DATA RECOVERY INVESTIGATIONS AT THE GALBRAITH SITE (23LF138)

An Historic Farmstead in Lafayette County, Missouri

Prepared for:
U.S. Department of Transportation,
Federal Highways Administration and the
Missouri Department of Transportation
(Job #: J2P0639)

Prepared by:
Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis Inc.
Research Report No. 241
Revised November, 2004

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Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis Inc.
2812 Woodson Road
St. Louis, Missouri 632114

Authors:
Dennis Naglich, Joe Harl, Sara Hixson,
Janet Kneller, Meredith McLaughlin, Andrew Weil,
Rachel Radziul, Kristina Hill, and Mary Jo Cramer
Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis Inc.

Eric Roselle
Peckham & Wright Architects, Inc, Columbia, Missouri

Marjorie B. Schroeder
Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois

Lucretia S. Kelly
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

Principal Investigators:
Dennis Naglich and Joe Harl

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ABSTRACT

Data recovery investigations were conducted at the Galbraith Site (23LF138) in the summer of 2002 by the Archaeological Research Center. The project was performed in advance of the construction for the proposed relocation of Route 65 as part of a new approach for the replacement bridge over the Missouri River at Waverly, Missouri (Missouri Department of Transportation, Job #J2P0639). The construction will adversely effect the Galbraith Site, determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Investigations revealed that although the site may have been used during the Late Archaic Period, around about 4000 years ago, and again during the Mississippian Period, around 1000 years ago, the most intensive use was over the past 170 years. Mitigation of the Galbraith Site utilized a multi-disciplinary approach including an intensive archival research on the property and the surrounding region, interviews with past occupants of the property, architectural documentation of the standing residence and associated outbuildings, limited testing and mechanical stripping of the site area, and the hand excavation of uncovered archaeological features. These various lines of information were used to provide a clearer understanding of the people and changing cultural patterns that took place in this section of Missouri over the past 170 years.

The site may have first been occupied by Robert White in 1825, but it was certainly used by the Alexander Galbraith family in 1829. Archaeological investigations disclosed two cellar pits and a probable chimney base likely associated with a Double Pen style residence. At about the same time, a larger Stack type of residence for the Galbraith family was constructed forming southeastern portion of the standing residence, with the Double Pen residence likely serving as the home for some of Galbraith's slaves. Initially coming to the property with only 5 slaves, by 1860 the number of slaves had risen to 14, nine of whom were young teenagers and children (14 years old and younger). A third cellar pit disclosed during investigations could mark the location of a summer kitchen connected with the c. 1829/30s Stack house construction. Artifacts associated with the buildings provided insights into the lives of the Galbraith family and their slaves. The house was subject to major alterations in the 1870s, when the property was taken over by Horace Galbraith. Horace, an influential business man from Waverly, had the home modernized so that it more fittingly reflected his social standing in the community. Other features disclosed during excavations include privy pits, and the remnants of several outbuildings dating to both the 19th century and early 20th century. Using this multi-disciplinary approach provided a much fuller understanding of the Galbraith family and their times, than using only one or a small number of these techniques.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

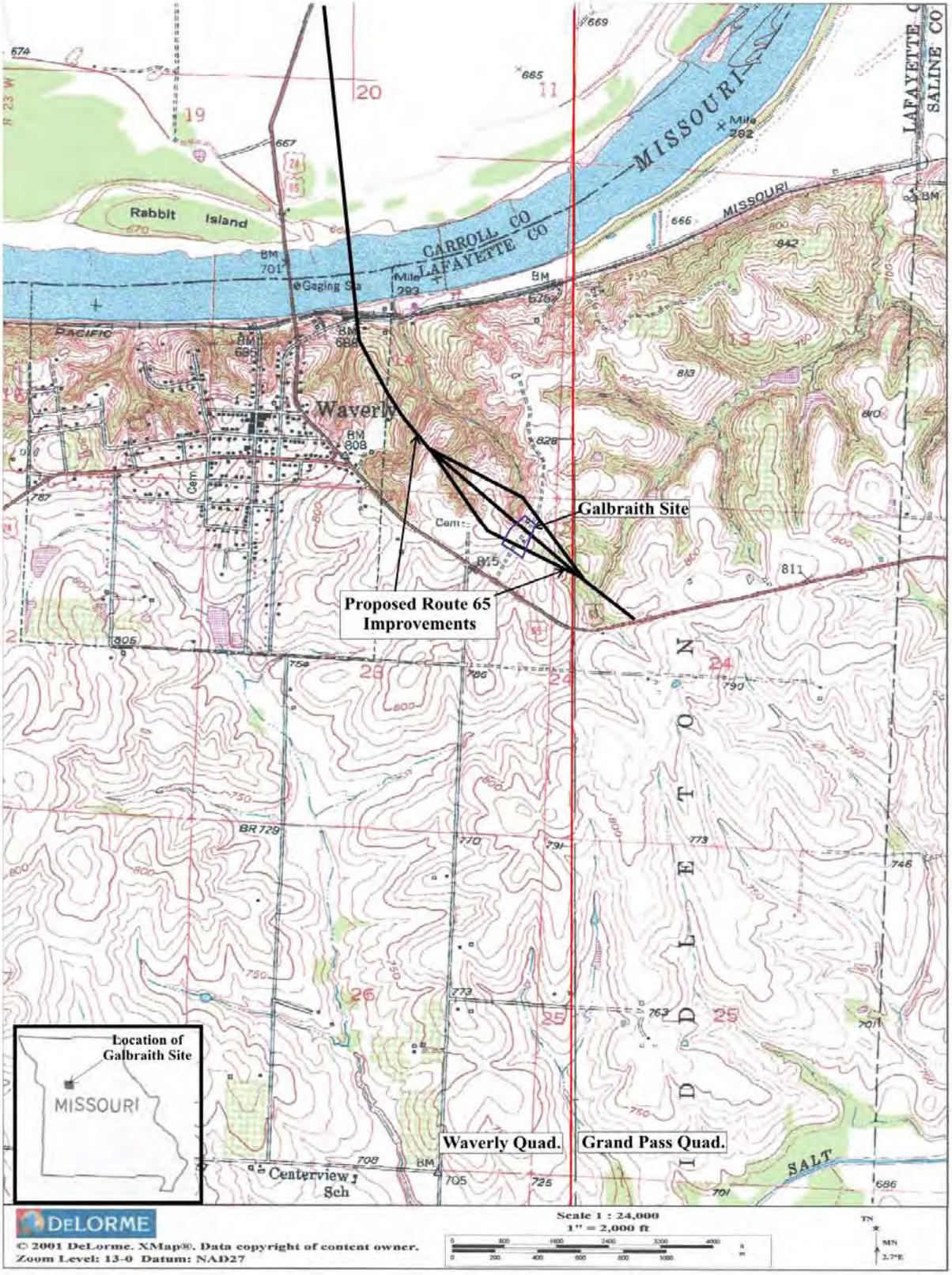
Data recovery investigations were performed at the Galbraith Site (23LF138) in the spring and summer of 2002 by the Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc. The site is situated on a bluff south of the Missouri River in the northeast corner of Lafayette County, east of the city of Waverly, Missouri. The Missouri Department of Transportation (Job #J2P0639) and the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, have proposed relocating a portion of Route 65 as part of a project involving construction of a new bridge over the Missouri River. This construction will result in the placement of a new interchange placed directly over the Galbraith Site (Figure 1).

The Galbraith farmstead has been continuously occupied for over 170 years. The Galbraiths first came to the site in 1829, establishing a successful farm. Although hemp was grown in small quantities, corn was the principal crop. Most of the labor was supplied by a force of as many as 14 slaves. While their hemp-based agricultural economy may have experienced problems in the late 1850s, most farmers in the Waverly area remained committed to the use of slave laborers. They lead the opposition to the free-soil movement in Kansas and were some of the staunchest supporters of the Confederacy in Missouri during the Civil War. The war devastated the local area and ended slavery, bringing about the demise of hemp agriculture. The Galbraiths continued to thrive, however, utilizing diversified general farming practices. The farm remained a viable operation through the end of the Galbraith family's period of residence around 1910. It was thereafter occupied by renters, first by the Noltensmeyers during the 1910s and 1920s, followed by the Brewes. Members of the latter family weathered the severe trials of the Great Depression and remained in residence at the site until 2002. The Brewes will continue to farm portions of the land which will not be impacted by the proposed highway improvements.

The archaeological potential of the Galbraith Site was first determined by Jeff Yelton of Southwest Missouri State University in 1996 as part of the Phase I cultural resource survey performed in conjunction with the planned relocation of U.S. Route 65. According to Yelton, artifacts present included "not only domestic items but also spacers for a kiln," probably referring to the dark, sometimes heat-distorted brick fragments common to the site (Yelton 1998). The artifacts were found adjacent to the standing farmstead, which consisted of a residence, a hog shed, a modern barn, two machine sheds, a smokehouse, a chicken house, and a ice house/storage shed.

