1/IV	House cellar	Light, heavy	10
	3	Trench 3/III	House cellar	Light, medium, heavy	10
	3	Trench 3/IV	House cellar	Light, heavy	10
	3	Trench 3/V	House cellar	Light, heavy	10
	3	Inside of stoneware vessel	House cellar	Light, heavy	10

Table D-1. Site 44AU634, description of flotation samples.

Minnis 1981; Pearsall 1989). In order for seeds to persist in most archaeological contexts, they must be altered, i.e., by charring, dessication, or interment in a saturated, low-oxygen environment (i.e., privy or well). Non-carbonized seed remains are frequently encountered within archaeobotanical assemblages from historic sites in the Mid-Atlantic region. These specimens are often dismissed from the archaeobotanical database as their presence is usually attributable to modern seed contamination caused by insect or rodent activities, root action, soil erosion, or by some combination of these factors. These forces commonly introduce minute modern seeds into an otherwise undisturbed archaeological record, which can account for the recovery of both historic and modern plant remains from the same context (Minnis 1981; Keepax 1977).

The cellar contexts sampled for macro-botanical remains at 44AU634 exhibit an unusually high degree of organic preservation—including clumps of unburned straw (probably used as insulation). It is probable that both the carbonized and non-carbonized plant remains recovered from the site are historic in origin. For the purposes of this study, all plant macro remains recovered are considered to have archaeological integrity, but for purposes of clarity, carbonized and non-carbonized remains have been quantified separately (Table D-3).

The recovered floral assemblage includes both wild and cultivated plants, suggesting a heavy reliance on agricultural products supplemented by seasonally available wild-gathered nuts and fruits. Both carbonized and non-carbonized wild seeds were recovered, representing both edible and non-edible species, and the cultivation and consumption of garden and field crops is evidenced by the recovery of corn and squash. A variety of locally available forest resources in the form of economically valuable timber also were well represented within the 44AU634 flotation assemblage. Miscellaneous plant materials recovered include pieces of monocot stem, bud material, unidentifiable shell or rind fragments, papery rind fragments, fungal fructifications, and unidentifiable amorphous charcoal. The results of analysis of flotation-recovered plant remains are presented in Table D-3.

Flotation processing of 145 liters of feature fill from 44AU634 yielded 47.03 g of carbonized plant material, or an average density of 0.33 g of charcoal per liter. A discussion of each class of plant material encountered

within the assemblages is provided below, followed by discussion of plant remains by cultural context.

Wood Charcoal

Wood charcoal was the most abundant class of material recovered, comprising 97% (by weight) of the total plant remains recovered. A total of 2,843 carbonized wood fragments weighing 45.72 g were recovered. Of the total wood remains, a subsample of 299 fragments (a maximum of 20 fragments per sample) was randomly selected for identification. Overall, wood remains were in an excellent state of preservation, with 88% of the sample being minimally identifiable to the genus level. The site wood sample revealed an overwhelming predominance of yellow or hard pine species *(Pinus sp.)* (59% of the identified wood, by count [n=299]). Also prevalent were the remains of white oak species *(Quercus sp. [LEUCOBALANUS group])* (20%) and hickory *(Carya sp.)* (3%). Osage orange *(Maclura pomifera)*, American holly *(Ilex opaca)*, and American chestnut *(Castanea dentata)* each comprised 1% of the identified sample; red oak *species (Quercus sp. [ERYTHROBALANUS group])*, maple or birch *(Acer or Betula sp.)*, flowering dogwood *(Cornus florida)*, black walnut *(Juglans nigra)*, and tulip poplar *(Liriodendron tulipifera)* were each present in less than 1% of the identified sample. Poorly preserved wood specimens were classified asring porous (2%), deciduous taxa (5%) and unidentifiable (5%) due to the fragmented and eroded nature of the specimens.

Non-carbonized Wood Fibers

In addition to charcoal, the remains of unburned wood were ubiquitous throughout the site assemblage. When encountered, these remains were noted, but not quantified. Non-carbonized wood fibers were present in 47% of the samples analyzed from 44AU634.

Nutshell

Two carbonized nutshell fragments weighing 0.05 g were recovered from the analyzed flotation samples. One fragment of black walnut *(Juglans nigra)* nutshell and a single nutshell fragment identified to the walnut *(JUGLANDACEAE)* family were present.

Carbonized Seeds

The remains of carbonized seeds were scant within the assemblage. Sixteen seeds representing six taxa were recovered, including goosefoot *(Chenopodium sp.)*, chickweed *(Stellaria media)*, raspberry or blackberry *(Rubus sp.)*, pigweed *(Amaranthus sp.)*, knotweed *(Polygonum pennsylvanicum)*, and a member of the grass family *(POACEAE)*. A single unidentifiable striated seed coat fragment was encountered, and one severely eroded seed was simply classified as unidentifiable. All species identified are common to open, disturbed settings such as agricultural fields, roadsides, or yards. Members of genus *Chenopodium* were the most abundant taxa recovered, and these, along with knotweed and pigweed may have had been used for food (edible greens and seeds) or medicine—or they may represent incidental ruderal inclusions into the archaeological record. Blackberry or raspberry produce an edible, aggregate fruit. Many raspberry and blackberry species are native to the project area.

Non-carbonized Seeds

The remains of non-carbonized seeds were both abundant and diverse within the 44AU634 flotation assemblage. A total of 465 seeds representing 21 taxa were recovered, representing both native and non-native herbaceous plants. Non-carbonized seed remains were present in 100% of the analyzed flotation samples.

Non-carbonized plant species recovered suggest vegetation common to open, disturbed habitats such as agricultural fields, field edges, roadsides and farmyards. Identified families include: copperleaf *(Acalypha sp.)* (1 seed), pigweed *(Amaranthus sp.)* (73 seeds), ragweed *(Ambrosia sp.)* (1 seed), crotolaria *(Crotolaria sp.)* (42 seeds), carpetweed *(Mollugo verticillata)* (4 seeds), wood sorrel *(Oxalis stricta)* (8 seeds), ground cherry *(Physalis sp.)* (24 seeds), poke *(Phytolacca americana)* (39 whole seeds, 24 seed fragments), knotweed *(Polygonum sp.)* (76 seeds), knotweed or dock *(Polygonum or Rumex sp.)* (1 seed), raspberry or blackberry *(Rubus sp.)* (12 whole seeds, 11 seed fragments), elderberry *(Sambucus canadensis)* (25 whole seeds, 6 seed fragments), bristlegrass *(Setaria sp.)* (1 seed), catchfly *(Silene noctiflora)* (3 seeds), catchfly *(Silene sp.)* (2 seeds), buffalobur *(Solanum rostratum)* (47 whole seeds, 9 seed fragments), chickweed *(Stellaria media)* (1 seed), clover *(Trifolium sp.)* (1 seed), members of the daisy *(COMPOSITAE)* (52 seeds), grass *(POACEAE)* (2 seeds) and buckwheat *(POLYGONACEAE)* (1 seed).

Cultivated Plant Remains

The remains of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century agricultural staples corn and squash were represented within the 44AU634 flotation samples. Carbonized corn *(Zea mays)* remains (consisting of cupules, cupule frag-

Feature		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Section/Level		1/I	I/II	1/IIa	1/III	1/IV	3/III	3/IV	3/V
Soil Sample Volume (liters)		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total Charcoal Weight (grams)		0.63	1.57	1.33	5.88	1.4	2.06	7.91	15.42
WOOD CHARCOAL (carbonized)	(total count)	72	174	157	142	135	195	247	670
	total weight (grams)	0.6	1.54	1.25	5.85	1.2	1.67	7.87	15.31
Acer/Betula (maple or birch)						1			
Carya sp. (hickory)									
Castanea dentata (American chestnut)									
Cornus florida (flowering dogwood)									
Ilex opaca (American holly)				2	1				
Juglans nigra (black walnut)									
Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip poplar)									
Maclura pomifera (osage orange)		3							
Pinus sp. (yellow or hard pine group)		15	16	8	19	18	15	20	20
Quercus sp. (white group)		2	4	4			3		
Quercus sp. (unspecified)									
ring porous				2		1			
deciduous taxa				2			2		
unidentifiable				2					
total identified fragments		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
WOOD CHARCOAL (non-carbonized)	(present/abs	absent	absent	absent	present	absent	absent	present	present
NUT REMAINS (carbonized)	(total count	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
JUGLANDACEAE (walnut family)									
Juglans nigra (black walnut)						1			
SEED REMAINS (carbonized)	(total count)	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	1
	total weight (grams)	<0.01	<0.01	0	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Amaranthus sp. (pigweed)									
Chenopodium sp. (goosefoot)		2			2		1		
Polygonum pennsylvanicum (knotweed)								1	
Rubus sp. (raspberry/blackberry)	*entire*					2			1
Stellaria media (chickweed)									
POACEAE (grass family)			1						
striated seed coat fragment									
unidentifiable									
SEED REMAINS (non-carbonized)	(total count)	52	35	46	94	27	3	3	8
Acalypha sp. (copperleaf)			1						
Amaranthus sp. (pigweed)			9	8	3		1	2	2
Ambrosia sp. (ragweed)									
Crotolaria sp. (crotolaria)			1	2	2	4			
Mollugo verticillata (carpetweed)		2		2					
Oxalis stricta (wood sorrel)		2	4	1					
Physalis sp. (ground cherry)		3			1		1		1
Phytolacca americana (poke)	*entire*	5	3		11	5			
	fragment	7			10	5			
Polygonum sp. (knotweed)		9	12	7	22	7			
Polygonum /Rumex (knotweed dock)								1	
Rubus sp. (raspberry/blackberry)	*entire*				1				2
	fragment				1				
Sambucus canadensis (elderberry)	*entire*	2		1	16				
	fragment				5				
Setaria sp. (bristlegrass)						1			
Silene noctiflora (catchfly)				2	1				
Silene sp. (catchfly)		2							
Solanum rostratum (buffalobur)	*entire*	10	4	2	9	4		1	3
	fragment	1			2				
Stellaria media (chickweed)		1							
Trifolium sp. (clover)									
COMPOSITAE (daisy family)		8	1	20	10	1	1		
POACEAE (grass family)				1					
POLYGONACEAE (buckwheat family)									
CULTIVATED PLANT REMAINS	(total count)	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	1
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0.03	0	0.03	0	0	<0.01
Cucurbita sp. (squash) seed NON-CARBONIZED									
Zea mays (corn)				3		4			1
	cupule fragment			2		2			
	cupule					2			1

Table D-2. Site 44AU634, plant remains recovered from flotation (continues next page).

Feature		3	9	9	9	14	14	42	TOTALS
Section/Level		[redacted]	2/I	2/II	2/III	I	II	I	15 samples
Soil Sample Volume (liters)		5	10	10	10	10	10	10	145
Total Charcoal Weight (grams)		2.96	1.38	1.15	2.48	1.61	0.19	1.06	47.03
WOOD CHARCOAL (carbonized)	(total count	190	151	131	310	130	19	120	2843
	total weight (grams)	2.85	1.35	1.01	2.42	1.57	0.18	1.05	45.72
Acer/Betula (maple or birch)									1
Carya sp. (hickory)				1	5			2	8
Castanea dentata (American chestnut)						1		2	3
Cornus florida (flowering dogwood)					1				1
Ilex opaca (American holly)									3
Juglans nigra (black walnut)				1	1				2
Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip poplar)			2						2
Maclura pomifera (osage orange)									3
Pinus sp. (yellow or hard pine group)		20	6	5	2		3	10	177
Quercus sp. (white group)			6	5	10	10	12	5	61
Quercus sp. (unspecified)				2					2
ring porous			3					1	7
deciduous taxa				3	1	4	2		14
unidentifiable			3	3		5	2		15
total identified fragments		20	20	20	20	20	19	20	299
WOOD CHARCOAL (non-carbonized)	(present/abs	absent	present	present	present	absent	absent	present	47 %
NUT REMAINS (carbonized)	(total coun	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.05
JUGLANDACEAE (walnut family)				1					1
Juglans nigra (black walnut)									1
SEED REMAINS (carbonized)	(total coun	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.02
Amaranthus sp. (pigweed)				1					1
Chenopodium sp. (goosefoot)									5
Polygonum pennsylvanicum (knotweed)									1
Rubus sp. (raspberry/blackberry)	entire								3
Stellaria media (chickweed)				3					3
POACEAE (grass family)									1
striated seed coat fragment				1					1
unidentifiable				1					1
SEED REMAINS (non-carbonized)	(total count)	5	26	18	34	43	10	61	465
Acalypha sp. (copperleaf)									1
Amaranthus sp. (pigweed)			5			21	1	21	73
Ambrosia sp. (ragweed)				1					1
Crotolaria sp. (crotolaria)			1		2	7		23	42
Mollugo verticillata (carpetweed)									4
Oxalis stricta (wood sorrel)					1				8
Physalis sp. (ground cherry)			11		4	1	1	1	24
Phytolacca americana (poke)	entire		4	2	3	1		5	39
	fragmen			1			1		24
Polygonum sp. (knotweed)		2				7	7	3	76
Polygonum /Rumex (knotweed dock)									1
Rubus sp. (raspberry/blackberry)	entire				7	2			12
	fragmen				10				11
Sambucus canadensis (elderberry)	entire			1	1	2		2	25
	fragmen							1	6
Setaria sp. (bristlegrass)									1
Silene noctiflora (catchfly)									3
Silene sp. (catchfly)									2
Solanum rostratum (buffalobur)	entire	1	1	8	3	1			47
	fragmen		1	4	1				9
Stellaria media (chickweed)									1
Trifolium sp. (clover)						1			1
COMPOSITAE (daisy family)		2	3		1			5	52
POACEAE (grass family)				1					2
POLYGONACEAE (buckwheat family)					1				1
CULTIVATED PLANT REMAINS	(total count	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	12
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0.08
Cucurbita sp. (squash) seed NON-CARBONIZED					2				2
Zea mays (corn)					2				10
	cupule fragment								4
	cupule				1				4

Table D-2 (continued). Site 44AU634, plant remains recovered from flotation.

Feature No./ Description	Temporal Affiliation	Probable Construction Type	Associated Wood Taxa*
9/ cellar of detached kitchen	Period I (constructed ca. 1790)	Log structure over cut limestone block foundation	White oak (45%), pine (28%), hickory (13%)
14, 42/ root cellar	Period I (constructed ca. 1830s)	Earthfast log structure	White oak (60%), pine (28%)
3/ house cellar	Period 2 (constructed post 1850s)	Large frame house, stone foundation, typical 'I' design	Pine (88%), white oak (8%)

*n = number of wood fragments minimally identifiable to genus level

Table D-3. Site 44AU634, wood preference for construction type.

ments, kernels, and kernel fragments) totaled 10 specimens from four samples. Fragments of non-carbonized squash seed *(Cucurbita sp.)* (which probably represent a single specimen) were also identified within a Feature 9 sample.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous archaeobotanical materials recovered include 1 bud fragment, 3 pieces of monocot stem, 3 fragments of unidentifiable shell or rind, 185 fragments of papery rind, 15 fragments of fungal fructifications, and 111 fragments of unidentifiable amorphous carbon.

Floral Summary

All features sampled yielded abundant archaeobotanical remains. Below, recovered plant remains are discussed by period and feature.