Subsequent Phase II testing disclosed 19th century features and the possible remains of a slave quarter. According to Lavern Brewe, who was then in residence on the farmstead, a grass and weed covered area within a circular drive to the north of the ice house/storage shed had been the location of an "old house," that supposedly served as slave quarters. The building had been torn down by the Brewe family sometime in the 1930s. Test units excavated at this "old house" location revealed a roughly linear concentration of brick fragments believed to be a remnant of a foundation wall for the residence. Artifacts recovered from the location included a small quantity of whiteware, ironstone, and stoneware, as well as cut nails, wire nails, bottle glass, window glass, and modern garbage (Latham 1999:V49-50, 52).

Figure 1: Location of the Galbraith Site (23LF138)
(DeLorme 2001: Waverly and Grand Pass 7.5' USGS Quadrangles)



Probing and test units excavated to the west of the house revealed a roughly rectangular concentration of brick and rock that was interpreted as a habitation or a brick kiln. The test units, covering an area measuring 1 by 1.5 meters at the southeast edge of the concentration, were excavated to a maximum depth of 30 centimeters. They yielded artifacts including mid-19th century whiteware, ironstone, and buttons. Unearthed in a 1 by 1- meter test unit excavated to the east of the ice house was a portion of a historic pit feature extending perhaps 60 centimeters below ground surface and containing an abundance of bone, as well as whiteware and stoneware. Given the small dimensions of the test unit and large size of the feature, neither its horizontal extent or original function was determined (Latham 1999:V51-53, 55-56).

Investigations in the front yard south of the residence, including probing and test units, revealed a concentration of stone just below current ground surface extending over a roughly rectangular area measuring about 2.5 by 3 meters. Found in association with the stone concentration were cut nail fragments, whiteware, and faunal remains. It was suggested that this concentration marked the location at which stone was dressed in preparation for construction of the cellar beneath the standing residence. A test unit west of the house, along the east edge of the driveway, revealed a linear subsurface rock feature of unknown function. To the northwest, across the driveway, a corner pier to a structure was uncovered with artifacts including some of probable 20th century date (Latham 1999:V59-61, 63-64).

A road swale south of the house was believed by local residents to be the Santa Fe Trail or Santa Fe Trail Road; test excavations were commenced in an attempt to recover associated artifacts. Excavation had proceeded to a depth of no more than 10 centimeters before it was discovered that this portion of the swale had been disturbed by bulldozing. The only artifact recovered from the unit that might be of 19th century date was a horseshoe (Latham 1999:V42-43). Subsequent research raised the possibility that the road swale was not a remnant of the 19th century Santa Fe Trail.

As a result of Phase II testing the Galbraith Site was recommended for data recovery investigations, due to the presence of what appeared to be intact subsurface features, including the foundational remnants of a slave quarter. It was argued that the site was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (agriculture), C (architecture), and D (archaeology).

This report describes the subsequent data recovery investigations performed prior to the construction of the proposed Highway 65 interchange. Utilizing multidisiplanary approaches at the site provided an unique opportunity to examine the Missouri farming economy as it changed over the past two centuries.

CHAPTER 2: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Historical archaeology in the United States only began in earnest during the 1930s. Many of these initial investigations were funded by the federal government through the National Parks Service as part of public works programs. Most of these programs concentrated on places utilized by prominent historical figures or where historical events took place. Since these places were investigated under the auspices of the National Parks Service, the main emphasis was on reconstruction and interpretation. Archaeological investigations focused on identifying building locations and plans, ignoring the intricacies of artifact deposition, as well as more difficult questions concerning the evolution of farming practices.

Over the next 20 years, debates raged between researchers as to what should be the main emphasis of archaeological investigations. One group, supported primarily by archaeologists with the National Parks Service at that time, believed *Historic Archaeology* should continue to be geared towards reconstruction of the past, providing more in depth information on individuals or events that have become integral parts of most history books. They were opposed by a new group of researchers, mostly trained in anthropology, who believed in *Historical Archaeology*. Information obtained from archaeology should be taken a step further and gain insights into cultural processes. Significant individuals or events were mere reflections of the overall society. Documenting the lives of anonymous individuals, those "people without history", was viewed as being important for they also accurately reflected the overall culture and changes that took place over time (Schuyler 1978).

For example prior to the 1960s, archaeological investigations of slavery based economies tended to focus on the "master class" with little regard for the impact of the slaves. Since that time people have realized the importance of understanding the input of slaves into the culture. Initially, researchers sought details on everyday slave life in terms of material culture, housing, health, and diet. Although understanding the daily lives of the slaves was important, soon researchers suggested that archaeological studies should go further and focus on social issues, such as how material remains can provide insights into acculturation, racism, subordinate class resistance, and more recently creolization, or how aspects of African culture were maintained or readapted to fit within the restrictions imposed by the dominate culture (Baumann 2001). Similar insights could be gained by understanding the impact of other poorly documented people who farmed in this region, such as immigrant families and less influential families from the Upper South who did not own slaves. As a result, the contributions of these "people without history" can be better appreciated and the input that these families had on the developing American can be better understood.

Even fewer archaeological investigations have been performed on farmsteads dating after the end of the Civil War and into the modern industrial age of the 20th century. Although numerous late 19th and early 20th century farmsteads have been identified during surveys, these sites are rarely investigated further. Many researchers assume that archaeology is not necessary on these places since there is a greater preponderance of surviving literature from this period.

The argument is that you can learn all that you need to know through written documents and archaeology will not provide meaningful new information. Yet as suggested by Bond (1989:23), "Such a direct connection between the archaeology and the documentary data permits a close comparison between the beliefs inherent in the documents with the behavior suggested by the artifacts." Written documents represent the cultural framework within which people were living. They used their material culture as symbols, "props and mnemonics for the constructive use of a meaningful world" (Stewart-Abernathy 1992:105). Although by the start of the 20th century people had access to many of the same goods, which were being mass produced in a growing number of factories, people used these materials in selective ways. People do not simply react to the dictates of the market, but as cognitive beings they are able to actively create meaning and manipulate their world. Consumers chose from the vast array of manufactured goods and used the selected items to express to others their values, aspirations, hopes, and fears. By understanding how people used these symbols against the existing cultural backdrop is one of the benefits of archaeological investigations.

Investigations at the Galbraith farmstead used a multidisciplanary approach in order to gain a better understanding of the families living at this site and the changing social climate that occurred between when the farm was first occupied to the present. As suggested by Beaudry (1989:2), " the end product of a truly interdisciplinary project should not be a collection of unrelated, independently produced specialists' reports (often tacked on as undigested appendices) but rather a comprehensive report of closely related research efforts focused on common goals." Information from the archival search will first be presented in Chapter 3, which establishes the history of the property and the cultural context within which the various families were living and operating this farmstead. Chapter 4, prepared by Eric Roselle of Peckham & Wright Architects in Columbia, Missouri, will present architectural information that was obtained from the standing residence. Changes were made to the house over time to accommodate the people living within it and changing social tastes. Chapter 5 will present information obtained from archaeological investigations around the standing buildings and away from them. Features exposed across the site provide insights into how this property was used at various times in the past. Chapter 6 presents an interpretation of the various artifacts recovered and how these reflect changing social needs and desires. Chapter 7, prepared by Marjorie Schroeder of the Illinois State Museum in Springfield, presents an analysis of the archaeobotanical remains. Chapter 8 represents zooarchaeological analysis performed by Dr. Lucretia Kelly at Washington University in St. Louis. Chapter 9 describes the prehistoric artifacts found during the data recovery investigations and the implications of these remains. As suggested above, these various sources of information will then be combined into Chapter 10, which will describe how the property was utilized over the years, as well as how the farm was organized and operated. Finally Chapter 11 will present the conclusions obtained from these investigations.

CHAPTER 3: PROPERTY HISTORY

Information and documentation was sought on five basic topics: agricultural and economic history of the Galbraith farm, slavery at the Galbraith farm, the relation of the Galbraith property to the Santa Fe Trail, biographies of the property's residents, and the construction history of the Galbraith house. Historic data pertinent to the project area was found at the St. Louis City and County Public Libraries, the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, the State Historical Society of Missouri in Columbia, Waverly Public Library, Marshall Public Library, Lexington Public Library, the Lafayette County Courthouse in Lexington, the Saline County Courthouse in Marshall, and at the campus of Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville, Illinois.