Period I (ca. 1790–1850s)

Feature 9

Feature 9 is a cellar feature associated with the Rusmeisel family's tenure of the property, which spanned the years 1790–1830s. Feature 9 appears to be related to an accessory structure of stone and log construction that may have served as a detached kitchen associated with the main dwelling during the first part of Period I, and which was later occupied as a residence following the abandonment of the main house.

Organic preservation within Feature 9 was exceptionally good, with intact, non-charred wooden steps descending to a clay-floored cellar and the remains of insulating straw (also unburned) noted throughout. Flotation processing of three soil samples from Feature 9 (totaling 30 liters) yielded abundant burned and unburned plant macro remains (a feature total of 5.01 g of charcoal, or an average of 0.17 g of charcoal per liter of feature fill). Recovered botanical remains included wood charcoal (dominated by white oak, pine, and hickory species), non-carbonized wood, black walnut shell, carbonized seeds (including pigweed and chickweed), non-carbonized seeds (pigweed, ragweed, crotolaria, wood sorrel, ground cherry, poke, blackberry or raspberry, elderberry, buffalobur, and members of the daisy, grass, and buckwheat families), the carbonized remains of corn, and non-carbonized squash seeds. Miscellaneous plant remains recovered from Feature 9 include amorphous carbon and fungal fructifications.

The Feature 9 assemblage lends strong support for the interpretation of the superstructure as an accessory kitchen to the main house. The presence of wooden steps for regular and easy access to the cellar, the presence of insulating material (straw), and the recovery of food plant remains such as corn, squash, and wild fruits are all consistent with cellar fill associated with late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century kitchen activities.

Feature 14

Feature 14 was one of multiple post-1830s root cellar features associated with an earthfast accessory structure located 10 m upslope and northeast of the main Rusmeisel house. These root cellars contained abundant domestic fill suggesting that significant refuse was transported between the house and kitchen and this outbuilding. Two soil samples totaling 20 liters were submitted for processing and macro-floral analysis, and yielded 1.8 g of carbonized plant material (an average of 0.09 g of carbonized material per liter of feature fill). Recovered plant remains included wood charcoal (dominated by white oak species), non-carbonized seeds (pigweed, crotolaria, ground cherry, poke, knotweed, raspberry, elderberry, buffalobur, and clover), and amorphous car-

bon. Cultivated plant remains and carbonized seeds were absent from the Feature 14 assemblage.

Feature 42

Feature 42 was another root cellar associated with the earthfast outbuilding. A single flotation sample measuring 10 liters was submitted for processing and analysis, and yielded 1.06 g of carbonized plant material (an average of 0.11 g per liter). Recovered plant remains included wood charcoal (dominated by pine and oak), non-carbonized wood fibers, non-carbonized seeds (pigweed, crotolaria, ground cherry, poke, knotweed, elderberry and daisy), a bud fragment, and fungal fructifications.

Period II

Feature 3

Feature 3 describes the house cellar beneath the large frame dwelling built by William Kyle prior to the Civil War and occupied until it burned and was abandoned around 1896. The cellar was located beneath the southern half of the structure and was lined with mud-plastered limestone block walls. Access to the cellar was provided by wooden steps from the house interior. Nine soil samples totaling 85 liters were submitted for analysis from Feature 3. Flotation processing yielded 39.16 g of carbonized plant remains (an average of 0.46 g per liter of fill). Recovered remains included wood charcoal (overwhelmingly dominated by pine with some white oak), non-carbonized wood fibers, one nutshell fragment belonging to the walnut family, carbonized seeds (goosefoot, knotweed, raspberry or blackberry, and grass), abundant non-carbonized seeds (copperleaf, pigweed, crotolaria, carpetweed, wood sorrel, ground cherry, poke, knotweed, dock, raspberry or blackberry, elderberry, bristlegrass, catchfly, buffalobur, chickweed, and members of the daisy and grass families), carbonized corn remains, monocot stem fragments, fungal fructifications, unidentifiable shell or rind fragments, papery rind fragments (a single concentration of 185 fragments from Section 3, Level III), and amorphous carbon.

Discussion

Site Environment

These archaeobotanical data concur with our understanding of historic landscape use in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Native forest cover throughout the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia during this time was characterized by a mixed hardwood forest dominated by oaks and American chestnut over upland areas and by tulip poplar, beech, maple, American linden, and hemlock in lowland areas, with a relatively open understory of flowering dogwood, mountain laurel and viburnums. As early as the eighteenth century, large portions of the native woodlands of the region had been cleared for pasture land and field agriculture. Pine species would have composed a minor element in the forest cover of the project area, but would have constituted a major component in reforested areas. The soils and topography make 44AU634 poorly suited to cultivation, but well suited to livestock grazing and foraging. Based on the physical constraints of the site, it is probable that 44AU634 supported limited, subsistence-based crop cultivation and livestock production. The seed and cultivated plant remains recovered from archaeological contexts support that the farmstead was surrounded by open farmlands, forests, and pastureland.

Construction

The predominance of pine and oak woods within the archaeobotanical sample from 44AU634 attests to the availability and importance of these woods to site inhabitants. The nature of the features sampled and the overwhelmingly architectural assemblage of non-botanical artifacts recovered from them suggest that the wood charcoal recovered through soil flotation represents largely architectural debris. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that a variety of structural types were represented by the superstructures associated with the subground features sampled. Interestingly, some striking patterns of wood preference are in evidence based on the macro-floral assemblage that concur with our knowledge of rural home construction during the periods of site occupation (see Table D-3).

The Period I structures (consisting of the Rusmeisel/Holt complex) exemplify two types of log construction techniques (over stone foundation and with logs placed directly on the ground). Carbonized wood remains from the subfloor features associated with these structures generally reveal a predominance of white oak species—woods that were preferable for log construction due to their strength, durability, and resistence to shrinkage and decay (Panshin and deZeeuw 1980:571). Pine comprises a taxon of secondary importance within these features, suggesting that it also was important architecturally, perhaps as flooring or millwork.

The Period II structure sampled for plant macro remains consists of a large, two-story frame house built

on a stone foundation over a limestone cellar (the Kyle house). The wood assemblage recovered from the cellar beneath this structure was overwhelmingly dominated by pine taxa, indicating that pine was a wood of primary importance in frame home construction during this time period. The yellow or hard pine species native to the project area are well suited to architectural uses including structural timbers, siding, and interior millwork (Panshin and deZeeuw 1980:446). White oak species comprise a minor portion of the wood assemblage from the Kyle house cellar.

This pattern of building material choice is entirely consistent with the different construction techniques used at 44AU634, and with the changing economic status of site occupants. The log structures conceived during Period I were probably constructed from trees felled on the property, oak being abundant and readily available. The timber for the frame structure constructed just prior to the Civil War may reflect milled wood purchased off-site and delivered via a growing network of reliable roads.

Subsistence

Based on this archaeobotanical assemblage, we know that the diet of site occupants included staple field and garden crops as well as wild-gathered nuts, fruits, and possibly pot-herbs. The corn and squash remains recovered attest to the regular use of storable starchy grains and fruits that could have been grown as agricultural products on site, produced in a small kitchen garden or procured off-site. The walnut shells recovered archaeologically suggest that local mast contributed to the diet. The remains of wild fruits recovered through flotation—including raspberry or blackberry, elderberry, poke, and ground cherry—suggest that these plants were collected as food, and the remains of other wild plants like goosefoot, pigweed, and knotweed may reflect the use of these species as salad or pot-herbs.

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Appendix E:
Searching for Bonds between Pot and Potter: A Pilot Study on the Chemical Sourcing of Pottery from the Parnassus Farm Site (44AU634)

by Donald L. Smith

Abstract

Thirty earthenware and stoneware pottery sherds from the Parnassus Farm Site (44AU643) in Augusta County were examined during a pilot study on chemical sourcing. ICP atomic emission/mass spectroscopy and a low vacuum scanning electron microscope (LVSEM) with a x-ray energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS) were used for the analytical testing. The Comparator Algorithm was used to assess relationships between the tested samples. The study demonstrated that it is possible using chemical testing to show relationships between unmarked pottery sherds and to relate them to marked pieces from specific potters in the Shenandoah Valley. The study recommends further projects to assist in identifying potters associated with the manufacture and distribution of Valley pottery.

Background, Context, and Research Objectives

After completing excavation at the Parnassus Farm Site (44AU643) in Augusta County in the summer of 1999, the extensive number of recovered artifacts were cleaned and visually examined at the William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR). From the large number of ceramic pieces found at the site, 30 were selected as candidates for this chemical sourcing pilot study. The selected pieces consist of 14 earthenware sherds from the site of the 1790–1851 house and 4 earthenware and 12 stoneware sherds found in the ash-filled basement of the mid-nineteenth century house that burned about 1896 (Figures E-1–E-4). During this study, the ceramic samples were examined using sophisticated analytical methods to determine if the resulting data can assist the process of identifying the potters who produced them. Identification of the potters should contribute to a deeper understanding of the Shenandoah Valley nineteenth-century pottery manufacturing and distribution industry.

No reference could be found in the literature to the use of chemical sourcing methods in the study of nineteenth-century Shenandoah Valley pottery. The literature does, however, describe a number of analytical techniques used to examine pottery. For example, an examination of Islamic ceramics from an eleventh- to twelfth-century kiln in Spain (Perez-Arantegui et al. 1999) used a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) to study small fragments of glaze prepared as thin sections. The study showed the glaze contained manganese, copper, and iron. A study of Roman glazed ceramics from the first century A.D. in the western Mediterranean (Perez-Arantegui et al. 1999) was carried out using an Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometer (ICP-AES). This study focused on analyzing the paste portion of the ceramic in an attempt to determine the geographic origin of the clay. The analytical data on nine elements showed the pottery was made with clay from two different sources. In a third study (Redmount and Morgenstein 1996), modern Egyptian pottery was studied using not only the ICP-AES but also neutron activation analysis (NAA) and X-ray fluorescence. Based on a review of the literature describing the above and similar studies related to the chemical sourcing of pottery, it was noted that the primary research objective was usually determining the source of the clay.

In reviewing Comstock (1994), a key reference on nineteenth-century Shenandoah pottery, it was noted that clay used for the industry came from a number of disparate sources. They included not only the banks of the Shenandoah River and its tributaries, but also other unknown sources outside the valley including what is now West Virginia. What appeared constant to the Valley potters, however, was not the composition of the clay they used, but rather the recipes individual potters used in preparing their lead and decorative glazes. For early nineteenth-century earthenware, lead-based glazes were used primarily on the interior porous surfaces to help make the items impervious to liquids. Additionally, materials containing iron, copper, manganese, tin, and antimony were sometimes used in glazes to provide decorative colors. Eventually lead glazes were discontinued on eating surfaces after it was discovered lead poisoning could result from its use. When stoneware became more commonly used toward the later part of the nineteenth century it was glazed using common table salt. Decoration was done on stoneware with cobalt-based paint, and lead-free glazes containing iron and manganese also sometimes used.

The chemical composition of the glazes are unique and in many cases a closely guarded secret. The recipes were handed down from family to family and even some 100 years after the demise of the Shenandoah Valley pottery industry many are still unknown. Consequently, it was decided to utilize analytical techniques to collect data on the glazes and ceramic paste that, when taken together, would contribute to the objective of linking pottery to a specific potter. This multi-faceted approach differs from earlier cited chemical sourcing efforts as it attempts to identify the nineteenth-century Shenandoah Valley *potter* as compared to identifying the *source* of the clay as was done in reference articles.

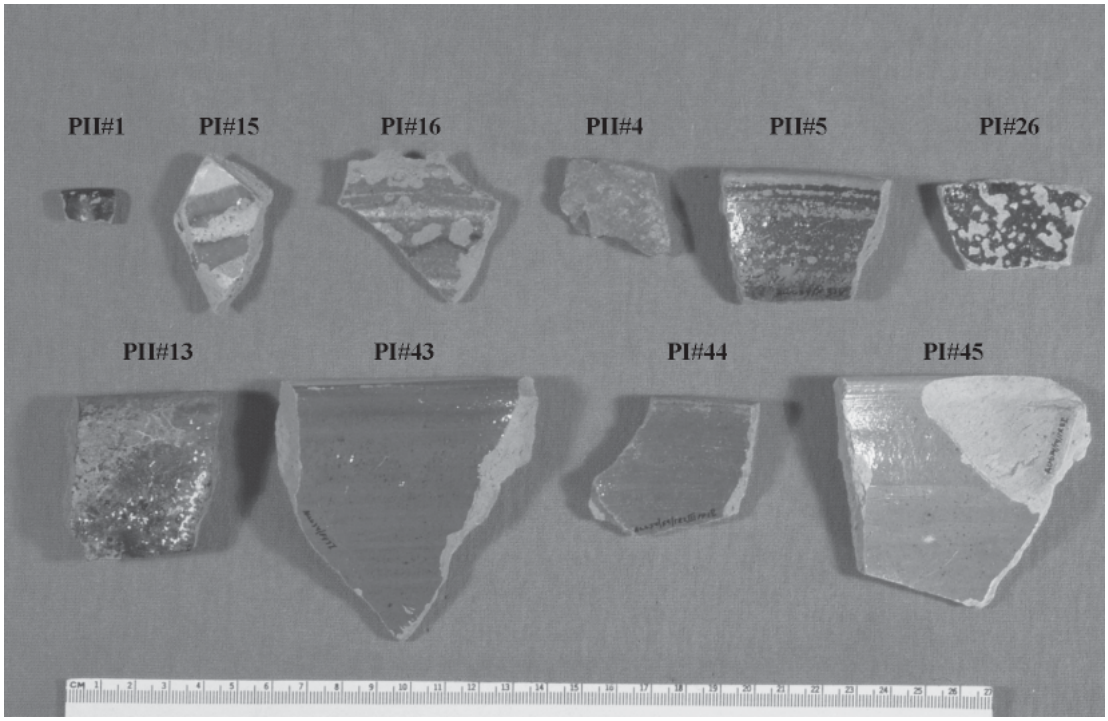

Figure E-1. Sherds used in sourcing study (identification numbers indicate Period [P] I or II and vessel number [#] within period assemblage).

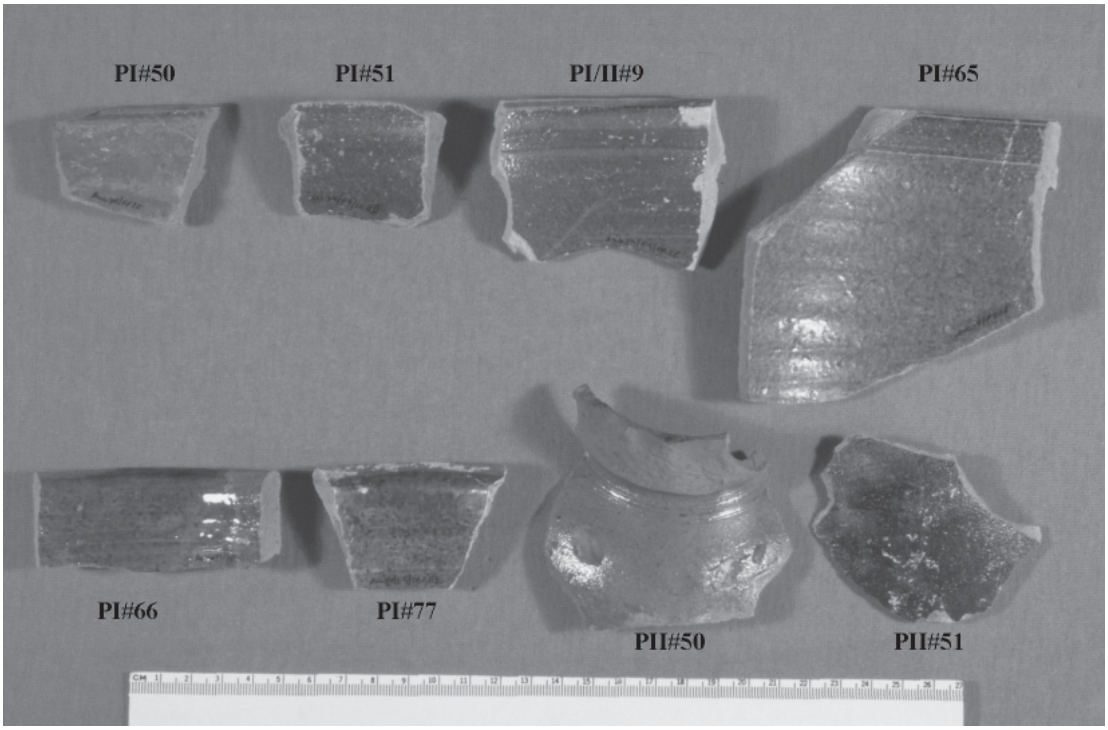

Figure E-2. Sherds used in sourcing study (identification numbers indicate Period [P] I or II and vessel number [#] within period assemblage).

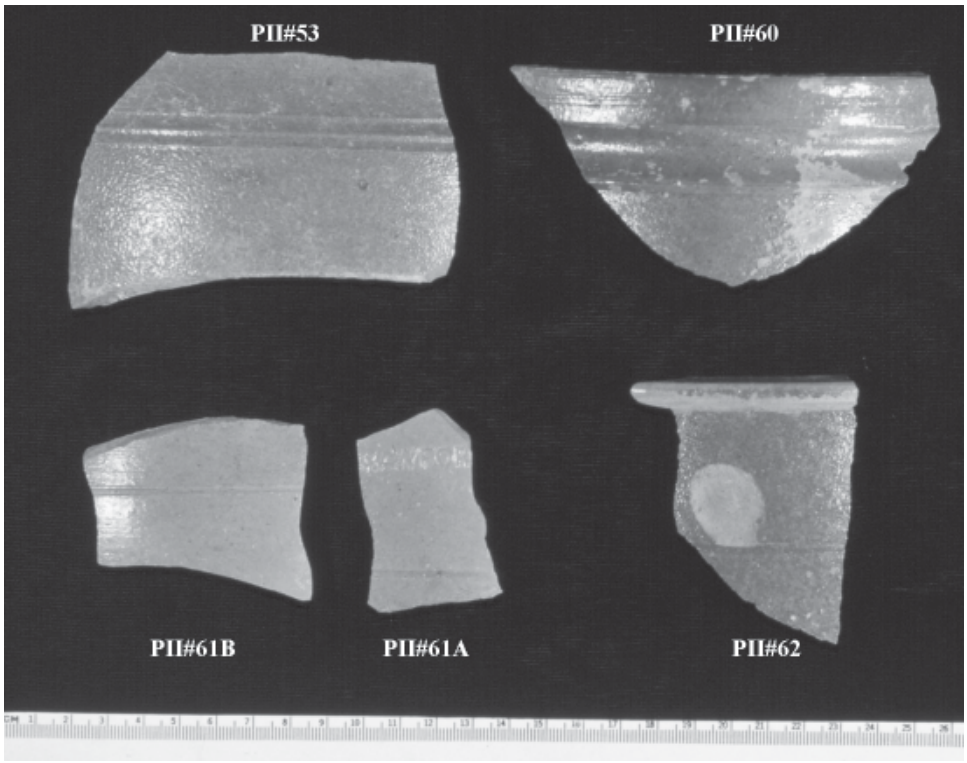

Figure E-3. Sherds used in sourcing study (identification numbers indicate Period [P] I or II and vessel number [#] within period assemblage).

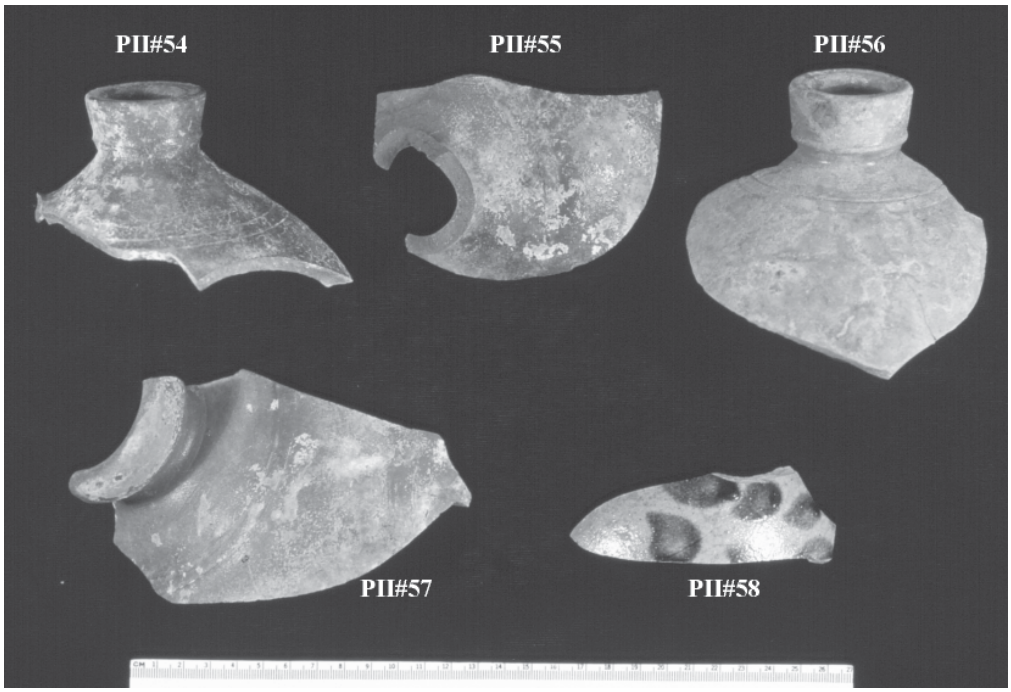

Figure E-4. Sherds used in sourcing study (identification numbers indicate Period [P] I or II and vessel number [#] within period assemblage).

Methodology

A descriptive list of the 30 pieces of pottery is provided in Attachment E-1. The list is divided into Period I for the 1790–1851 house and Period II for the mid-nineteenth-century to 1896 house, and includes the feature number where the samples were found. The list also provides the sample numbers used throughout this report as assigned by the WMCAR laboratory.

The original scope of this pilot study of 30 samples (18 earthenware and 12 stoneware) called for the examination of 10 of the earthenware samples only with Low Vacuum Scanning Electron Microscope (LVSEM/EDS); the 8 other earthenware samples only with the ICP-AES; and the12 stoneware samples only with ICP-AES. However, as a result of using a laboratory with a more favorable price structure for the chemical analysis, the pastes of the 30 earthenware and stoneware samples were chemically analyzed in addition to the additional 7 glaze samples. Also, it was possible to conduct more LVSEM/EDS testing than planned, resulting in the glazes of 17 of the 18 earthenware and 5 of the 12 stoneware samples being examined.

The samples were first examined with a Low Vacuum Scanning Electron Microscope (LVSEM) that has an attached energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer (EDS). The LVSEM allows the pottery sample to be examined non-destructively and provides high-magnification photographs of a glaze surface and quantitative/qualitative chemical analysis of the major constituents of the glaze. The EDS provides quantitative information above 1% while anything less than 1% is considered qualitative information.

The Low Vacuum Scanning Electron Microscope examination and energy-dispersive x-ray spectrometer analysis (LVSEM/EDS) was performed at the Aerospace Materials Division, Robert N. Becker Laboratory at the Naval Air Warfare Center, Patuxent River, Maryland. A JEOL JSM 5800LV LVSEM and associated energy-dispersive x-ray spectrometer manufactured by Edax was employed for the testing. Each sample was first placed in a small circular sample holder and then placed inside the vacuum chamber of the LVSEM. An electron image of the area being examined is visible in real time on an accompanying video monitor and the device has the capability to capture the monitor screen content using an attached Polaroid camera. After some initial experimentation at low vacuum examining both the glaze and paste, it was decided that the most relevant data would be obtained from the glaze and no further LVSEM/EDS data collection was conducted on the paste portion to better utilize resources. An appropriate spot on the glaze surface was initially selected at the lowest magnification of 75X and observations made. Polaroid photos taken at this power were examined and, as experience with this technique developed, additional Polaroid photographs at magnifications of 1,000X or higher were taken of specific areas of interest. Once the LVSEM portion of the testing was completed at low vacuum, a high vacuum was introduced into the JEOL JSM 5800 and EDS readings were taken. The results of this phase of the testing are printed out as a spectrograph with the values expressed as weight per cent.

The chemical analysis of the samples was conducted by Chemex Labs, Inc., Sparks, Nevada. Prior to submission of 29 of the 30 samples, the exterior glaze of an approximately 5 g sample was removed with a mechanical abrading tool. As a consequence, the analytical results only reflect the chemical content of the paste. The thirtieth piece, sample PII#1, was too small to remove the glaze and was submitted with the glaze intact.

At Chemex, the samples were first ground to a fine powder followed by chemical digestion using a mixture of hydrofluoric, nitric, and perchloric acid, with hydrochloric acid used to bring the resulting mixture up to volume. The resulting solutions were analyzed for 39 major and trace elements using a combination of Perkin-Elmer Optima 3000 ICP-AES and Perkin-Elmer Elan 6000 ICP-MS instruments.

Results

For the LVSEM/EDS testing, the EDS chemical analysis results for the glazes examined have been collated (Tables E-1 and E-2). All values represent the weight percent of the elements present in the surface glaze coating of the sample. As different elements were detected in the glaze, the results do not lend themselves to analysis by the Comparator algorithm described below. The chemistry results, however, do reveal a great deal of information about the chemical makeup of the glazes, particularly the earthenwares.

The Chemex chemical testing results are included as Table E-3. For elements in high concentrations, the results are expressed as percent and for elements in lower concentrations, in parts per million (PPM). For lead-glazed samples, it was found that the high concentration of lead can mask the readings of some other elements, and this phenomenon can be noted for Sample PII#1 with the abbreviation “Minrlzd” for mineralized.

The Chemex chemical analysis results have been subjected to a mathematical evaluation with the “Comparator Algorithm” adapted for this study. (Dr. Michael P. Lukas, Systems Engineer from East Lake, Ohio is

SAMPLE	Al_2O_3	SiO_2	PbO_2	Fe_2O_3	MnO	CuO	Sb_2O_3	TiO_2	CaO	MgO	K_2O	P_2O_5
PII#1	10.6	27.37	36.84	1.12	0.68	-	-	-	6.91	1.13	0.74	12.89
PI#15Ye	4.92	24.49	62.34	1.35	-	-	3.50	0.82	-	0.71	0.43	-
PI#15Gr	4.65	29.24	61.38	1.12	-	2.01	-	-	-	0.56	-	-
PI#15Cl	4.93	31.01	61.65	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-
PI#16Cl	6.19	40.6	50.32	1.08	-	-	-	-	0.66	0.71	0.29	-
PI#17Gr	7.98	35.06	39.02	0.36	-	8.80	-	-	2.06	6.53	-	-
PII#4	No glaze											
PII#9	10.81	43.39	43.03	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	1.09	0.62	-
PI#26A	11.28	41.34	44.12	0.83	-	0.31	-	-	0.33	1.25	0.55	
PI#26B	11.10	40.89	43.37	0.36	-	-	-	-	0.29	1.08	0.42	-
PII#13	8.69	41.29	13.45	32.80	-	-	-	-	0.72	1.20	0.62	-
PI#43	7.00	31.85	59.45	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	-	-
PI#44	8.01	40.18	50.19	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	0.89	-	-
PI#45A	10.08	43.66	41.65	2.05	-	-	-	-	0.54	0.95	0.47	-
PI#45B	9.19	39.83	49.01	0.75	-	-	-	-	0.61	-	0.31	-
PI#50	8.28	29.73	59.47	1.22	-	-	-	-	1.30	-	-	-
PI#51	8.56	40.15	48.17	1.92	-	-	-	-	0.86	0.29	-	-
PI/II#9	10.04	44.01	34.33	4.29	3.74	-	-	0.73	0.31	1.22	1.34	-
PI#65	10.05	48.81	35.01	2.47	1.22	-	-	-	0.72	0.97	0.75	-
PI#66	9.11	41.03	47.40	0.92	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.70	0.39	-
PI#77	8.37	41.32	48.42	0.60	0.60	-	-	-	-	0.69	-	-

Cl = Clear glaze; Ye = Yellow glaze; Gr = Green glaze

Table E-1. Earthenware samples: summary of data from testing with LVSEM/EDS (all values represent weight percent).

SAMPLE	Al_2O_3	SiO_2	PbO_2	Fe_2O_3	MnO	CuO	Sb_2O_3	TiO_2	Cr_20_3	CaO	MgO	K_2O	P_2O_5	NaO
PII#58Br	13.58	60.76	-	8.70	-	-	-	0.89	-	5.29	7.29	2.80	-	0.71
PII#58Ch	16.18	12.29	-	43.53	-	0.85	-	0.41	2.84	0.63	21.00	0.61	-	-
PII#56Fe/Mg	6.68	21.20	-	51.31	-	0.85	-	0.54	-	2.16	9.79	1.66	-	1.89

Br = Brown glaze; Ch = Crystals with Chromium content; Fe/Mg = Crystals with Fe/Mg content

Table E-2. Stoneware samples: summary of data from testing with LVSEM/EDS (all values represent weight percent).