Galbraiths Move to Missouri

The Galbraiths came to Missouri in 1817 as part of a large emigration to the Missouri River Valley during the years immediately following the War of 1812. Alexander Galbraith and his wife Nancy had previously lived in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and were in residence there when their son Henry was born in November of 1796 (Missouri Historical Company 1881:662; Figure 2). Situated south of Lexington in the Knobs region, Lincoln County ranked among the top hemp producing counties in 19th century Kentucky. If not growing hemp while living there, Alexander Galbraith was certainly in contact with those who did. The first recorded harvest of the crop in Kentucky took place a few miles northwest of the county line in 1775, pioneer settlers using hemp to making clothing, linen, and rope. With the invention of the cotton gin and a subsequent increase in cotton production came a rising demand across the South for hemp bagging and baling rope, establishing the commercial viability of hemp as an exportable commodity. After the War of 1812, a scarcity of hemp produced a dramatic rise in prices during 1817, the year that Galbraith made his move to Missouri (Hopkins 1951:35,69,80,86).

Upon first arrival in Missouri, Alexander and Nancy Galbraith took up residence at Cooper's Fort in Howard County. It is not clear how many of their 10 children accompanied them at this time, but at least four, Henry, Hugh, Milton, and Alexander Jr., would ultimately resettle in Missouri. Located in the Missouri River Valley at the heart of the Boonslick Country, Cooper's Fort was named for Benjamin Cooper who had led the first permanent white settlers to Howard County in 1810. During the War of 1812, Cooper refused to leave the area, writing that, "We have maid our Hoams here... & it wud ruen us to Leave now" (Writers Program of the WPA 1941:353). Erected as a safe haven for local settlers, Cooper's Fort subsequently served as a staging area for the militia and their Shawnee allies in forays against the Miami. After the war without British support, local Native Americans ceased to be a serious threat and new emigrants were soon arriving in unprecedented numbers, the Galbraiths among them (Foley 1989:221, 231-237).

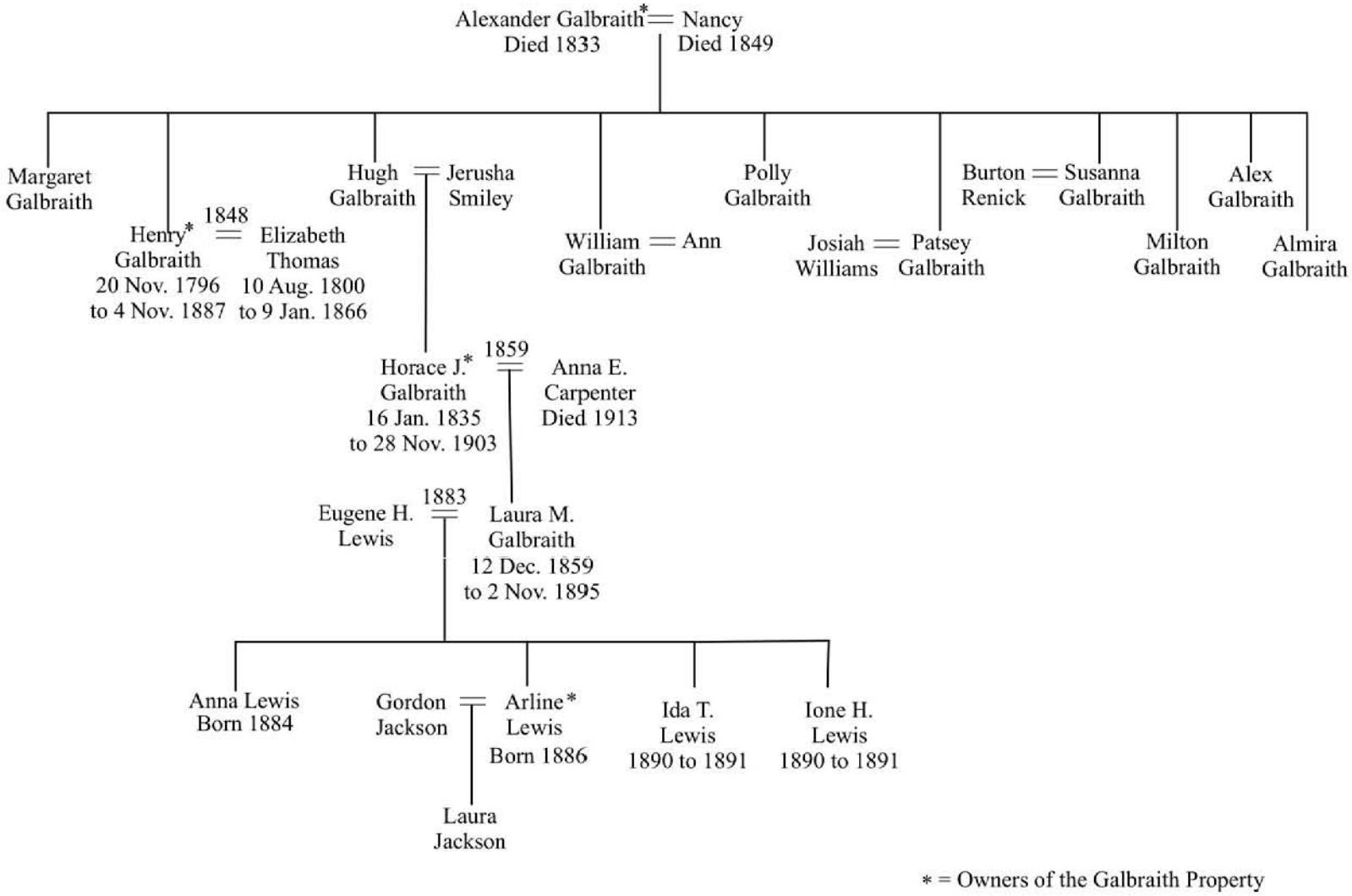


Figure 2: Galbraith Family Tree

Preceded by a number of settlers, Galbraith found that the best land in the immediate vicinity of Cooper's Fort was already taken and the prices for the best bottomland would rise precipitously in the year following his arrival. He was presumably willing to search farther afield for a prime location and apparently aware of the emigration of the Thomas brothers, Notley, Benedict and John D., who in 1818 began settling on the bluffs along the south side of the Missouri River in the vicinity of what would eventually become Waverly and Grand Pass. Originally from Maryland, the Thomas family had moved first to Kentucky, at least some living in Scott County, an important hemp producing county in the Bluegrass region north of Lexington (Chapman Brothers 1893:227-228, 599-601). Notley Thomas was credited with growing the first hemp in the Waverly area in 1822 (Hinz 1997:10-11).

On March 29, 1819, Alexander Galbraith traveled to the federal land office in Franklin, Missouri, and entered claim to the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 24 West, just northeast of the future site of Waverly and including part of what would eventually become his farmstead (Lafayette County Original Land Entries n.d.). The claim encompassed bottomland along the Missouri River, down river from what later became the Waverly wharf. Galbraith had presumably visited the area prior to filing and realized its potential as a shipping point; the first steamboat ascended the Missouri River that same year. Yet he was not to follow up this claim with development and further land acquisition within the Waverly vicinity for another ten years. His plans were likely derailed by the nation-wide economic panic of 1819 which paralyzed land sales and development in Missouri. It would be almost a decade before a full recovery had been effected (Hurt 1992:46-47). A major flood and a wave of illness that drove out many of the earliest settlers from the area in 1820 probably also contributed to his decision to try another location (Napton 1910:57).

Alexander Galbraith turned his attention away from the prospect of Missouri River commerce, moving from Cooper's Fort a year after his arrival and resettling in southern Saline County (Missouri Publishing Company 1877:69). There in 1821 he established a water-powered saw and grist mill on the Salt Fork at Jonesboro (Napton 1910:51-52). He was credited with being the first settler in the Jonesboro area, soon followed by his son Henry Galbraith (Missouri Historical Company 1881:481). Alexander Galbraith apparently continued to run the mill, in partnership with Jesse Lankford, until 1828. On May 1 of that year, he sold the undivided half of the 80-acre mill tract, along with an undivided half of the mill itself, to his partner Jesse Lankford, for $300. Then on May 10 he sold the other undivided half of the mill acreage to his son Hugh for $5, "with love and affection." The following April, he sold 160 acres comprising the rest of his holdings in the Jonesboro area (Saline County Deeds 1828, A:124-125, 309). After a decade-long hiatus, Alexander Galbraith was ready to resume his efforts in the Waverly vicinity, this time with the intention of settling there.

Farmstead Establishment

The land on which the Galbraith farmstead was built was first claimed from the federal government by Robert White in 1825. His claim of 80 acres encompassed the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 51 North, Range 24 West (Lafayette County Original Entries n.d.). Robert and William White had settled in the vicinity of Grand Pass a few miles east of Waverly in 1818 (Napton 1910:57); both may have been veterans of the American Revolution (D.A.R. n.d.). On January 15, 1829, Robert White and his wife Matilda sold to Alexander Galbraith the 80-acre claim, along with 20 acres in the west portion of the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 51 North, Range 24 West, all for the price of $366.67.