	Al	Sb	Ba	Be	Bi	Cd	Ca	Ce	Cs	Cr	Co	Cu	Ga	Ge	Fe	La	Pb	Li
SAMPLE	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Period I Earthenware																		
PI#15	9.34	0.7	700	2.25	0.31	0.12	0.45	73.8	5.55	135	14.8	16	22.2	2.2	3.5	39.5	448	59.6
PI#16	6.68	0.9	440	1.6	0.23	<0.02	0.44	69.6	5.35	181	11.6	15	15.4	1.6	2.95	34	120.5	36.8
PI#26A	8.77	0.6	490	2.5	0.28	0.02	0.28	91.8	6.4	212	12.4	15	20.1	0.8	2.18	49.5	140.5	54.6
PI#26B	8.87	0.7	400	2.5	0.3	0.02	0.31	90.3	6.55	259	13.2	17	20.8	0.8	2.24	50.5	138.5	55.8
PI#43	7.77	0.4	560	2.1	0.22	0.16	0.46	101	4.65	107	14.6	15	18.1	1.6	3.68	51.5	388	47.6
PI#44	7.93	1.6	450	2.1	0.24	0.1	0.6	83.1	6.1	218	10.6	18	18.1	0.5	2.85	42	836	53.8
PI#45A	8.94	0.6	470	2.25	0.28	0.02	0.3	113	6.35	146	11.8	13	22.1	1.5	2.46	52.5	890	51.8
PI#45B	7.31	0.6	370	1.45	0.26	<0.02	0.2	95.2	4.95	120	8.8	12	17.6	1.1	2.2	48	384	40.4
PI#50	8.89	0.9	460	2.2	0.26	0.06	0.58	83.6	6.55	235	10.4	19	20.6	1.4	3.04	42.5	1140	53.8
PI#51	8.64	1	370	1.35	0.32	0.02	0.24	66.8	6.85	205	9.2	16	20.1	1.8	3.57	35	376	44.4
PI#65	8.37	0.8	390	2.15	0	<0.02	0.27	92.6	6.4	253	9.6	29	19.4	0.3	1.5	45	726	45.4
PI#66	7.62	0.5	420	2.1	0	<0.02	0.67	91.7	6.15	219	10.8	16	17.9	0.5	2	47.5	1155	57.6
PI#77	8.42	0.9	310	1.35	0.25	<0.02	0.41	81	6.6	160	6.8	19	19.5	1.2	1.82	44.5	394	37.2
PI/II#9	8.93	0.6	390	2.05	0.25	<0.02	0.21	105	7.3	209	10.4	23	21.8	0.4	1.95	53	144.5	51.2
Period II Earthenware																		
PII#1	7.61	Min	370	1.5	<2.00	<0.50	0.5	Min	Min	270	14	330	Min	Min	2.96	Min	>10000	Min
PII#4	8.17	6.3	410	2	0.1	<0.02	0.37	89	5.65	272	9.6	25	21.2	0.3	2.53	43	302	43.4
PII#9	8.16	1.4	460	1.75	0.12	<0.02	0.34	96.6	4.65	291	13.8	20	19.8	0.5	2.96	36.5	2390	95
PII#13	7.55	1	380	1.8	0.1	0.04	0.11	73.1	7.15	292	10.8	21	18.9	0.5	3.65	37.5	1040	51.2
Period II Stoneware																		
PII#50	11	0.6	440	2.65	0	0.02	0.1	115	8.75	348	26.6	31	25.2	1.7	1.4	53.5	31	24.2
PII#51	8.09	0.7	420	1.65	<.01	0.02	0.43	96.1	7.4	318	10.6	6	20.4	0.4	2.76	52	32.5	37.6
PII#53	8.58	0.9	440	1.85	0	<0.02	0.29	87.2	7.45	236	8	9	20.3	1.4	1.7	45.5	73	32.2
PII#54	9.63	0.8	490	1.85	0.21	0.02	0.26	107	8.15	272	9.6	10	23.7	1.9	2.23	56.5	55	50.6
PII#55	8.26	0.5	560	2.25	0.1	<0.02	0.42	116	7.45	256	12.8	18	20.6	0.4	2.62	57.5	40	74.2
PII#56	8.48	2	430	1.9	0	<0.02	0.23	95.1	7.3	231	9.2	16	19.9	0.3	2.02	50	45.5	47.4
PII#57	8.14	0.4	620	2.2	0	<0.02	0.45	122	7.7	203	12.6	19	20.4	0.3	2.26	59.5	65	62.8
PII#58	12.4	0.8	400	2.45	0.51	0.02	0.11	86.6	11.4	354	6.2	12	34.8	1.6	1.41	46.5	35	30.8
PII#60	10.5	0.6	580	2.6	0	<0.02	0.41	124	8.05	261	13.6	17	24.4	0.8	2.55	60	48.5	60
PII#61A	7.01	0.4	280	1.4	0	<0.02	0.24	83.1	4.6	236	6	10	16.9	0.1	1.34	48	33.5	24.4
PII#61B	6.95	0.3	290	1.55	<0.01	<0.02	0.24	77.2	4.2	209	5.4	11	15.5	0.1	1.32	44.5	27.5	25
PII#62	10.4	0.6	560	2.8	0	<0.02	0.43	126	8.05	211	14.2	12	25	0.7	2.39	60.5	57	53.4

Min = mineralized

Table E-3 (part 1 of 2). Chemex chemical testing results (elements in high concentrations expressed as percent and elements in lower concentrations, in parts per million (PPM).

	Mg	Mn	Mo	Ni	Nb	P	K	Rb	Ag	Na	Sr	Ta	Te	Tl	Th	Ti	W	U	V	Y	Zn
SAMPLE	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Period I Earthenware																					
PI#15	0.6	205	0.6	29.2	11.6	1220	1.9	113	0.45	0.55	102	0.75	<0.05	0.78	12.4	0.34	1.1	2.6	89	21	110
PI#16	0.3	45	0.2	28.4	10.2	400	0.76	57	0.4	0.18	71.9	0.7	<0.05	0.54	10.8	0.31	1.2	2.2	60	12	36
PI#26A	0.5	135	0.2	36.8	11.4	200	1.81	108	0.5	0.19	56.8	0.7	<0.05	0.74	12.6	0.35	1.1	2	88	28	64
PI#26B	0.5	140	0.4	40.6	12	210	1.82	111	0.55	0.2	59	0.8	<0.05	0.8	13	0.36	1.1	2.2	88	29	64
PI#43	0.6	635	0.4	27.4	17.8	740	1.82	113	0.45	0.29	71.1	1.1	<0.05	0.56	12	0.47	1.2	1.4	66	24	78
PI#44	0.6	130	0.4	28.8	12.4	360	1.62	107	0.75	0.26	85.8	0.8	<0.05	0.6	11.4	0.36	1	1.8	75	24	80
PI#45A	0.4	115	0.8	29	20.8	160	0.83	83.2	0.5	0.2	93.7	1.35	<0.05	0.82	14.2	0.55	1.6	3.4	73	23	68
PI#45B	0.4	85	0.8	22.4	21.6	160	0.71	61.4	0.35	0.16	68.8	1.35	<0.05	0.72	12.2	0.59	1.6	3	56	17	54
PI#50	0.6	100	0.6	32.6	12.6	410	1.71	116	0.55	0.29	91.5	0.85	<0.05	0.64	12.6	0.35	1.2	1.8	93	29	80
PI#51	0.4	80	0.6	29	16.8	310	1.11	93.4	0.45	0.18	54.1	1.1	<0.05	0.7	13.4	0.46	1.6	2.6	78	8.8	56
PI#65	0.5	115	0.8	29.6	12.6	330	1.11	78.4	0.55	0.22	54.4	0.75	<0.05	0.6	12.2	0.39	1.2	2.8	99	26	50
PI#66	0.5	85	0.4	29.2	11	340	1.55	111	0.55	0.3	99.1	0.65	<0.05	0.66	11.2	0.32	0.9	1.8	78	24	76
PI#77	0.4	115	0.8	30.2	18.8	330	0.83	73	0.5	0.15	48.4	1.25	<0.05	0.7	13.6	0.55	1.8	3	86	14	64
PI/II#9	0.5	105	0.6	30.6	15.2	190	1.28	95.2	0.45	0.2	55.7	0.95	<0.05	0.7	13.2	0.45	1.3	2.8	105	26	54
Period II Earthenware																					
PII#1	0.4	1735	<1.0	35	Min	210	0.79	Min	2.4	0.19	66	Min	Min	Min	Min	0.32	<10.0	Min	107	Min	52
PII#4	0.5	205	1	33.2	14.6	520	1.5	98.2	0.4	0.35	80.2	1	<0.05	0.62	11.8	0.5	1.3	2.8	113	16	64
PII#9	0.6	255	1.2	39	12	140	2.7	103	0.95	0.21	53.2	0.75	<0.05	0.68	13	0.37	1.1	2.2	98	20	40
PII#13	0.4	85	1	33.2	15.4	190	1.55	122	0.4	0.17	59.1	1	<0.05	0.72	12.6	0.43	1.6	2.4	104	14	56
Period II Stoneware																					
PII#50	0.4	80	0.8	49	14.4	210	1.84	125	0.45	0.4	71.3	0.95	<0.05	0.74	14.2	0.55	1.4	2.6	145	40	64
PII#51	0.5	120	0.6	28	16.8	270	1.14	78.6	0.5	0.39	69.5	1.2	<0.05	0.4	14	0.55	1.9	3.6	109	25	50
PII#53	0.4	135	1	25	18.2	170	1.34	97.4	0.4	0.59	66.5	1.3	<0.05	0.26	15.2	0.55	2	3.6	129	21	48
PII#54	0.5	65	0.8	34.2	20.2	170	1.29	88.8	0.55	0.31	78.2	1.45	<0.05	0.72	16.4	0.61	2.3	5.4	124	28	46
PII#55	0.5	230	0.6	32.4	17.8	290	1.53	104	0.4	0.3	86.6	1.15	<0.05	0.66	14.4	0.56	1.7	3.8	115	33	74
PII#56	0.5	115	0.8	25.8	13.8	220	1.69	110	0.35	0.28	63.9	0.9	<0.05	0.8	14.2	0.45	1.4	3	123	21	58
PII#57	0.5	130	0.6	33.4	15.8	330	1.63	113	0.35	0.31	83.9	0.95	<0.05	0.74	14	0.52	1.4	3.4	117	35	84
PII#58	0.3	50	2.2	26.8	25.8	140	1.69	108	0.7	0.4	97.3	1.9	<0.05	0.72	22	0.69	2.6	5.2	129	22	36
PII#60	0.6	235	0.8	33	17.6	400	1.59	110	0.45	0.38	85.6	1.25	<0.05	0.7	16.2	0.54	2	4	132	40	84
PII#61A	0.5	50	0.6	23	11.4	210	1.81	90	0.35	0.41	44.6	0.75	<0.05	0.46	11.2	0.34	1.2	3.6	81	24	146
PII#61B	0.5	45	0.6	21	10.2	220	1.85	84.8	0.3	0.36	40.6	0.65	<0.05	0.48	10.6	0.34	1.1	3.4	80	22	152
PII#62	0.6	195	0.6	34	16.8	400	1.62	117	0.4	0.41	85	1.2	<0.05	0.64	15.4	0.51	1.8	3.6	126	41	90

Min = mineralized

Table E-3 (part 2 of 2). Chemex chemical testing results (elements in high concentrations expressed as percent and elements in lower concentrations, in parts per million (PPM).

acknowledged for his generous assistance in adapting the Comparator Algorithm to the evaluation of the chemical analysis results from this study.) This method uses a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet to implement the "square root of the squares" concept for measuring the effective "distance" between fragment samples. The method measures the "closeness" or fit of 34 chemical analysis results (or fragment samples) between samples to determine if any of them are similar chemically. The sample pairs with a low cumulative effective distance can then said to be very similar chemically and most likely produced by the same potter because they are either from a single vessel or from chemically identical similar vessels. Cd, Bi, and Te were dropped from consideration because their detected amounts were less than 1 ppm, while Pb and Mn were dropped because they were major constituents of the glazes that had been removed and some remaining material may have skewed the results. In addition, the mineralized elements were dropped from the calculation for sample PII#1. Si and O are not routinely analyzed during the process.

Before beginning the calculations, the chemistry results received from the lab were first normalized by translating them into a 0 to 10 scale. Then, the "distances" between samples were computed as the square root of the sum of the squares of the differences between the normalized composition values of the selected sample and those of all other samples. The final results, some 900 calculations, are displayed as the matrix shown in Table E-4. A more complete description of the Comparator Method is included as Attachment E-2.

The sample being examined has the value "0" within its respective column. The values of the other samples in that column are the calculated combined "distances" for all 34 elements of that sample. While it is permissible to use as many elements as you wish for the calculation, evaluation showed the results are more reliable when more elements are included.

The readout is performed as follows. Each row from Table E-4 is initially examined for values approaching 0. Samples in the range 0 to 7 indicate the chemistry of each of the samples is very similar. As the difference in value between the target sample and the other samples increases, the paste samples are becoming increasingly dissimilar chemically. The values in rows with promising results can be graphed to visually demonstrate the relationship between the chemically related samples. Examples of these graphs follow.

Interpretation of Results

Stoneware

I. Paste – General Findings from ICP Chemical Analysis:

a. A Comparator evaluation of the chemical analysis results of the stoneware indicates the12 samples were produced by 9 or even possibly only 8 different potters.
b. The evaluation showed the chemical composition of the Mt. Crawford "known" sample (PII#61A) to be almost the same as that of the Mt. Crawford "unknown" sample (PII#61B) (Figure E-5). Both samples also had very elevated Zn levels (~150ppm) and depressed Sr (~42ppm) and Ba (~285ppm) levels.
c. There is a strong relationship between the chemical composition of sample PII#60 and sample PII#62 (Figure E-6). However, interestingly, the samples are not from the same vessel. Based on the shape of their respective necks, the samples represent two different jugs. It appears the two jugs were most likely part of the same batch of different capacity vessels made from the same clay by a potter whose name and location are currently unknown.
d. The evaluation demonstrates a similarity in chemical composition between sample PII#55 and sample PII#57, suggesting they were produced by the same potter (Figure E-7). As both samples are the neck area of jugs with different diameter openings, two distinct vessels produced by the same unknown potter appear to have been identified.
e. The results show that samples PII#60 and PII#62 have similar compositions to samples PII#55 and PII#57, suggesting they may have all been produced by the same potter (see Figures E-6 and E-7). The chemical analysis shows slight differences in the composition of the paste used for these two pairs of vessels. This is possibly caused by the addition of different amounts and types of temper to the basic clay used in their manufacture.
f. The evaluation indicates that no close similarities exist between the six remaining samples (PII#50, PII#51, PII#53, PII#54, PII#56, and PII#58) and the samples described above (PII#55,