By the time that Galbraith purchased the land from White, land sales in Missouri were once again booming. The Franklin land office sold 42,943 acres in 1828 and 40,255 acres in 1829. Lexington, Missouri, platted in 1822 at a location about 20 miles west of the White property, served as the site of another federal land office that sold 33,256 acres in 1828 and 27,564 acres in 1829. By 1828 land prices in Howard County were ranging from $2.50 and $3 per acre up to $7.20 per acre, with amounts running at the top end of scale for land acquired from old settlers or speculators, especially if improved (Hurt 1992:56). Considering that his purchase included acreage that held great potential as productive hemp land, Galbraith paid what would seem to have been a fair price for the White property.

Four days following the White property purchase, Galbraith claimed from the federal government the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 24 West. In January of 1830 he likewise claimed the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 12, in the same township and range (Lafayette County Original Entries n.d.). These acquisitions extended from the bluff top location of what would become his farmstead site, north to the Missouri River. Together with the land he had first secured in 1819, it gave him a farm with a total area of 417 acres.

Alexander Galbraith and his wife Nancy came to their new farm site in 1829, along with the slaves then in their possession; five were listed in the Galbraith household in the 1830 census. Both Alexander and Nancy were by then in their 50s and judging from that same census it would appear that at least four of their children had accompanied them in the move, a man between the ages of 30 and 40, probably Henry Galbraith, two males age 15 to 20, and a girl age 10 to 15. Their son Hugh Galbraith was apparently not among them, the 1830 census indicating that he then made his residence in Cooper County, Missouri (U.S. Census 1830:262). Considering the time period in which it was built and the Kentucky origins of the Galbraith family, it is quite likely that the first residence on the new property was of log construction. The fact that six members of the Galbraith family were in residence there by 1830, as well as five slaves, strongly suggests that the house consisted of something more substantial than a one-room cabin.

Galbraith made the move to the Lafayette County property with the apparent intent of establishing a hemp farm located near a potential Missouri River landing providing connections to outside markets. In the early 1820s, Lafayette County hemp producers had been obliged to haul their crop all the way to Franklin, Missouri, where it could be transferred to steamboats (Hurt 1992:110). By the latter part of the decade, however, the head of steamboat navigation had pushed upriver beyond Lafayette County, putting Galbraith's new farm within one mile of what would become a major docking point at the future site of Waverly (Franzwa 1989:3). Hemp was an extremely lucrative cash crop, but only if that crop could reach markets in the Deep South where the demand for hemp baling twine was fast increasing. Galbraith may have purposely acquired farmland in a portion of the Missouri River valley that proved to be some of the most productive for hemp cultivation in Missouri, if not the United States.

If Alexander Galbraith had planned a steamboat landing on his property, then the reasoning behind the sequence of land acquisition and the lay-out of estate acreage becomes clearer. First, in 1819, he acquired the northeast quarter of Section 14, foreseeing its utility as a boat landing. Then, due to reverses described above, Galbraith abandoned his immediate plans for development of this property. Returning in 1829, he purchased the White property, including a bluff top location suitable for his residence and good land on which to grow hemp. Four days later he secured the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, a tract including productive agricultural land, but just as importantly providing Galbraith with a corridor linking his farmstead location to his Missouri River bottomland (and possible steamboat landing) to the north. In a final acquisition in 1830, he claimed the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 12, perhaps considering its use as another landing point, although it would remain undeveloped.

Several years earlier, in the wake of Mexican independence, the Santa Fe Trail had been established as a trade route between the Missouri frontier and the Mexican trading hub at Santa Fe. Some have suggested that Alexander Galbraith, possibly selecting the Lafayette County property for its location along that trail, was involved in the Santa Fe trade or that his farm served as a stopping point for traders traveling the route. Period documentation, however, suggests otherwise. When first established in 1821, the trail commenced at Franklin, Missouri, at what was then the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri. By 1828, however, steamboats had reached Independence, establishing that town, far west of the Galbraith farmstead, as the trail's new eastern terminus (Franzwa 1989:3). Galbraith would have settled farther west and not in Lafayette County, if interest in the Santa Fe trade had been a key consideration when he moved. Period documents, including his probate records, mention no involvement with the Santa Fe trade on his part, although a deed record states that his son, Alexander Galbraith Jr., intended to move to Santa Fe in 1838 (Saline County Deeds 1838, S:234).

Furthermore, period maps indicate that the Santa Fe Trail did not pass through the Galbraith farmstead. A map created by General Land Office surveyors sometime between 1826 and 1843 shows only one road or trail in the vicinity, labeled the Osage Trace, probably following the original Santa Fe Trail route (Figure 3). It is mapped as passing no closer than one mile to the south of the farmstead location. Dated 1833, a second map similarly shows only one road within Lafayette County, extending east-west many miles to the south of the farmstead (Figure 4). A third map, published in 1861 indicates only one major east-west road through Lafayette County (Figure 5).

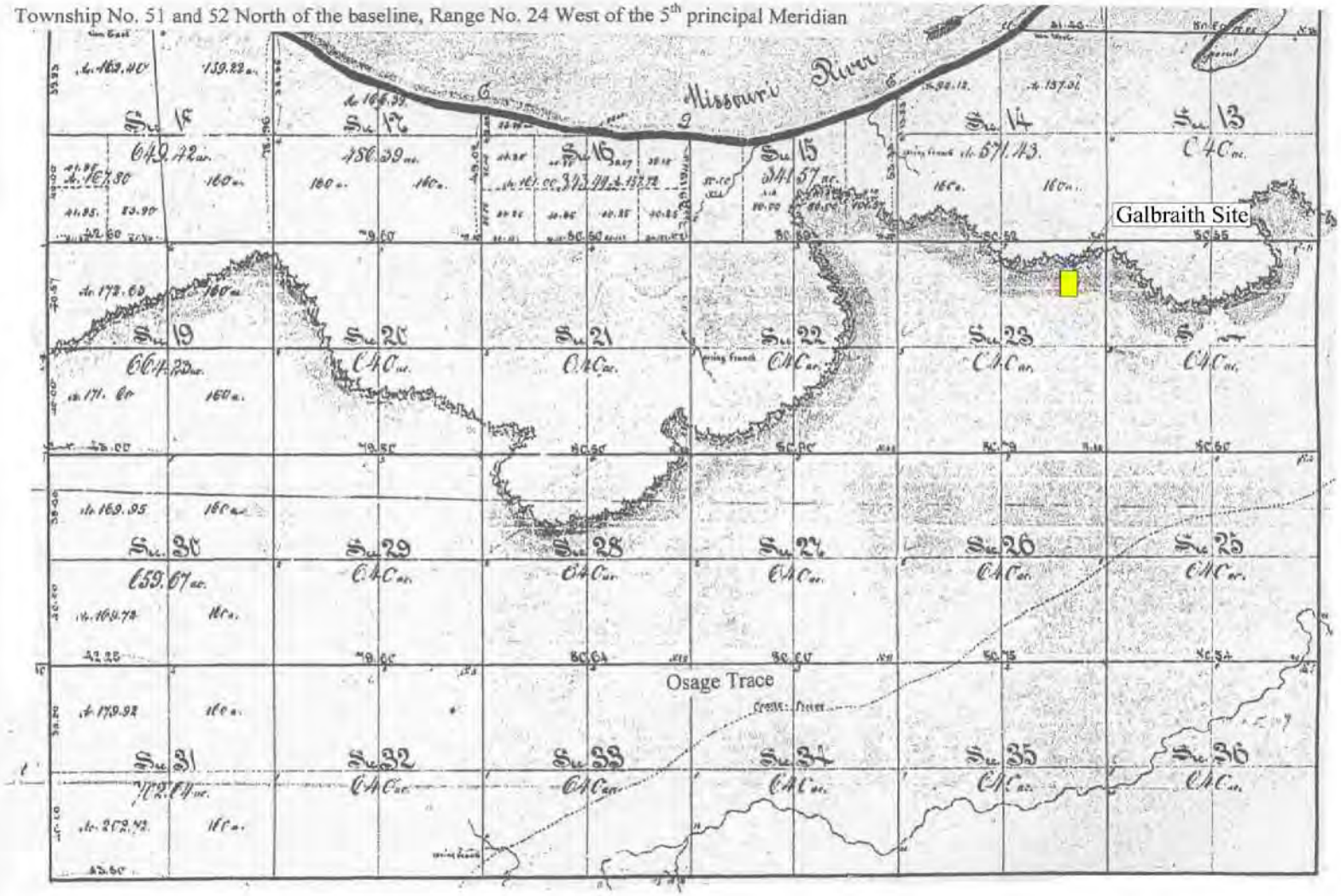


Figure 3: GLO Survey Map c. 1826-1843 Showing Location of Osage Trace (Latham 1999)

Figure 4: 1833 Map of Missouri Showing Santa Fe Trail

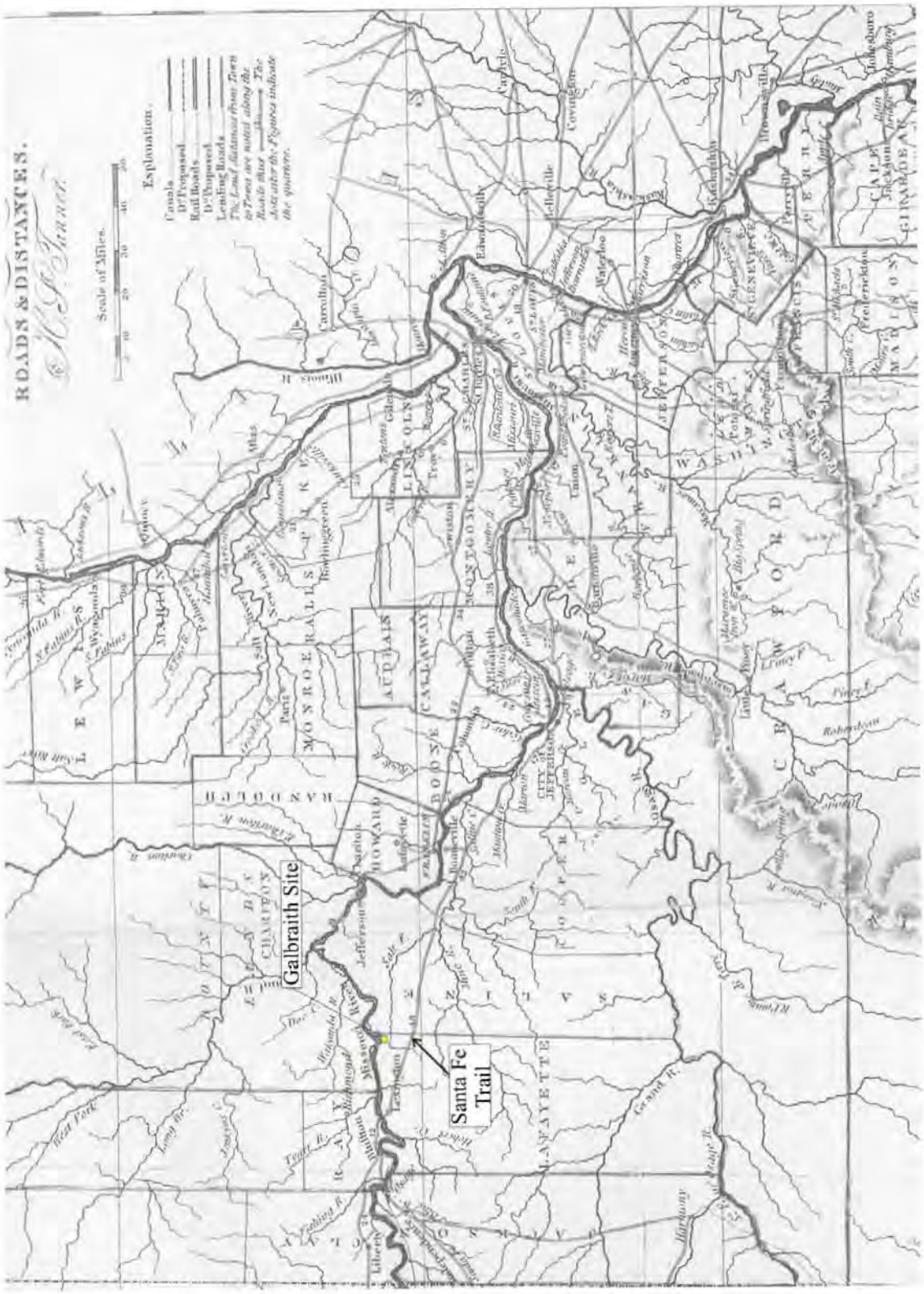
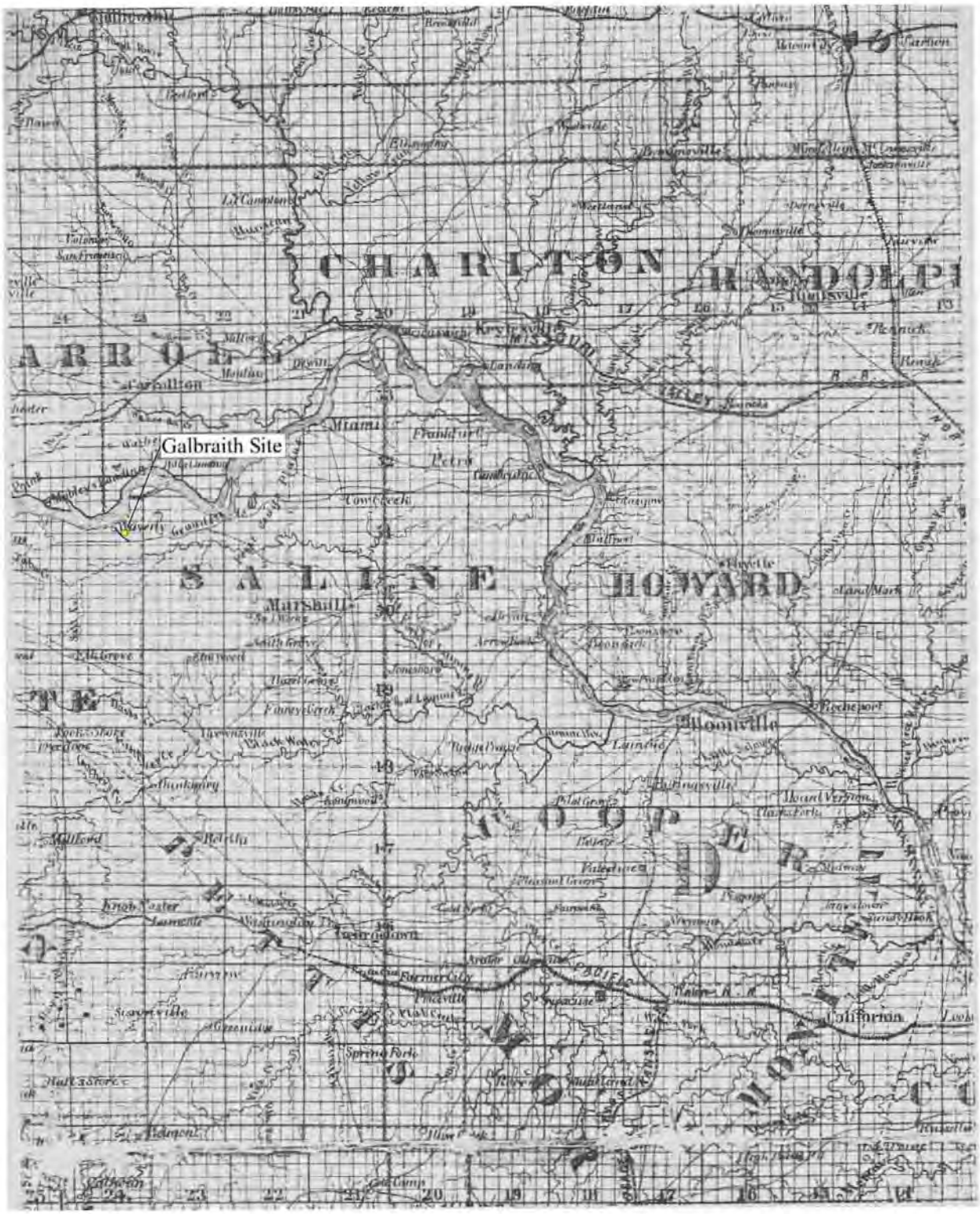


Figure 5: 1861 Map of Missouri Showing Branch Road Passing Near Galbraith House


CHARITON
RANDOLPH
CARROLL
Carrollton
Miami
Frankfort
Petra
Galbraith Site
SALINE
HOWARD
Marshall
Fayette
Glasgow
Boonville
Rocheport
Columbia
Fairgrounds
Fairmont City
Pleasant Green
Sedalia
Warrensburg
Lexington
Independence
Liberty
Kansas City
Lawson
Smithville
Plattsburg
Gallatin
Trenton
Chillicothe
Brookfield
Linneus
Laclede
Milan
Princeton
Mercer
Bethany
Cameron
Stanberry
Maryville
Savannah
Rock Port
Tarkio
Fairfax
Oregon
Forest City
Maitland
Bigelow
Skidmore
Clarinda
Shenandoah
Bedford
Creston
Corning
Villisca
Red Oak
Stanton
Essex
Clarinda
Hamburg
Sidney
Tabor
Fremont
Nebraska City
Brownville
Rulo
Falls City
Humboldt
Table Rock
Pawnee City
Beatrice
Blue Springs
Lincoln
Omaha
Bellevue
Plattsmouth
Nebraska City
Tecumseh
Auburn
Nemaha City
Peru

Most likely following the earlier route of the Santa Fe Trail, the road is shown passing about one-quarter to one-half mile south of the farmstead. This map also indicates a branch road extending from the main road northwest near the Galbraith farmstead. The remnants of the branch road is still visible along the southern portion of the Galbraith Site and was later misidentified as the Santa Fe Trail. The branch road continued toward the community of Waverly and further west along the Missouri River bluff top. The presence of the a main overland route (the Santa Fe Trail) less than a mile away, may have been a factor when Galbraith established his new home, but almost certainly its situation near a potential steamboat landing allowing for the easy shipment of his agricultural surplus was of more vital concern.