	PI#15	PI#16	PI26A	PI26B	PI#43	PI#44	PI45A	PI45B	PI#50	PI#51	PI#65	PI#66	PI#77	PI/II#9	PII#4	PII#9	PII#13	PII#50	PII#51	PII#53	PII#54	PII#55	PII#56	PII#57	PII#58	PII#60	PII61A	PII61B	PII#62
PI#15	0.0	23.8	20.0	20.8	15.6	17.7	22.3	27.2	14.6	21.9	24.2	18.6	25.6	23.5	21.7	23.9	23.4	28.3	25.0	25.2	25.4	21.9	22.0	21.2	34.4	22.6	26.5	26.7	22.2
PI#16	23.8	0.0	19.4	20.8	21.1	17.3	20.5	16.7	19.9	13.6	17.6	18.3	16.5	20.5	20.2	23.0	18.4	31.1	20.2	22.6	26.2	24.9	20.5	25.6	36.1	29.4	21.4	20.7	29.3
PI#26A	20.0	19.4	0.0	4.0	15.1	11.5	16.1	19.9	11.6	17.4	11.7	11.8	17.5	9.4	16.5	15.0	15.0	20.3	17.8	20.9	19.8	14.4	11.0	13.5	30.9	17.4	18.2	18.5	16.5
PI#26B	20.8	20.8	4.0	0.0	16.3	11.9	16.3	20.7	11.4	17.7	11.9	12.2	17.6	9.5	16.1	14.3	14.5	19.0	17.8	21.5	19.2	14.2	11.2	13.8	29.7	16.9	19.0	19.6	16.4
PI#43	15.6	21.1	15.1	16.3	0.0	13.6	16.6	19.8	12.3	18.0	19.8	15.7	19.5	16.9	19.3	20.3	19.5	27.0	19.1	21.7	21.8	16.6	18.0	16.4	33.9	19.4	22.2	22.7	18.5
PI#44	17.7	17.3	11.5	11.9	13.6	0.0	17.6	20.4	7.7	16.8	13.8	6.8	17.7	14.2	14.3	14.5	15.8	25.9	16.8	21.0	22.5	16.0	14.4	16.1	32.4	20.2	18.4	18.7	19.7
PI#45A	22.3	20.5	16.1	16.3	16.6	17.6	0.0	11.8	17.4	16.8	17.2	17.6	14.3	13.5	18.4	22.4	18.7	23.1	16.4	19.2	13.2	13.2	14.9	14.6	24.2	15.8	23.2	24.0	16.2
PI#45B	27.2	16.7	19.9	20.7	19.8	20.4	11.8	0.0	22.3	14.3	17.5	20.9	10.1	16.0	19.9	24.6	18.7	29.1	16.9	19.5	19.0	19.8	17.0	21.2	29.0	24.3	20.2	20.5	24.7
PI#50	14.6	20.0	11.6	11.4	12.3	7.7	17.4	22.3	0.0	17.1	15.8	9.5	19.0	14.6	15.6	16.1	16.3	23.3	17.7	20.5	20.3	15.0	14.8	15.0	30.6	17.4	20.7	21.3	17.1
PI#51	21.9	13.6	17.4	17.7	18.0	16.8	16.8	14.3	17.1	0.0	17.2	19.7	11.2	16.5	17.4	19.4	11.0	27.4	17.5	19.2	19.8	21.1	15.9	22.7	28.8	24.8	20.8	20.9	25.5
PI#65	24.2	17.6	11.7	11.9	19.8	13.8	17.2	17.5	15.8	17.2	0.0	14.3	13.7	7.9	13.7	16.8	15.0	21.2	15.8	18.5	20.1	16.0	11.3	16.2	29.3	19.6	16.2	16.5	20.1
PI#66	18.6	18.3	11.8	12.2	15.7	6.8	17.6	20.9	9.5	19.7	14.3	0.0	19.0	14.5	16.1	17.5	18.2	25.2	17.7	21.4	22.9	15.7	14.2	14.8	33.0	19.9	18.1	18.6	19.0
PI#77	23.4	16.5	17.5	17.6	19.5	17.7	14.3	10.1	19.0	11.2	13.7	19.0	0.0	13.1	16.9	21.3	16.0	26.4	15.4	17.5	17.2	18.9	14.4	20.2	27.1	22.6	18.3	18.7	23.4
PI/II#9	23.4	20.5	9.4	9.5	16.9	14.2	13.5	16.0	14.6	16.5	7.9	14.5	13.1	0.0	14.3	16.8	14.1	19.5	14.4	17.9	16.1	11.7	7.7	11.7	27.2	15.3	17.1	18.0	15.6
PII#4	21.7	10.2	16.5	16.0	19.3	14.3	18.4	19.9	15.6	17.4	13.7	16.1	16.9	14.3	0.0	18.2	14.6	22.9	16.2	18.3	20.3	16.3	12.1	17.2	28.3	19.6	19.8	20.5	20.2
PII#9	23.9	23.0	15.0	14.3	20.3	14.5	22.4	24.6	16.1	19.4	16.8	17.5	21.3	16.8	18.2	0.0	16.0	25.9	21.0	24.6	23.7	19.4	17.0	20.3	32.8	23.1	23.1	23.5	24.0
PII#13	23.4	18.4	15.0	14.4	19.5	15.8	18.7	18.7	16.3	11.0	15.0	18.2	16.0	14.1	14.6	16.0	0.0	23.7	17.3	20.1	20.8	18.1	12.2	19.6	28.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	23.1
PII#50	28.3	31.1	20.3	19.0	27.0	25.9	23.1	29.1	23.3	27.4	21.2	25.2	26.4	19.5	22.9	25.9	23.7	0.0	24.4	23.8	21.2	20.2	20.4	19.9	26.1	18.2	28.8	30.1	18.7
PII#51	25.0	20.2	17.8	17.8	19.1	16.8	16.4	16.9	17.7	17.5	15.8	17.7	15.4	14.4	16.2	21.0	17.3	24.4	0.0	11.4	14.1	13.4	14.1	16.2	25.1	16.7	17.5	19.5	17.2
PII#53	25.2	22.6	20.9	21.5	21.7	21.0	19.2	19.5	20.5	19.2	18.5	21.4	17.5	17.9	18.3	24.6	20.1	23.8	11.4	0.0	15.7	18.1	16.4	20.0	22.4	19.4	19.0	20.6	19.4
PII#54	25.4	26.2	19.8	19.2	21.8	22.5	13.2	19.0	20.3	19.8	20.1	22.9	17.2	16.1	20.3	23.7	20.8	21.2	14.1	15.7	0.0	13.2	16.1	16.1	18.5	12.9	24.7	26.5	15.2
PII#55	21.9	24.9	14.4	14.2	16.6	16.0	13.2	19.8	15.0	21.1	16.0	15.7	18.9	11.7	16.3	19.4	18.1	20.2	13.4	18.1	13.2	0.0	12.3	5.5	25.8	7.8	21.9	23.4	9.2
PII#56	22.0	20.5	11.0	11.2	18.0	14.4	14.9	17.0	14.8	15.9	11.3	14.2	14.4	7.7	12.1	17.0	12.2	20.4	14.1	16.4	16.1	12.3	0.0	12.1	25.8	15.8	16.3	17.2	16.1
PII#57	21.2	25.6	12.5	13.8	16.4	16.1	14.6	21.2	15.0	22.7	16.2	14.8	20.2	11.7	17.2	20.3	19.6	19.9	16.2	20.0	16.1	5.5	12.1	0.0	28.3	9.1	21.6	22.9	9.1
PII#58	34.4	36.1	30.9	29.7	33.9	32.4	24.2	29.0	30.6	28.8	29.3	33.0	27.1	27.2	28.3	32.8	28.3	26.1	25.1	22.4	18.5	25.8	25.8	28.3	0.0	23.3	34.2	35.8	25.2
PII#60	22.6	29.4	17.4	16.9	19.4	20.2	15.8	24.3	17.4	24.8	19.6	19.9	22.6	15.3	19.6	23.1	22.2	18.2	16.7	19.4	12.9	7.8	15.8	9.1	23.3	0.0	25.3	26.9	4.6
PII#61A	26.5	21.4	18.2	19.0	22.2	18.4	23.2	20.2	20.7	20.8	16.2	18.1	18.3	17.1	19.8	23.1	20.3	28.8	17.5	19.0	24.7	21.9	16.3	21.6	34.2	25.3	0.0	3.6	24.5
PII#61B	26.7	20.7	18.4	19.6	22.7	18.7	24.0	20.5	21.3	20.9	16.5	18.6	18.7	18.0	20.5	23.5	20.6	30.1	19.5	20.6	26.5	23.4	17.2	22.9	35.8	26.9	3.6	0.0	26.1
PII#62	22.2	29.3	16.5	16.4	18.5	19.7	16.2	24.7	17.1	25.5	20.1	19.0	23.4	15.6	20.2	24.0	23.1	18.7	17.2	19.4	15.2	9.2	16.1	9.1	25.2	4.6	24.5	26.1	0.0
PII#1	23.7	12.9	16.1	16.1	17.7	12.3	16.4	16.9	15.1	13.6	13.0	14.8	13.8	14.7	13.6	14.1	14.6	21.7	9.9	15.6	13.9	15.1	16.6	17.2	19.8	17.8	18.6	19.6	18.6

Table E-4. Comparator results for 29 samples.

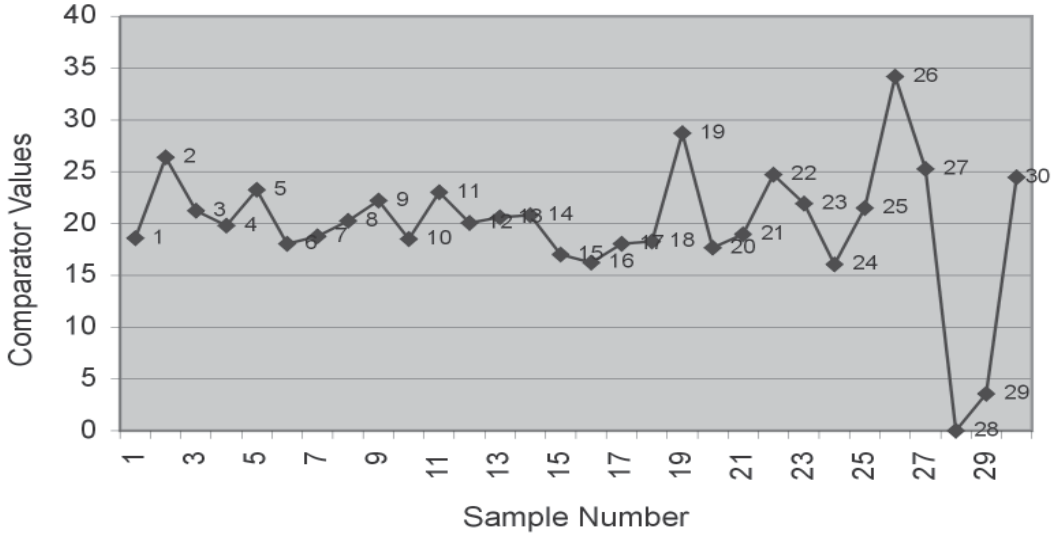

Figure E-5. Comparator Graph: Samples PII#61A and PII#61B (Sample Number 28 = PII#61A; Sample Number 29 = PII#61B; whole numbers assigned in ascending order to period/vessel designations in left column of Table E-4).

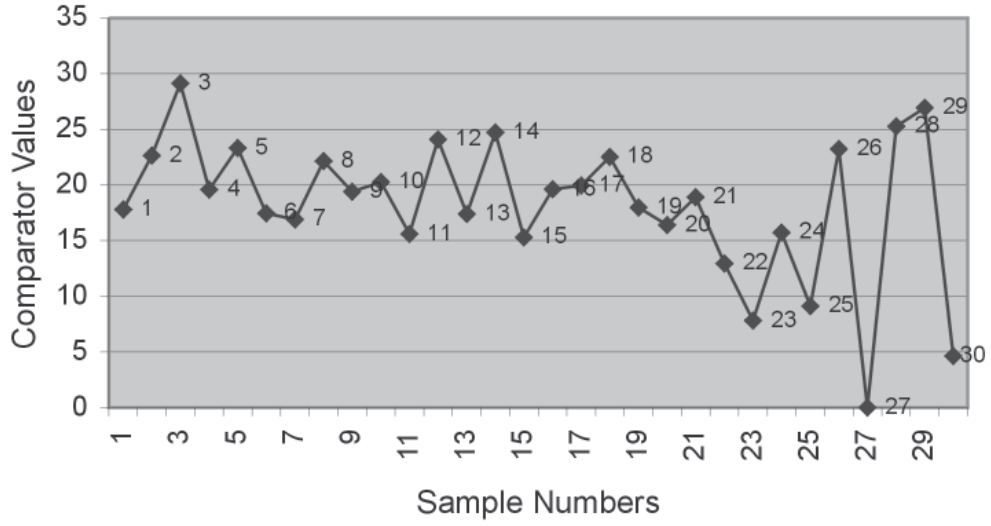

Figure E-6. Comparator Graph: Samples PII#60 and PII#62 (Sample Number 27 = PII#60; Sample Number 30 = PII#62; whole numbers assigned in ascending order to period/vessel designations in left column of Table E-4).

PII#57, PII#60, PII#61A, PII#61B, and PII#62). This indicates the remaining six vessels were most likely produced by six additional potters. An example of the line graph for one of these samples, PII#58, showing no close relationships is included as Figure E-8.

II. Paste – Specific Findings from ICP Chemical Analysis Related to Hypotheses:

a. As part of this study, testing procedures were evaluated to determine if sherds from the same vessel had similar chemical characteristics. If found to exist, this should allow matching of "unknowns" found during recovery activities to a documented "known." The only "known" found at Parnassus came from an almost complete pot found under the ashes of Feature 3 with the marking "Mt. Crawford" near its outer rim (Sample PII#61A). This marked piece, plus a second piece from the same pot designated an "unknown" (Sample PII#61B) were submitted for analytical chemistry testing. The results of the Comparator evaluation of the data show the two samples have an almost identical chemical composition, thus validating the hypothesis (see Figure E-5). The hypothesis has been applied to the remainder of the data, with the results indicating there are other chemically related sherds as outlined in the previous section. The future development of a library of chemical compositions for "known" Shenandoah Valley pottery should contribute to the continuing effort to identify pottery from nineteenth-century Valley potters.
b. The six samples PII#54 through PII#58 and PII#50 were selected for testing as each appeared to be a jug vessel with a unique handle and/or lip. The examination tested the assumption that these sherds represent products from different potters. The results support the conclusion that samples PII#55 and PII#57 may have been produced by the same potter while the other four samples were produced by four other separate potters.

III. Glaze – General Findings from LVSEM/EDS Chemical Analysis:

a. Because of resource considerations, only a few of the stoneware glazes were subjected to LVSEM/EDS testing. Sample PII#58 (see Figure E-8) was found to be saltglazed on the exterior and the presence of Na in the glaze was confirmed by EDS testing. There was, however, a dark-colored glaze present on the interior surface of the sample. The EDS testing, with the results expressed as percent oxide, showed this glaze to have an Fe level of 8.7% (see Table E-2) as well as Ca (5.29%) and Mg (7.29%). Additionally, the LVSEM photos taken of the glaze surface revealed the existence of a fine field of crystals (Figure E-9). A high-resolution examination of these crystals with the EDS showed them to be primarily composed of Cr (2.84%), Fe (43.53%), and Mg (21.0%). Figure E-9 shows the distinct crystals with a dodecahedron shape embedded in the surrounding glaze. A check with the ICP results shows an elevated amount of Cr present for this sample. The chromium crystals may be a mineral such as garnets, a constituent of the clay that did not go into solution during the firing process. This is a very unusual discovery as chromium minerals are not known to exist in the Shenandoah Valley. It is possible that the potter used a unique clay source or that some type of filler with a high chromium content was added to the clay. It is also interesting to note, that sample PII#50 had an ICP determined chromium content of almost the same value as PII#58.
b. The LVSEM photos of a number of the samples showed the presence of crystal growth that appeared to have taken place during the time the samples rested in the soil before recovery. The EDS examination showed a large concentration of Ca and Mg in these crystals. Sample PII#56, however, possessed crystals with a different chemical composition. The crystals from this sample were found just below the mouth of a jug (Figure E-10). As noted in Table E-2, these crystals had a content of 51.31% Fe, 9.79% Mg, 2.16% Ca and showed an additional content of 1.89% Na and 1.66% K that may be attributable to the underlying salt glaze. These crystals, which are on the surface of the sample, most likely formed from contact with the surrounding material where they were buried.

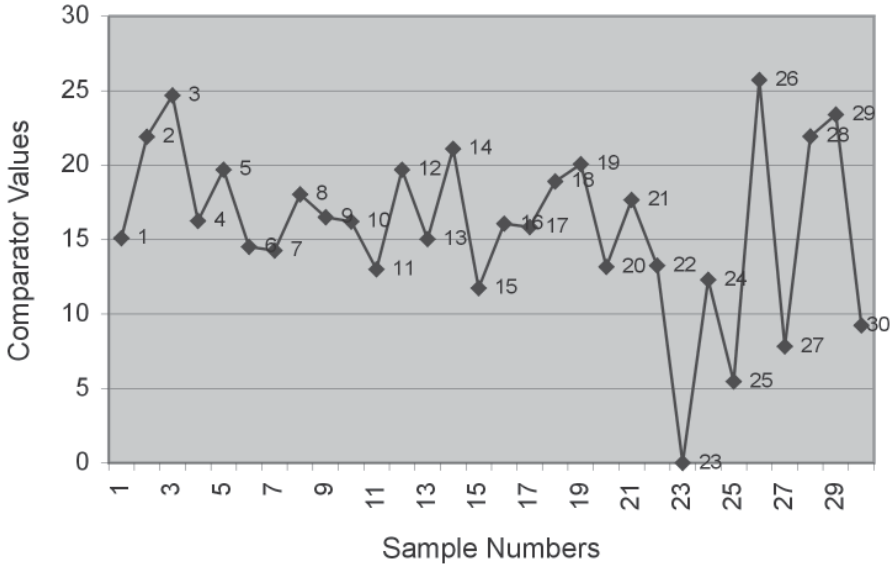

Figure E-7. Comparator Graph: Samples PII#55 and PII#57 (Sample Number 23 = PII#55; Sample Number 25 = PII#57; whole numbers assigned in ascending order to period/vessel designations in left column of Table E-4).