By the time that the Galbraiths settled in Lafayette County, the area around them was fast filling in with new farmsteads. Most of the new settlers, like the Galbraiths, were emigrants from the upper South, the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia supplying the bulk of the population during the first half of the 19th century (Hurt 1992:54-55). Many were slaveholders, although very few owned as many as 20 slaves, often considered the minimum number necessary to meet the definition of plantation (Stampp 1956:30). Of course, many of the new arrivals in the vicinity of the Galbraith farmstead planned on growing hemp as a cash crop and a good hemp crop required lesser acreage and fewer laborers than crops such as rice and cotton. The great migration of slaveholding Southerners to Lafayette and other counties along the Missouri River in west central Missouri would earn for the region, in later years, the nickname of Little Dixie.

Alexander Galbraith lived at the Lafayette County farmstead for no more than four years before his death there late in 1833. He was buried at a family plot located approximately 270 meters west of their home (Photos 1 and 2) This burial ground had been started by the Anthony Thomas family who established their farmstead immediately west of the Galbraith's during the early 1820s. Later members of the Buck family were also buried at this location, which continued to be used into the early 20th century.

Probate records for Alexander Galbraith provide a portrait of the farmstead in its first years of existence. Five slaves in the possession of Galbraith at the time of his death included three men, ages 24, 28, and 37, and two women, ages 21 and 26. In an appraisement dated January 4, 1834, the slaves were listed by name and evaluated as follows: Ben $450, Joseph $300, James $500, Kass [?, name unclear] $350, and Judy [?, name unclear] $350 (Lafayette County Probate Records 1833). These valuations are roughly equivalent to those for other slaves in Lafayette County of the same age ranges, as recorded in estate papers dating from 1834 and 1835 (Hughes 1978:56-60). As to what tasks the slaves were performing, the probate records are mute, although a reasonable guess would be that there was little specialization among them (Stampp 1956:35). While the men may have devoted more time to agriculture and the women to domestic chores, all five undoubtedly worked in the fields during periods of peak activity in the crop production cycle.

Photo 1: Thomas-Galbraith-Buck Cemetery With Galbraith Home in Background, Facing West

Photo 2: Closeup of Galbraith Graves

Among the 417 acres held by Galbraith in 1833, 50 acres within the White purchase lands were by then under cultivation. Also improved were the 80 acres comprising the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 24 West. Present on the farm at the time that the inventory was taken in November, 1833, was a "small crop of hemp," the lack of a precise amount probably reflecting the fact that the crop had not yet been broken, baled, and weighed. Other harvested crops present included 200 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of oats. The amounts recorded would indicate that these grain crops were largely grown for consumption on the farm and not for outside sale. Livestock on the farm included horses, sheep, hogs, and geese (Lafayette County Probate Records 1833).

Household furnishings and personal property at the Galbraith farmstead in 1833 included 4 beds and their clothing, 2 bedsteads, 1 cupboard, 1 table, 12 chairs, 1 candlestick, 1 looking glass, and 1 clock. A supplementary evaluation of small items on the farmstead in August, 1834, included a mouse trap, a bale of spun cotton, a bottle of brandy, a gross of bone buttons, and a pair of cotton stockings (Lafayette County Probate Records 1833-1834). The quantity of furniture present would suggest that the farmstead residence consisted of at least two rooms and perhaps more. While by no means an opulent assemblage, the inventory is substantial enough for someone newly established on the Missouri frontier in early 1830s.

Antebellum Farmstead Development

Following the death of Alexander Galbraith, his survivors set about running the Lafayette County farm that he had so recently established. According to the terms of his will, written in August, 1828, Alexander Galbraith left to his wife Nancy all his property, real and personal, excepting the land "where he lived," which was to be sold at auction, with the proceeds going to Nancy. In 1829 Galbraith sold his home property in Saline County and moved to Lafayette County, but the terms of the will, requiring sale of the land on which he resided, remained unchanged. Perhaps this was the reason for a renunciation document in the estate probate files, signed by Nancy Galbraith, together with her sons Henry and Hugh, in November, 1833 (Lafayette County Probate Records 1828, 1833). At least one stipulation of the will was observed, Nancy Galbraith remaining in control of the property until her death.

Problems involving disposal of the estate were far from resolved, however, and it would not be until 1850 that final settlement occurred. In the interim, Henry Galbraith took over management of the farmstead and set about purchasing fractional interests in the property from his brothers and sisters. In addition to Henry, nine siblings were listed in probate records: Hugh, Alexander, Milton, William H., Patsey Williams, Polly Renick, Margaret Hailey, Susanna Renick, and Almira Kester. The first recorded transfers of real estate interest from other heirs to Henry Galbraith were recorded in 1836, Hugh and his wife Jerusha selling their interest for $160, Milton and Alexander for $420, Patsey William and her husband Josiah for $180, Almira Kelster and her husband Henry for $180, William H. and his wife Ann for $160, Susanna Renick and husband Burton for $160 (Lafayette County 1836, E:60-68).

Although Henry Galbraith was by then well advanced in his efforts to acquire ultimate title to the family farmstead, it was his mother Nancy who remained head of the household as recorded in the 1840 census. One adult male age 40 to 50, almost certainly Henry, is included in the census listing for the farmstead, along with two girls, ages 5 to 10. Also recorded are 7 slaves, including 1 male less than 1 years old, 2 males age 24 to 36, 1 male age 36 to 45, 1 female under 10, and 2 females age 24 to 36 (U.S. Census 1840). Based on the age ranges of those listed, it would seem that all five of the slaves listed in the 1833 inventory were still present on the farmstead, along with two children born to Kass or Judy in the intervening years. The number of slaves in the possession of the Galbraiths was about average for slaveholders in the vicinity. Among those listed immediately above and below Nancy Galbraith in the census schedule were John D. Thomas with 8 slaves, William T. North 7, Simon Buford 4, William Estes 4, and John D. Webb Sr., the biggest slave owner in the area, with 25.

During the following decade the community which became Waverly began to take shape, with the first town lots there platted as Middleton in 1845 by Washington Shroyer who, with his wife Jane, had been in residence on the town site since at least 1833 (Hinz 1997:7; Missouri Historical Company 1887:465). While no officially organized town as yet existed, a public steamboat landing probably operated there during the 1830s, given the number of farmers living in the immediate vicinity during that decade.

Key to the early development of Waverly was William S. Thomas, son of early area settler Benedict Thomas. Born in Kentucky, William S. Thomas first came to the vicinity with his parents in 1818 and subsequently moved with them to Lexington, Missouri. He resettled in Waverly in 1844, opening a merchandising and shipping business, then in 1847 served as the town's first mayor (Chapman 1893:599). Also important to the town's growth was John D. Thomas, uncle of William S. Thomas, who had first come to the Waverly area in 1818 with his brother Benedict. Unlike Benedict, however, John D. Thomas apparently never left the Waverly area and was still in residence there when in 1855 he platted a portion of his property on the east side of town as the community of St. Thomas; it was annexed to Waverly four years later (Hinz 1997:7, Calvert 1975)

An indication of the town's growth was a petition drafted by local residents in 1847 for a new road to "commence at the said state road leading from Boonville to Lexington at or near where the said state road crosses the county line between Lafayette and Saline county, to run thence in a northwesterly direction to the town of Middleton" (Missouri Historical Society. 1887:463). As subsequently built, the road, shown on an 1861 map (see Figure 5, page 13), probably passed adjacent to the Galbraith residence. The road served to connect Waverly with what had formerly been the easternmost segment of the Santa Fe Trail and had subsequently come into use as a principal east-west route across west central Missouri.

A newspaper article written in the *Lexington Weekly Express* in 1854 stated that Waverly, "a mere landing" only a few years ago, was "now a respectable town" with five dry goods stores and two inns;

> The town was destined to become an important place of business. It is situated about midway between Lexington and Marshall, and in the very heart of one of the finest agricultural portions of the world. It already commands the trade of the eastern end of Lafayette and the western portion of Saline, and will, in less than ten years, ship a greater quantity of hemp than any other town on the Missouri river. *"Go a-head"* seems to be the order of the day, and "*push,*" the motto of every citizen (*Lexington Weekly Express* 1854a).