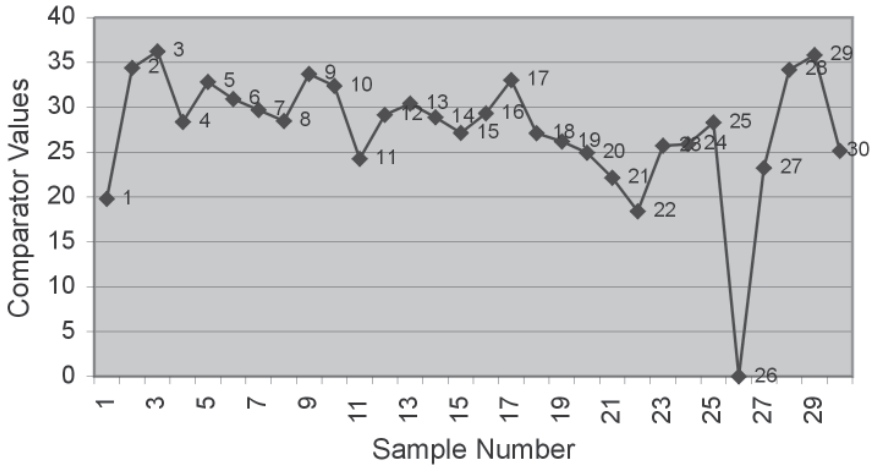

Figure E-8. Comparator Graph: Sample PII#58 (Sample Number 26 = PII#58; whole numbers assigned in ascending order to period/vessel designations in left column of Table E-4).

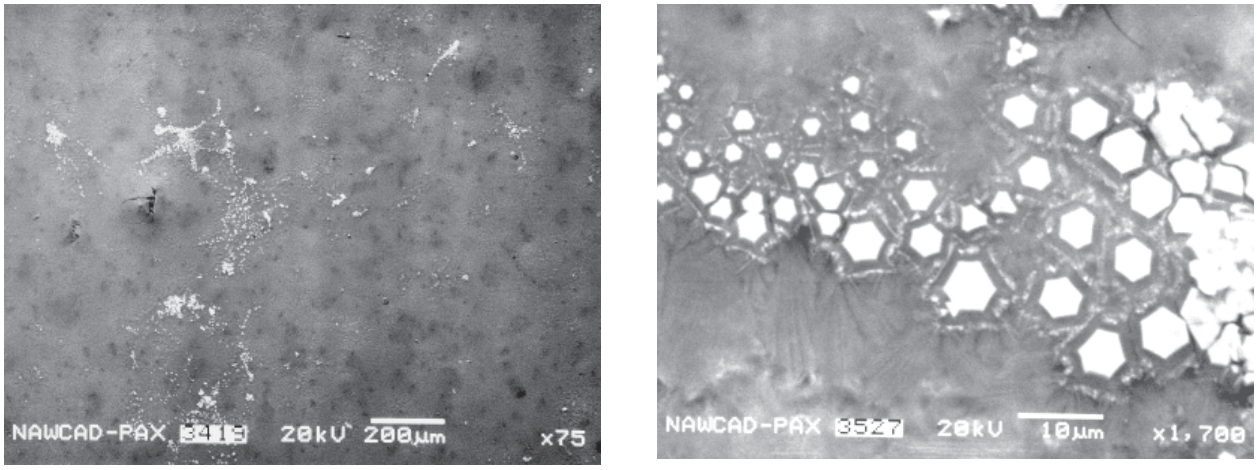

Figure E-9. Sample PII#58 viewed at 75X (left) and 1,700X (right) magnifications.

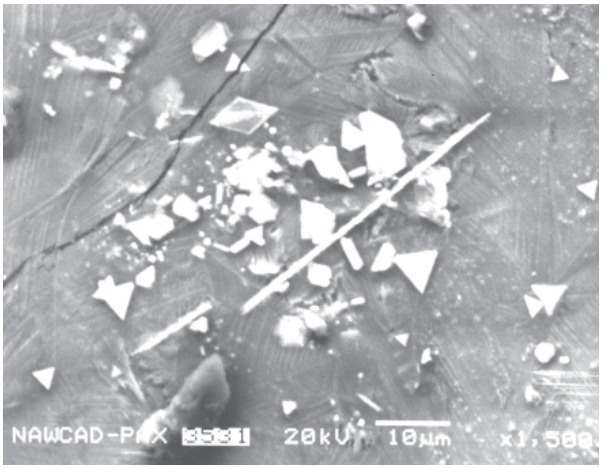

Figure E-10. Sample PII#56 viewed at 1,500X magnification.

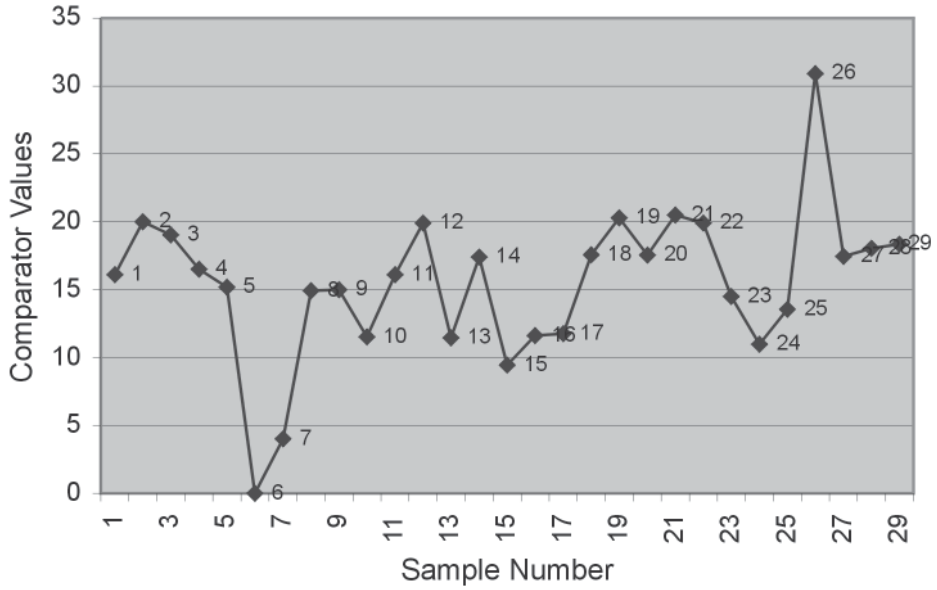

Figure E-11. Comparator Graph: Samples PI#26A and PI#26B (Sample Number 6 = PI#26A; Sample Number 7 = PI#26B; whole numbers assigned in ascending order to period/vessel designations in left column of Table E-4).

EARTHENWARE

I. Paste – General Findings from ICP Chemical Analysis:

a. An evaluation of the ICP chemical analysis results for the earthenware paste indicates that of the 18 samples, 7 samples come from vessels made by 4 or even possibly only 3 separate potters, while the other 11 samples are from vessels most likely produced by 11 other separate potters.

b. No relationships were found to exist between the 8 pottery samples found in Features 9,14, 17, and 20 from Period I and the four pottery samples found in Feature 3 from Period II.

c. The Comparator evaluation (Figure E-11) indicates the chemical composition of Sample PI#26A to be very close to that of sample PI#26B. These samples, with a similar mottled appearance from a dark brown glaze, were submitted as a pair based on their provenance and appearance suggesting they were from the same vessel. The chemical analysis results indicate this assumed pairing of the samples to be correct.

d. The Table E-4 Comparator values show a similarity in the chemistry of the pastes for samples PI#44, PI#66, and PI#50 suggesting they may have been made by the same potter. The first two samples were from the Period I Feature 9 (cellar) while the last was from the Period I Feature 17 (cellar).

e. Sb (antimony) was found present in the paste of sample PII#4 in almost a ten fold higher concentration (6.3ppm) than most of the other earthenware samples. This sample, without any observable glaze, was identified as a flowerpot fragment. The presence of antimony suggests that a yellow-colored decoration induced by the antimony once adorned this vessel and subsequently eroded away.

f. As part of the process of evaluating techniques to use with testing samples in this study, a portion of sample PI#15 was submitted for ICP testing with its glaze still intact. The test results for the glaze show high levels of Pb (9600ppm), Sb (55.9ppm), Cu (51ppm) and P (1110ppm) and Zn (128ppm) present in the sample. Additional information on this sample will be presented in the glaze section below.

g. Similarly, a portion of samples PI#65 and PI#77 were also submitted for ICP testing with their glazes still intact. The analysis results for PI#65

indicated an Sb level quite similar (6.8ppm) to that found for sample PI#4 described above while sample PI#77 had a Mn level of 615 ppm derived primarily from its glaze.

h. Sample PII#1 from Feature 3 of Period II was a very small darkly glazed sherd judged to be from a jug or bottle. Because of the sample size, it was not practical to remove the glaze prior to submission for analysis so the ICP results reflect the analysis of both the paste and glaze. The results show high levels of Pb (>10,000ppm), Mn (1735ppm), Cu (330), and Ag (2.40ppm). Additional information on this sample will be presented in the glaze section below.

II. Paste–Specific Findings from ICP Chemical Analysis Related to Hypotheses:

a. Two sherds appearing to be from the same pot, samples PI#45A and PI#45B, were chemically analyzed. The Comparator results for these two samples show that they are not sufficiently close in chemical composition to be considered either from the same vessel or from vessels made by the same potter. As will be seen in the next section, the LVSEM photos taken of these two samples show some clear differences supporting this conclusion.

III. Glaze – General Findings from LVSEM/EDS Analysis:

a. The LVSEM capability was used to take high magnification photos of the glaze surface of each sample while its EDS attachment produced spectrographs of the chemical constituents of each glaze. The EDS results, expressed as the weight percent, have been collated in Table E-1 for 17 of the 18 earthenware samples; sample PII#4 was excluded because it did not possess a glaze. The results show that the glazes of all the earthenware samples examined had a lead content ranging from as low as 13.35% for sample PII#13 to 62.34% for sample PI#15. A number of the glazes had color-forming metallic additives such as Fe, Mn, Sb, and Cu present. The high-magnification photographs for the samples contain a number of identifying features focused primarily on the crazing lines observed in the glaze surfaces. Features unique to the glazes based on the EDS chemical and the LVSEM photographic capabilities follows.

b. Table E-1 shows the glazes for samples PII#1, PI/II#9, PI#65, and PI#77 were lead-based glazes that all had Mn added to provide a dark color. Sample PII#1's dark, almost black color was also enhanced by a large amount of P and Fe plus the inclusion of Ag and Cu as previously reported in the ICP results section.

c. Sample PI#15 was overall lead-glazed with distinctive bands of green and yellow color. The EDS shows the green band contains Cu, while the yellow band has an Sb content. There also seems to be a small amount of Fe present, most likely associated with the lead glaze. The use of Sb on Valley earthenware is not common. One potter who did use Sb to produce a glaze known as "Naples Yellow" was Adam Keister, Sr., who ran a pottery in Strasburg, Virginia from about 1810 to his death in 1847. It is possible this vessel came from his pottery or that of family members who took over his pottery after his death.

d. Sample PI#16 is from a flatware that had remnants of a green glaze decoration present. The high Cu content (8.8%) of this lead-glazed item is responsible for the green color.

e. The LVSEM photos can play an important role in differentiating similar pottery pieces. For example, while the ICP chemistry results confirmed that samples PI#26A and PI#26B were from the same vessel, LVSEM photos reinforce this conclusion. Figures E-12 and E-13 show photos taken of each sample at 75X and 1,000X, respectively. The 75X photos show deep crazing along with a few shatter locations that have been seen on other samples. However, at 1,000X the surfaces of both samples take on a distinctively different appearance to that shown in the 75X photo. Both surfaces at 1,000X are now covered with identically appearing small pockmark indentations. This unique surface may very well be distinctive of a particular potter's kiln firing and cooling procedures.

f. The ICP analysis concluded that samples PI#45A and PI#45B, thought to be from the same vessel, were actually from different vessels. The EDS chemistry results for these two samples support

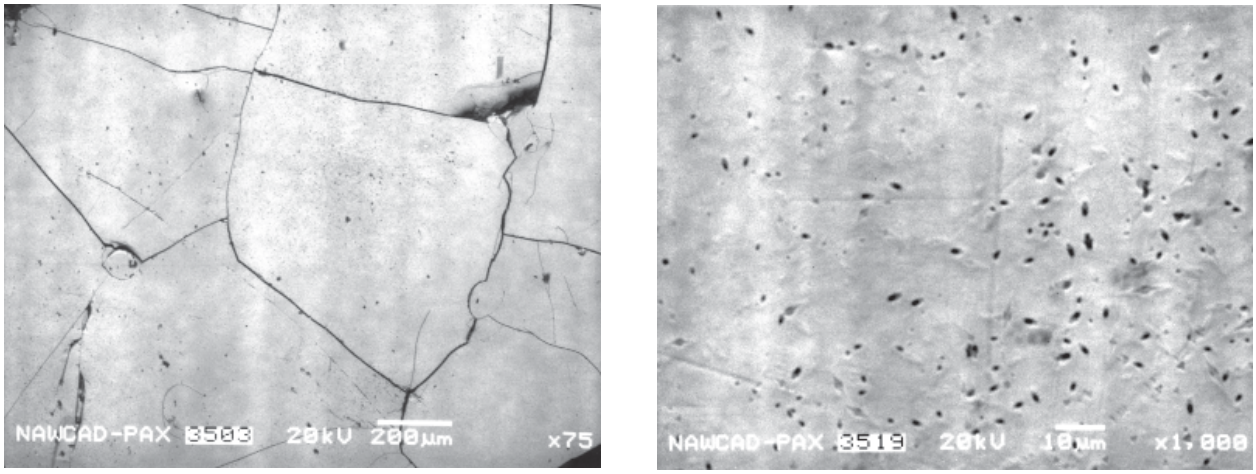

Figure E-12. Sample PI#26A viewed at 75X (left) and 1,000X (right) magnifications.

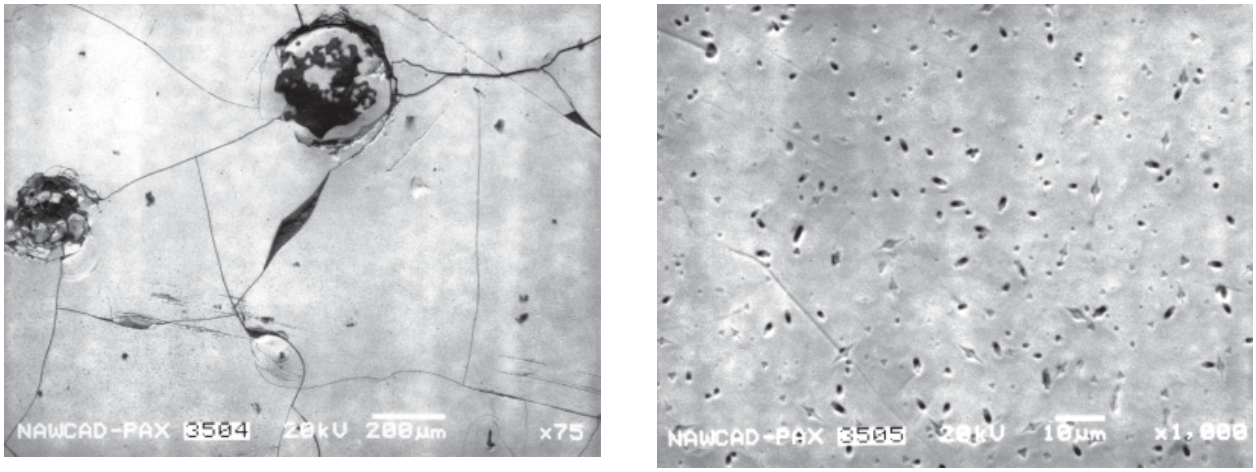

Figure E-13. Sample PI#26B viewed at 75X (left) and 1,000X (right) magnifications.

the same conclusion. Additionally, the LVSEM photos indicate that while the surface of PI#45A has a crazed surface with a number of imperfections, the surface for PI#45B shows a smoother-crazed surface absent the larger erosion features present on sample PI#45A.

g. The LVSEM photo of sample PI#66 taken at 75X is unusual as it shows an almost perfectly smooth surface devoid of crazing lines. This was the only LVSEM photo of the earthenware and stoneware samples with no crazing lines visible on a 75X photo. The absence of crazing lines may possibly have occurred because the potter cooled the kiln more slowly and with greater control. While this may have been an isolated instance, this characteristic may also turn out to be attributable to a single potter.

Conclusion and Recommendations for Future Study

It is difficult to write a conclusion to this pilot study as practically speaking the work to chemically source the nineteenth-century pottery found at Parnassus and other Shenandoah Valley sites has just begun. The use of the LVSEM/EDS instrument to examine the pottery glaze in conjunction with doing an ICP multi-element chemical analysis on the paste of the pottery samples has pro-

vided a wealth of useful information. The analysis of these data by the Comparator Algorithm has helped to establish that this approach can be successfully used in the process of sourcing pottery discovered during archaeological activities.

The testing results have shown it is now possible to not only confirm associations between sherds, but more importantly to also exclude relationships. This observation provides another tool to those involved in establishing the relationship between sets of sherds retrieved during excavation.

The results have also shown that, with the information from a marked piece in hand, it is possible to use that information as a template to compare other unmarked pieces as part of the process of assigning recovered sherds to a particular vessel or potter.

For a chemical analysis performed on an ICP-AES/MS instrument, the extremely high lead content of earthenware lead-glazed items can have a masking effect on a number of elements. To overcome this effect, the lead glaze should be abraded off the portion of the sample being submitted for analysis. To confirm the composition of the glaze, it is recommend a second sample with the glaze intact be analyzed.

The study also confirmed through the observation of a number of different surface crystalline growths that chemical reactions have occurred at the interface between the pottery and the overlaying strata in the time frame since they were buried. The exact nature of these crystals needs to be determined and their relevance to chemical sourcing assessed. It should also be noted that such surface growths may possibly skew the results obtained from the glaze and paste testing, indicating steps should be taken to remove them from a sherd prior to any analysis. As the relevance of these surface deposits becomes clearer, they may play a role in understanding the environment where the sherds resided until excavation and in the chemical sourcing process.

The origin and relevance of the chromium-bearing crystals found in sample TJ#5/126 is intriguing particularly since they do not appear to be of local origin. This could represent a "marker" for a specific potter and more work needs to be done determining this possibility.

To this end, the following additional recommendations are made for future study:

a. Efforts should be undertaken to develop a database of chemical sourcing information on "known" or marked nineteenth-century Shenandoah Valley pottery specific to individual potters. This database should be made available to all concerned with the chemical sourcing of Valley pottery.
b. Concurrently, analytical data should be collected from other "unknown" sherds obtained during excavation activities at other nineteenth-century sites in the Shenandoah Valley. As new data are added to this "unknown" database, they can be compared to those from "knowns" and previous "unknowns" to look for associations.
c. Other analytical tools need to be evaluated to determine if they offer an equal or better approach to the chemical sourcing of pottery. Neutron activation analysis (NAA) and x-ray fluorescence are just two of the possible tools to evaluate. As with all such studies, resources will most likely be the controlling factor.
d. The nature and composition of the different crystal forms found present on the surface of the samples during the study need to be further explored. This information may not only be relevant to the sourcing of the pottery, but may also help shed light on the circumstances in which the pottery rested at the site until excavation.

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Attachment E-1: Ceramic Samples for Chemical Sourcing Analyses

WMCAR Lab Sample Number	Description
Period I (PI), Features 9, 14, 17, and 20	
Feature 9 – Earthenware	
PI#26A	Two sherds from same jar
PI#26B	(Second sherd)
PI#44	One sherd dif/pots
PI#45A	Two sherds from same pot
PI#45B	(Second sherd)
PI#51	One sherd dif/pots
PI/II#9	One sherd dif/pots
PI#66	One sherd dif/pots
PI#77	One sherd dif/pots
Feature 14 – Earthenware	
PI#15	One sherd flatware (yellow/green/clear glaze)
Feature 17 – Earthenware	
PI#16	One sherd flatware (green glaze)
PI#43	One sherd dif/pots
PI#50	One sherd dif/pots
Feature 20 – Earthenware	
PI#65	One sherd dif/pots
Period II (PII), Feature 3 (Cellar with Ash Layer)	
Feature 3 - Earthenware	
PII#1	One sherd from jug/bottle
PII#4	One sherd from flower pot
PII#9	One sherd from jar
PII13	One sherd from pot
Feature 3 – Stoneware	
PII#50	One sherd
PII#51	One sherd w/inside dark glaze
PII#53	One sherd
PII#54	One sherd
PII#55	One sherd
PII#56	One sherd
PII#57	One sherd
PII#58	One sherd
PII#60	One sherd
PII61A	One sherd Mt. Crawford, marked
PII61B	One sherd Mt. Crawford, unmarked
PII62	One sherd

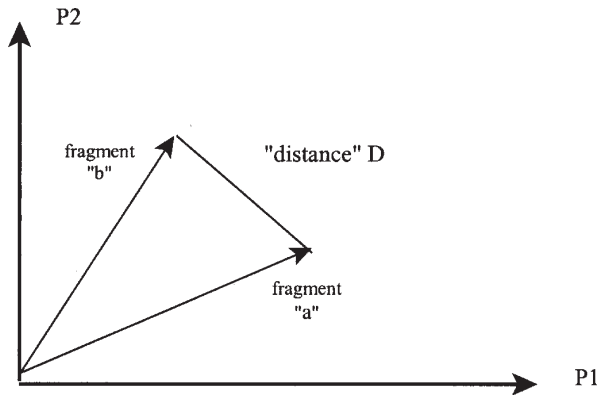
Attachment E-2: Description of Comparator Method

Prepared by Dr. Michael P. Lukas

Even in everyday situations, it is often convenient to characterize an object by describing it through a set of numbers. For example, an automobile could be described in terms of the following parameters: length, height, width, number of cylinders and horsepower of the engine, its model year, and its sticker price. In the archaeological field, it is useful to describe certain artifacts, such as pottery fragments, in terms of the concentration of chemical elements that make up each fragment.

A question that arises when comparing one object to another is: how "different" are the two objects? Clearly, if each numerical parameter that describes object A (for example) is *equal* to the corresponding parameter that describes object B, we can say that object A is identical to object B, at least so far as the parameters of interest are concerned. However, what if the corresponding parameters of the two objects are *not* equal to each other? Is there some way to measure how "similar" one object is to the other?

One way to measure the similarity of two objects described by the same parameters is to define a "distance" between the two objects in terms of the differences in the values of the corresponding parameters. For simplicity, let's say that a pottery fragment can be characterized by the following two parameters:



P1 = percentage of iron in the fragment (%)

P2 = concentration of nickel in the fragment (parts per million - ppm)

And let's say we are looking at two different fragments, a and b, whose parameters are as follows:

P1a = 2.95% P2a = 28.4 ppm

P1b = 1.82% P2b = 30.2 ppm

We can illustrate the difference between these two fragments geometrically, as follows:

Using basic geometric principles, the "distance" D between the two fragments can be computed as:

D = Square root of [$(P1a - P1b)^2 + (P2a - P2b)^2$]

If we decided to characterize each fragment using <u>three</u> parameters instead of two, the "distance" between the two fragments would then be computed in three dimensions:

D = Square root of [$(P1a - P1b)^2 + (P2a - P2b)^2 + (P3a - P3b)^2$],

where P3 is the third element used in the comparison.

Similarly, if we decided to generalize the expression and use n parameters in the comparison, the "distance" between fragments would be:

D = Square root of [$(P1a - P1b)^2 + (P2a - P2b)^2 + ... + (Pna - Pnb)^2$],

The only problem with this formula is that the computed distance between the two fragments will be dominated by the parameters whose absolute values are much larger than the other parameters. To compare two fragments fairly, what we are really interested in is the *relative* difference between parameters, not their absolute values.

Therefore, the comparison method used here first *normalizes* the parameter values before using them in the computation of the "distance" between two fragments. The normalized value of the parameter is computed from the absolute value as follows:

normalized Pn = 10 [(Pn - Pnmin) / (Pnmax - Pnmin)],

where

Pnmax = maximum value of the property Pn over all the pottery fragments being compared

and

Pnmin = minimum value of the property Pn over all the pottery fragments being compared

In this normalization formula, the factor 10 is an arbitrary number used to make sure that all of the normalized parameter values range between 0 and 10. Using this approach, the contribution of each parameter to the "distance" formula will depend on the relative values of the properties, rather than on their absolute values.

Appendix F:
Store Ledger By Unknown Parnassus Merchant of Purchases by Christian Rusmeisel, Simon Rusmeisel, and James Hamrick, January 2, 1860–December 31, 1861

NOTES

The individual entries are listed chronologically by date, beginning January 2, 1860 through December 31, 1861. Items purchased and amounts paid are grouped by customer under date of purchase. Beside each customer name is listed an underlined number that appears to represent some kind of log entry for a master index arranged by customer name.

It seems that Hamrick made large purchases at either the beginning or end of every month, supplementing his stock as needed between these large expenditures. His largest purchases occurred from mid-March through April and again at the end of November (perhaps stocking up for the summer and winter months, respectively). For the most part, Hamrick's purchases concentrated on certain perishables (tea, butter, eggs, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, pork/bacon, lard), various fabrics (calico, cotton, cambric, fringe, gingham, flannel), and clothing accessories (spectacles, buttons, bonnet comb, gloves, shoes). Occasionally, Hamrick purchased hardware such as nails (see January 6 entry), latch screws (see January 26 entry), and a shovel (see March 17 entry), and household items such as candle wicks and corn brooms (see February 28 entry), candles and linens (see May 1st entry), table linens (see July 28 entry), lamp oil (see August 24 entry), and window glass (see September 20 entry).

There are a few entries for Christian Rusmeisel in this business ledger, indicating that he still conducted business in the Parnassus area until his death in February 1861. Unlike Hamrick, his purchases were much smaller, though both men purchased similar categories of goods (perishables, fabrics, and clothing accessories). Beginning in April 1861, purchases were recorded for Christian's son, Simon Rusmeisel; his name appears sporadically throughout the remainder of the ledger. His purchases seem ro reflect as needed customer pattern rather than an effort to stock supplies.

Judging from James A. Hamrick's purchase entries, the emphasis of this store seems to have been the sale of various dry goods, groceries, clothing fabrics and apparel, and occasional hardware items. Strangely enough, there were no listings for ceramics of any kind, though one may surmise that lard, molasses, butter, sugar, and other such items may have been stored and even sold in utilitarian earthenware and stoneware containers. In addition, the gradual spread of mass-produced items is evident in Hamrick's purchases. On more than one occasion, Hamrick purchased various pre-bottled groceries and substances, such as castor oil, magnesia, balsam, and glue, and glass vials of cooking marinades and seasonings such as lemon, cinnamon, and nutmeg. Some of the more unusual items found in these entries are for educational materials and rather exotic fabrics, once again stressing Hamrick's wealth. For example, on August 24, 1860 (page 387), Hamrick purchased ½ lb. of Bees wax for 12¢, 1 "Smiths Grammar" for 19¢, and 1 "Fifth Reader" for 58¢. Examples of exotic fabrics include 8½ yards of Persian Twill for $1.79, 1 yard of Velvet for 25¢ on October 27, 1860 (page 505) and 1 yard of Irish Linen for 35¢ on November 24, 1860 (page 561).

P*age 6 (Entry from January 6, 1860)*

Jany 6th, 1860	
James A. Hamrick	
½ Bush Dry Apples	0.38
4 Cotton Bats	0.36
½ Gal Molasses	0.15
This Amount by Stonozess	1.56
1½ Doz Eggs	0.19
1 Paper Pins	0.15
1¾ lbs. Butter	0.35
8 lbs. Coffee	0.96
4 Cob Butts	0.36
2 Spool Boss	0.08
1¾ lbs Butter w/ Doz Eggs	0.41
½ Gal Molasses	0.16
11 yds Calico	1.05
1 Pair Shoes w/ Steel Pens	0.56
4½ lbs Lard w/ 2 lbs Rice	0.56
½ Doz Eggs w/ 1½ lbs Butter	0.36
5 lbs Nails w/1¾ lbs Butter	0.58
1½ yds Calico	0.15
7 yds DeBage w/ 6 yds Calico	1.00
Amount by Stonozess for Hog Pen	2.75
4 lbs Sugar w/ 1 Pair Locks	0.72
	$12.69

Page 34 (Entry from January 26-February 22, 1860)

Jany 26th, 1860	
James A. Hamrick	
1¾ lbs Butter	0.35
Amount S.A. Burgess	1.75
Jany 28th, 1860	
2 lbs Butter	0.40
1½ yds Red Flannel	0.37
yds Swiss Muslin	0.04
Jany 30, 1860	
1 Doz Eggs	0.10
Jany 31, 1860	
2¼ lbs Butter	0.45
Feby 2, 1860	
2¼ Butter w/ 1 Doz Eggs	0.55
½ yds Blea Cotton	0.05
Feby 3, 1860	
1 Latch Screw	0.08
1 Doz Eggs	0.10
Feby 4, 1860	
3 lbs Butter	0.60
Alcohol	0.10
Feby 7, 1860	
2 lbs Butter w/ ½ Gal Molasses	0.55
Feby 9, 1860	
3 lbs Butter w/ 1¾ yds flannel	1.04
1 Vial w/ Coffee	0.84
Feby 10, 1860	
1 Pair Needles w/ ½ Bushel Apples	0.79
1 Doz Eggs w/ 1 Bottle Sweet Oil	0.16
1 Doz Eggs w/ 2¼ lbs Butter	0.55
Feby 16, 1860	
1 lbs Butter	0.39
This Amount by Donaghe for Wood	6.37
This Amount by Donaghe for Pork	1.06
22½ lbs Sugar w/ 5 lbs Butter	3.02
1 Doz Eggs w/ ¼ lbs Cream Tarter	0.19
Feby 22, 1860	
3 yds Blea Cotton	0.27
1 yd Drilling w/ 1 Pair Shoes	0.88
½ Gal Molasses	0.15
	$21.35