By the mid-1850s Waverly was a prosperous town and an important shipping point, well-suited to the purposes of hemp growers like Henry Galbraith who by then was enjoying the height of his own prosperity.

During the late 1840s, Henry Galbraith negotiated with the remaining heirs to his father's estate, positioning himself to become sole heir to his father's real estate following the death of his mother Nancy. He first acquired a share of interest in the estate from members of the Hailey family in Louisiana in February 1847, then paid Oscar Renick $125 and Alexander Renick $50 for their shares of interest in May of 1847 and July of 1848 (Lafayette County Deeds 1837-1838, O:410, K:450, B:283). Nancy Galbraith died in 1849 and in accordance with the terms of the Alexander Galbraith will an estate sale was ordered on August 7 of that year (Lafayette County Deeds 1849, R:318). A new evaluation of slaves belonging to the estate was recorded on August 20 as follows:

Cassa, age about 40, and her children	
Clark, age 4 or 5, and Francis, age 1	$650
Juda, age about 40, and her children	
Mary, age 2, and Billy, age 1	$600
Joe, age 45,	$450
Jim, age 42	$500
Green, age 11	$450
Ben, age 55	$ 50
Adalin, age 10	$350
Gabrella, age 8	$350

All five of the slaves on the1833 and 1834 lists remained present in 1849, but in addition to them there were now 7 children, ages 1 through 11. Four were the children of Cassa and Juda, but the other three were not so identified, leading to the conclusion that they had been purchased at auction, presumably by Nancy Galbraith. The valuation of Joe had risen by 50%, perhaps indicating his increased proficiency at agricultural labor, while that of Ben had dropped precipitously, maybe the result of a disability (Lafayette County Probate Records 1849). Although a strict observance of the will would have required a public auction of the slaves following the death of Nancy Galbraith, no such sale is recorded in the probate records and apparently the slaves listed in the evaluation passed to the ownership of Henry Galbraith.

The tracts of land comprising the estate were valued individually, allowing some surmises to be made regarding the presence or absence of development on each. The 80 acres on which the residence was located, the east of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 51 North, Range 24 West, was evaluated at $1,600 or $20 per acre, while the 20 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 24 was similarly rated at $400 or $20 per acre. Together, these two tracts constituted the Robert White purchase, the core area of the Galbraith farm, probably including prime agricultural acreage, as well as the farmstead buildings. The 80 acres of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, encompassing the bluff top to the north of the farmstead was, however, valued at only $400 or $5 per acre. Even lower in value were the 80 acres comprising the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 12, including Missouri River bottomland at the northeast extremity of the estate, with an estimated worth of $160 or $2 per acre. Obviously, no development had occurred there (Lafayette County Probate Records 1849).

In contrast, however, were the 157.21 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 14, the land entered by Galbraith in 1819 and primarily consisting of bottomland along the bank of the Missouri River, evaluated at $1,416 or $9 per acre (Lafayette County Probate Records 1849). The high valuation implies the presence of improvements there, very possibly a private steamboat landing for the Galbraith farm, as discussed above. Private landings, perhaps including a shed to store cargo and sometimes a dock, were a commonplace along the river by this date.

The real estate of Alexander Galbraith was sold by Hugh Galbraith, acting as estate executor, to his brother Henry Galbraith for $3,976, the exact amount of the evaluation (Lafayette County Deeds 1849, R:318). On October 5, 1849, the personal property of Alexander Galbraith was sold at a public auction that was apparently no more than a formality, with family members probably purchasing all the items put up for sale. Now both legal owner and operator of his father's farm, Henry Galbraith made almost all of the purchases, including:

5 beds and 2 quilts	$ 50.00	1 real and 3 flax wheels	$ 1.00
1 counterpain	$ 2.00	3 cans 1 keg and crout cutter	$ .50
1 counterpain	$ .50	1 crop-cut saw and	
1 quilt	$ 1.50	1 lot of farming utensils	$ 5.00
5 pillows	$ 3.00	1 pot and 1 baker	$ 1.00
1 quilt	$ 3.00	3 water vessels	$ .75
1 bed stead	$ 1.00	2 hackels	$ 1.00
1 bed stead	$ 1.50	13 head of geese	$ .25
1 table	$ 3.00	1 ox wagon	$ 20.00
1 chair	$ .25	1 pr. spoon molds	$ .50
1 loom	$ 5.00	1 hone and 1 Bible	$ 2.00

Hugh Galbraith purchased a candle stand for 50 cents and a shovel and tongs for 90 cents; H. J. Renick, probably an in-law or descendant of Alexander Galbraith, bought a "rifle gun" from the estate for $5.00 (Lafayette County Probate Records 1849). But for the most part, the bulk of the personal property of Alexander Galbraith remained on the farmstead where he had died 16

years before. The final settlement of the estate at last occurred on May 6, 1850, with its value listed at $7,747. Included in that amount was the $3,976 purchase price for the real estate, the $3,350 valuation of the slaves, the personal property sold for $109.65, and $311.35 representing interest on a note from Henry Galbraith, apparently for the price of the real estate (Lafayette County Probate Records 1850).

With the farm at last in his sole possession, Henry Galbraith most likely constructed a new house thereon for himself and his new wife, probably the original, southeast portion of the frame residence that was demolished in 2002. Henry had married Elizabeth Thomas on September 26, 1848 (Missouri Publishing Company 1877:69). Born on August 10, 1800, Elizabeth Thomas was probably the daughter of Notley Thomas and presumably journeyed with him from Kentucky to his new farmstead several miles east of Waverly, sometime in the early 1820s (Burrus and Callaway n.d.).

If the original portion of the residence as it stood in 2002 was the entirety of the home built in about 1850 by Henry Galbraith, then it was a simple folk construction known as a stack house, consisting of one room atop another. As such, it would have been modest for a hemp planter in Lafayette County in 1850. According to historian William C. Holmes, Jr. , most dwellings of hemp growers were fairly large, two-story buildings, often built of brick and frequently featuring a rear extension containing a kitchen (Holmes 1982:132-133). Farm sale advertisements in *The Saturday Morning Visitor*, a Waverly newspaper, give a range of descriptions of rural residences in the area during the 1850s. The William Dickson farmhouse, seven miles west of Waverly, was listed as a "brick dwelling & ell with 6 rooms." The C. A. Frederick residence four miles south of Waverly was described as a "Double Frame House," with two rooms, a porch, and a kitchen, standing one-and-one-half- stories high (*The Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859a, b). In his 1981 study of folk architecture in the Little Dixie area, Howard Marshall found few extant examples of the stack house type and of the nine recorded only three were of frame construction. According to Marshall, dwellings of this type were most often built by emigrants from Maryland, Virginia, or central Kentucky who settled on the bluffs along the Missouri River (Marshall 1981:57-61)

As to the remainder of the antebellum Galbraith farmstead, Holmes maintains that the typical area hemp farm was laid out in a similar fashion to other farms, with all buildings grouped in a single core area. Outbuildings would often include a hemp house, for the storage of hemp bales, similar in appearance to a livestock barn (Homes 1982:11, 133). Considering the number of slaves present on the Galbraith farm, most likely a separate building was erected on the farmstead as a slave quarter. Photographs, maps, and reminiscences provided by Marion Corder, who lived on the Galbraith farmstead between 1915 and 1927 or 1928, identify as the slave quarter a building that stood a short distance to the northeast of the main house. It was a one and one-half story frame saddle bag house, its two halves separated by an exterior stone chimney (Corder 2002a, c, and d). Its placement and construction were apparently typical, Holmes writing that the slave cabins on area hemp farmsteads were usually immediately behind the main house and were generally of "duplex design," with central fireplace (Holmes 1982:133).

The 1850 census records list Henry and Elizabeth Galbraith as the only family members then in residence at the Waverly farmstead (U.S. Census 1850a:385). The slave schedule recorded 13 slaves, including 7 females, ages 44, 41, 12, 10, 5 , 2, and 8 months, as well as 6 males ages 55, 43, 40, 14, 5, and 2 (U.S. Census 1850b). The youngest girl on the list had been born since the evaluation of the previous year. All but one of the other ages roughly correspond to the projected ages of the people on the evaluation list. The exception was the age 40 male recorded on the census schedule, that misses by 6 or 7 years the projected age of Joe. This discrepancy could indicate that Joe was sold and another slave, likewise in his 40s, was purchased in his place or, more likely, the census taker had made an error.