Page 71 (Entry from February 28, 1860)

James A. Hamrick	
Feby 28, 1860	
2 yds Blea Cotton	0.18
1 yd Cambirc	0.08
2 yds Muslin w/ 2 Spool Bops	0.32
1 yd Drilling	0.09
¾ yds Cambirc	0.21
Mar 1, 1860	
1 Cambirc w/ 2 lbs Butter	0.48
½ lbs C. Wick w/ 1 Doz Eggs	0.21
½ Gal Molasses	0.27
1 Doz Eggs w/ 1 Button	0.14
1 Pr Silk Gloves	0.37
	$2.35
Mar 1, 1860	
1 Hat w/ Cambirc Buttons	1.75
1 Corn Broom	0.25
Mar 5, 1860	
2¾ lbs Butter w/ 3 yds Fringe	0.82
2 lbs Butter w/ 1 Doz Eggs	0.50
Mar 13, 1860	
¼ lbs Biter Alum	0.08
2½ yds Nicking	0.31
Amount by Solomon Whitmer	0.37
2¼ lbs Butter w/ ¼ Bush Dry Apples	0.76
Mar 15, 1860	
Amount by Solomon Whitmer Beef	3.12
Amount J.H. Huffmen for Pickles	1.25
	$9.21

Page 97 (Entry from March 17, 1860)

Mar 17, 1860	
James A Hamrick	
2¼ lbs Tree Sugar	0.23
1 Doz Eggs	0.10
1 yd Gingham	0.19
4 lbs Butter	0.80
Amount to Jacob Staubus	2.13
6¼ lbs Cotton yarn	1.25
Indigo Amount by Carson	1.73
Amount by Charles Donaghe	0.63
A Bottle Castor Oil	0.13
1 Hive Syrup w/ 4¼ lbs Coffee	0.55
Amount by L. Sheets	0.37
Mar 26, 1860	
1¾ lbs Butter	0.35
11 Bush Potatoes	4.40
Mar 31, 1860	
2 lbs Butter	0.40
1 Spool Bop	0.04
Apr 2, 1860	
2¼ lbs Sugar	0.25
2 Doz Eggs w. 2 yds Twill Cotton	0.37
1½ lbs Butter	0.30
3 lbs Butter w/ 2 Doz Eggs	0.80
38 lbs Sugar w/ 1 Doz Eggs	3.52
3 lbs Butter w/ 1 Bottle Pectorial	1.22
1 Bottle Balson	0.12
Apr 16, 1860	
2 lbs Rice	0.10
2¾ lbs Butter w/ 1 Bottle Paragorie	0.59
1 Load Wood of M.S. Whitmer	0.75
Apr 17, 1860	
3 Doz Eggs	0.30
1 Bottle Magnesia	0.33
8 lbs Coffee w/ 1 lb Soda	1.17
Apr 19, 1860	
2 lbs Butter	0.40
Apr 20, 1860	
Amount by Lucinda Sheet	0.38
Amount for Herrings	6.75
2¼ lbs Butter	0.45
May 1, 1860	
2¼ Butter	0.45
1 yd Twill Cotton w/ Thread	0.15
May 7, 1860	
3 lbs Butter	0.50
1 Fine Shovel	3.87
	$36.13

Page 174 (Entry from May 1, 1860)

May 1, 1860	
James A Hamrick	
3 yds Cottonade	0.69
2 Doz Eggs w/ 3 lbs Butter	0.80
5½ yds Calico	0.49
Amount by Fisher	2.00
5 yds Calico	0.45
5½ lbs Butter	1.10
May 8, 1860	
1½ yds Calico	0.14
1 Set Misses Hoops	0.80
1 Bonnet	0.75
3yds Ribbon	0.50
1 lb Candles	0.14
3½ yds Cambirc	0.25
1 yd Linen	0.19
2 Skins Silk w/ 2 Bolts Braid	0.14
May 10, 1860	
3 Doz Eggs w/ 8 Gal Vinegar	1.63
10 yds Calico	0.95
6 lbs Coffee	0.84
Amount by J.J. Cupp	16.07
May 15, 1860	
Capnet w/ 1 yd Jaconet	0.47
5 yds Calico	0.33
½ Gal Molasses	0.25
3 Doz Eggs w/ 1 Thimble	0.33
May 16, 1860	
1 Spool Bop	0.04
May 17, 1860	
2 Paper Blinds	0.10
5 yds Gingham	0.92
1 yd Cambirc	0.08
½ Gal Molasses	0.17
	$30.62

Page 217 (Entry from May 19, 1860)

May 19, 1860	
James A. Hamrick	
7 lbs Butter	1.16
2 Doz Eggs	0.20
May 21, 1860	
2 Doz Eggs	0.20
Amount by Samuel Propst Onions	0.50
Amount by Jacob Nibergall	2.34
½ yds Jaconet	0.08
4 yds Lace	0.50
May 24, 1860	
3½ lbs Butter	0.58
1 Corn Hoe	0.19
40 lbs Bacon	4.40

May 28, 1860	
5 yds Calico	0.50
½ lbs Tea	0.38
½ Gal Molasses	0.14
1¼ lbs Butter	0.21
May 30, 1860	
2¾ lbs Butter	0.46
1 Linen Coat	1.25
1½ yds Blea Cotton	0.13
4 lbs Coffee w/ 14 Matches	0.68
1 Fine Comb	0.13
June 5, 1860	
3 lbs Butter	0.50
June 7, 1860	
4 lbs Butter	0.67
105 lbs Bacon from Tom Clark	13.12
42 lbs Bacon from J. Staubus	4.25
June 11, 1860	
3 yds Blea Cotton	0.27
1½ yds Gingham	0.19
2 yds Calico	0.19
June 13, 1860	
½ lbs Tea	0.37
	$32.03

Page 339 (Entry from July 28, 1860)

July 28, 1860	
James A. Hamrick	
2 yds Table Linen	1.40
4 yds Cotton Diapers	0.12
4 yds Toweling	0.33
Amount by Burket	1.38
2 lbs Butter	0.25
1 Pair Shoes	0.37
1¾ yds Calico	0.15
½ Gal Molasses	0.17
July 30, 1860	
6 lbs Coffee	0.87
July 31, 1860	
35 yds Brown cotton	3.50
1½ lbs Butter	0.19
Aug 3, 1860	
2 lbs Butter	0.25
1 Doz Eggs	0.10
4 yds Calico w/ 1½ yds Gingham	0.51
20 lbs Brown Sugar	1.75
Aug 4, 1860	
1 lb Butter	0.12
3 Bunches Tape	0.06
Aug 6, 1860	
1 Doz Eggs	0.10
Aug 7, 1860	
1 Tin Cup w/ 2 lbs Crush Sugar	0.28
3¼ lbs Butter w/ 1 Doz Eggs	0.64
1 lb Candles w/ 9¼lbs Butter	1.70
Aug 8, 1860	
1 lb Crush Sugar	0.11
1 Vial Cinnamon	0.03
1 lb Soda w/ Indigo	0.13
62¾ lbs Bacon	7.84
Aug 10, 1860	
½ lbs Tea w/ 4 lbs Crushed Sugar	0.80
¾ Gal Vinegar	0.12
5 lbs Cheese	0.63
10 lbs Nails	0.35
Aug 17, 1860	
1 Bottle Glue	0.16
Aug 20, 1860	
1 lb Butter	0.17
12 lbs Coffee	1.74
½ lbs Spice	0.06
Aug 21, 1860	
1½ lbs Butter	0.25
Aug 22, 1860	
1 Doz Eggs	0.08
1 Bottle Cordial	0.06
1 Bucket Damsons S. Dawbough	0.40
	$27.77

Page 387 (Entry from August 24, 1860)

Aug 24, 1860	
James A. Hamrick	
5 lbs Sugar	0.44
¼ Gal Vinegar	0.04
2 Gal Damsons	0.50
1 yd Drilling	0.09
Aug 25, 1860	
1½ lbs Butter	0.25
1 lbs Lard	0.02
Aug 27, 1860	
¼ Gal Lamp Oil	0.23
4 lbs Sugar	0.32
Aug 28, 1860	
1¼ lbs Butter	0.24
1 Chicken of Solomon Whitmer	0.12
1 Lamp w/ ¼ Doz Chimney	0.70
1 Doz Nicks	0.05
1¼ lbs Butter	0.21
1¼ lbs Butter	0.21
Sept 1, 1860	
8 lbs Crush Sugar	0.86
1 Doz Eggs	0.08
3 lbs Butter	0.50
½ Gal Vinegar	0.08

Sept 3, 1860	
2 lbs Crushed Sugar	0.22
Sept 4, 1860	
1 Bush Preaches of Staubus	1.00
1 Bush Peaches of Carson	1.00
11 Doz Pickles	0.69
Amount by William Fairburn	0.62
Sept 5, 1860	
½ Gal Vinegar	0.08
17 lbs Bacon	2.13
Sept 7, 1860	
½ lbs Bees Wax	0.12
4 lbs Sugar	0.35
Sept 8, 1860	
½ Gal Vinegar	0.08
½ Onion Paper	0.05
1 Oz Nutmeg	0.08
1 Spool Bop w/ 1 Pair Needles	0.09
Sept 10, 1860	
1 Smiths Grammar	0.19
1 Fifth Reader	0.58
	$12.22

Page 427 (Entry from September 20, 1860)

Sept 20, 1860	
James A. Hamrick	
1 Brown Vial	0.31
1 Doz Eggs	0.08
Sept 25, 1860	
2 Window Glass	0.08
4 lbs Butter	0.67
1 Doz Eggs	0.08
2 lbs Coffee	0.29
Sept 26, 1860	
8 lbs Sugar	0.64
1 Vial Lemon	0.03
1 Bottle Castor Oil	0.12
Oct 1, 1860	
6 yds Cut Calico	0.57
4 lbs Butter	0.67
2 lbs Coffee	0.31
Oct 3, 1860	
1 Brass Kettle	1.13
12 lbs Butter	0.96
Amount by Polly Donaghe	2.70
Oct 5, 1860	
1½ lbs Butter	0.25
6 lbs Sugar	0.48
Oct 6, 1860	
1¼ lbs Butter	0.21
Oct 9, 1860	
1½ lbs Butter	0.25
4 lbs Coffee	0.62
2 lbs Butter	0.33
Amount by J.G. Hogsheen	0.75
	$11.53

Page 505 (Entry from October 27, 1860)

Oct 27, 1860	
James A Hamrick	
4 lbs Sugar	0.36
1 lb Candles	0.14
Oct 29, 1860	
8½ yds Persian Twill	1.79
5½ yds Muslim	1.03
1 yd Velvet	0.25
Oct 30, 1860	
1 Card Hooks	0.02
3 yds Ledging	0.06
1 Doz Spool Boss	0.10
3¼ lbs Butter	0.58
4 lbs Coffee	0.60
13 lbs Sadirous	0.65
Nov 2, 1860	
Drilling Hambrick	0.19
½ Bush Sweet Potatoes	0.50
5 Bush Green Apples Staubus	2.50
1 Bush Potatoes Reuben	0.50
Nov 5, 1860	
3 lbs Butter	0.50
¼ yd Velvet	0.06
Amount by Allen for Cucumbers	0.25
Nov 6, 1860	
1 lb Candles	0.13
½ Doz Eggs	0.05
½ Doz Spool Boss	0.21
1 yd Brilliant	0.19
Nov 7, 1860	
1 yd Ribbon	0.38
½ Gal Molasses	0.25
6 lbs Sugar w/ 1 Oz Nutmeg	0.60
3½ Butter w/ 2 Doz Eggs	0.78
1 lb Candles w/ 1 Vial Lemon	0.16
	$12.63

Page 561 (Entry from November 26, 1860)

Nov 26, 1860	
James A. Hamrick	
1 Pair Shoes	0.62
2½ Bush Corn	1.50

1 Reding Comb	0.06
5 lbs Butter	0.84
129 lbs Pork	9.03
Nov 28, 1860	
2 lbs Butter	0.34
1 lb Candles	0.13
Nov 29, 1860	
4 lbs Butter	0.67
4 lbs Sugar	0.36
4 lbs Soap	0.22
½ Gal Molasses	0.25
Nov 30, 1860	
Amount by L. Sheet	0.30
1 lb Soda	0.06
¼ lbs Cream Tarter	0.10
3 Bush Corn	1.50
6 yds Brown Cotton	0.60
1 yd Irish Linen	0.35
Amount by John Hogshead	0.23
Cash Barrowed	60.00
Amount by Allen for Corn	0.90
4¾ lbs Butter	0.79
Dec 5, 1860	
By Cash returned	20.00
Dec 6, 1860	
½ Bush Dry Apples	0.50
Amount by L. Sheet	0.37
1 Paper Pins	0.06
4 lbs Sugar	0.36
1 Bag Pens	0.12
Dec 8, 1860	
6 lbs Coffee	0.90
1 Pair Bed Blanket	3.00
1 Pair Gloves	0.06
½ Gal Molasses	0.25
3 lbs Butter	0.50
1 Blue Blanket	1.62
	$86.77
By Cash as Above deducts	$20.00
	$66.77

Page 7 (Entry fro January 7, 1860)
Jany 7, 1860
Christian Rusmeisel

3 lbs Coffee w/ 4 lbs Sugar	1.00
2 Plugs Tobacco	0.25
1 yd Drilling	0.13
2½ yds Cotton Flannel	0.31
1 yd Fringe Remnant	0.31
1 Hawk Thread	0.13
1 Skin Silk	0.06
6 lbs Butter	1.37
12 Doz Eggs	1.25
9 yds Calico	2.62
	$7.43

Page 89 (Entry from March 12, 1860)
Mar 12, 1860
Christian Rusmeisel

3 lbs Coffee w/ 1 lb Soda	0.63
2 yds Blea Cotton	0.25
3 yds Ribbon	0.37
1 yd Ledging	0.19
4 lbs Butter w/ 3 Doz Eggs	1.10
	$2.54

Page 180 (Entry from May 3, 1860)
May 3, 1860
Christian Rusmeisel

36½ yds Brown Cotton	4.01
20 yds Blk Calico	2.50
4 yds Blea Cotton	0.50
½ yd Blk Stuff for Vest	0.37
1½ yds Blk Cambric	0.19
½ Doz Buttons	0.06
2 Skins Silk	0.13
1 Pair Spectacles	0.37
1 Bonnet Comb	0.10
! Lock Comb	0.13
1 Bunch Cotton Yarn	1.37
4 lbs coffee w/ 3 lbs Sugar	1.12
1 Bonnet Rack	1.75
3 yds Ribbon	0.88
¼ yd Tarltow	0.06
1 Bunch Flowers	0.25
1 Plug Tobacco	0.25
1 Pair Thread Gloves	0.25
1 Gingham Cravat	0.25
	$14.54

*Page 143 (Entry from April 23, 1860)**
*Note: no prices are listed on this particular entry.
Apr 23, 1860
Simon Rusmeisel
2 lbs Coffee w/ 2 lbs Sugar
½ Gr Paper w/ 1 Bottle Ink
2 Testaments
8 yds Lawn
9 yds Calico w/ 3 yds Cottonade
3 yds Dow Cotton
8 yds Denims
2 Chip Hats