The agricultural schedule of the 1850 census evaluates the 417 acres of the Galbraith farm at $3,400, an odd reduction of $596 from the previous year's purchase price. Excepting the lower valuation, the schedule statistics give every indication that Galbraith was running a productive and successful farm. A total of 100 acres are listed as improved, probably including cultivated acreage on the bluff top both south and north of the house. Included in Galbraith's livestock totals are four oxen, probably pulling the plows that worked his fields. He also owned 65 sheep, a large number for the local area; among 40 farmers listed on the same page of the agricultural schedule as Galbraith, only John Chrisman with an 1800-acre farm owned more. The total of 50 swine in the possession of Galbraith was, however, closer to the norm, in an area where almost everyone owned hogs, the animal providing most of the meat in the local diet. The corn harvest of 1,800 bushels was considerable and suggests that a surplus may have been shipped to markets outside the local area. The most important cash crop, however, was most definitely hemp, with 5 tons produced in the most recent harvest (U.S. Census 1850c:761). The amount raised would suggest that the vast majority of Galbraith's improved acreage was devoted to the cultivation of hemp.

Hemp Production

Since the first crop was planted by Notley Thomas in 1822, hemp had developed by the 1850s into the primary cash crop in the local area. The Missouri River bottomlands were not considered desirable, the clayey and poorly drained soils there proving ill-suited for hemp, but the loess deposits on the bluffs above the river in Lafayette and Saline counties were found to be ideal (Holmes 1982:62). With these two counties leading the way, hemp production in Missouri nearly equaled that of Kentucky by 1849, with 16,028 tons produced in Missouri, 17,787 tons in Kentucky, and 1,056 tons in the remainder of the United States (*Western Journal* 1855). *The Valley Farmer,* a St. Louis agricultural journal, asserted in 1850 that hemp was the most important staple in Missouri, with its value "nearly double that of tobacco" (*Valley Farmer* 1850a). A St. Louis periodical, the *Western Journal*, reported in 1855 that the Missouri harvest by that date probably exceeded Kentucky. It argued that if production costs could be brought down enough to make hemp grown in the United States competitive with that on foreign markets, Missouri, with its vast acreage suitable for hemp, could become the wealthiest agricultural state in the Union (*Western Journal* 1855).

Hemp depleted the soil so slowly that many growers were convinced it was a restorative crop. According to the Department of Agriculture in 1863, "In the fertile hemp-fields of the west, particularly in Missouri, there is no apprehension felt as to the exhausting nature of the crop; on the contrary, many farmers speak of it as an improver of the land, like clover...." Some fields had been planted in hemp for 25 years "without apparent diminution of the crop" (Department of Agriculture 1863:29). While depletion did eventually occur, even on the best of farmland, it could be greatly slowed when the hemp crop was dew rotted in the fields on which it had been grown. During the dew rotting process, fertilizing nutrients drawn from the soil during plant growth were returned to it as the dew and rain water leached soluble elements from the hemp stalks (Hopkins 1951:22-23). Antebellum hemp farmers like Henry Galbraith probably did not rotate hemp with other crops, nor did they employ manure or other fertilizer in their hemp fields.

The hemp production cycle began with the spring plowing, to destroy weeds and pulverize the soil. A Department of Agriculture publication of 1863 advised that the plowed earth be harrowed, then seeded, then harrowed again with a "light short-toothed seed harrow, followed by the roller to compress the soil and thus accelerate germination" (Department of Agriculture 1863:28). Farmers disagreed about the best time for planting, although it generally ranged from mid-April to May, depending on the weather. The density of seed spread was an important consideration, with most planting about 44 to 50 pounds per acre. If too little seed was sown, the stalks would grow too wide in diameter, yielding woody plants difficult to break and a lint of inferior quality. If too much seed was cast, the stalks would be spaced too closely, inhibiting growth to the desired height. For even seed distribution, some tied the sowers at regular intervals along a rope, while others employed a long chain across the field, leaving lines marked in the soil that could be followed by the sowers (Hopkins 1951:43-44).

A healthy crop would grow quickly, reaching full height in three months, and was ready for harvest some 100 to 120 days after planting. While hemp stalks sometimes grew up to 14 feet high, a growth of 6 to 10 feet was considered typical. To harvest the crop, a hemp hook was found to be the best implement, consisting of a slightly curved blade 15 to 18 inches long, affixed to a handle set at an angle of 100 degrees (Holmes 1982:68-70). Scythes with cradles could be employed, but they often left a high stubble including the best part of the plant (Department of Agriculture 1863:29). Work with a hemp hook was at least twice as slow, however, with one worker capable of harvesting only one-half acre or less per day (Holmes 1982:71). Occasionally, local newspapers would carry word of the latest invention to accomplish the task. A man from Saline County won an award in 1854 from the Lafayette County Agricultural Association for his new hemp cutting machine, but the new devices were never widely employed (*Lexington Weekly Express* 1854b).

After cutting, the hemp was left on the ground for two or three days, then put in shocks with a hook made from a forked tree branch. Rotting or "retting" was the next step in the process. Water rotting generally yielded a superior product that commanded a higher price, but

was difficult, expensive, and time-consuming. The alternative almost universally employed in antebellum Missouri, dew rotting involved taking the hemp stalks out of the shocks and spreading them on the harvested fields sometime in late October or early November. The rotting process, usually taking four to six weeks, was completed when the plant fiber began to loosen from the stalks. The stalks were then raked up into small shocks in preparation for breaking (Hopkins 1951:54; Holmes 1982:73).

The breaking process typically began soon after Christmas or in January (Hopkins 1951:61; *Marshall Democrat* 1860). To break the stalks, a hand brake was most commonly used in the antebellum period; one is listed in the 1833 inventory of the Alexander Galbraith estate (Lafayette County Probate Records 1833). S. A. Clemens writing to a St. Louis periodical in 1855 noted that, "The entire hemp crop of this country is still broken... by hand labor" (*Western Journal* 1855:284). Often several hand brakes were used at once, moved from shock to shock across the field. Made of wood, the device stood on four legs about two and one-half feet high and consisted of an upper jaw comprised of two slats which would swing down on a lower jaw of three slats. A worker would place a hemp stalk on the lower jaw, then close the upper jaw down upon it several times, making the woody part of the stalk come off in small pieces called "hurds," "shoves," or "shives." Those hurds still adhering to the lint after this procedure were removed by striking the lint bundle against the brake or by hitting it with a paddle. (Hartshorn 1889:20; Hopkins 1951:61).

A concerted effort was made to mechanize the breaking process during the late 1850s (Hurt 1982:12) and local newspapers printed reviews on the latest inventions. In the vicinity of Waverly three different machines were contending for favor in 1859, the "Excelsior," invented by George C. Fletcher and Allen Wilson, the "Power Brake" by George Newill, and the "Giraffe" by William Shelby, one of the wealthiest hemp farmers in the region. Concerning the Giraffe, one man noting its use on the Shelby farm endorsed it as quicker than a hand brake and able to produce lint fit for market (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859c). Another article concerning the Excelsior described the machine, powered by eight mules, as a capable device, that breaks the hemp uniformly, "makes no tow, and passes the hands of hemp to the attendant cleaned of at least three-fourths of the shoves" (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859d). Apparently these machines met with very limited success, although a paper printed in adjacent Saline County in 1860 recorded that "our large farmers are using machine breaks almost exclusively (*Marshall Democrat* 1860).

At the end of each day during the breaking process, the hurds were gathered into piles and set on fire (Hopkins 1951:63-64). Edwin Hartshorn, arriving by train in Lexington, Kentucky, during the mid-1800s, noted "several large fires in the fields" outside town. He asked someone "what was burning. He gauged me at once as a tender-foot... but politely informed me that the hemp breakers were burning up the hurds." The next day Hartshorn watched workers in the fields "tugging away stroke after stroke, with the clumsy hand brakes.... I also saw the blackened patches where the hurds had been burned...." (Hartshorn 1889:21-22). Once breaking was completed, the lint was bundled and taken to a hemp house or other shelter, where it was

weighed and stored. In cases where the fibers were bundled by hand, each bundle might weigh 100 to 150 pounds. Over time, this practice was replaced by the use of power presses that packed the lint into bales of from 200 to 500 pounds.

During the early years, most of the hemp lint from the Waverly area was shipped to distant factories where it was made into baling rope or bagging for the cotton crop. Those farmers fortunate enough to own suitable riverside property may have shipped from their own private landings, while many more used the wharves at Waverly. By the 1850s a growing number of farmers chose to sell their crop to commission merchants operating out of local communities including Waverly and Lexington, rather than deal directly with distant markets. In 1854 R. W. Lewis and B. F. Gordon advertised in the Lexington newspaper as commission and forwarding merchants dealing in hemp and other produce *(Lexington Weekly Express* 1854a). That same year James Taylor and William S. Thomas were operating two large commission houses in Waverly (*Lexington Weekly Express* 1854b).

Also, by the early 1850s, local establishments were at long last engaged in the manufacture of hemp products. Two hemp baling rope factories had apparently opened in Lexington prior to 1849. A third was established in Waverly by Joseph O. Shelby and Howard Gratz, in about 1852 (Edwards 1867:11); by 1854 three rope walks were in operation there (*Lexington Weekly Express* 1854b). A native of Kentucky, Joseph O. Shelby would become a central figure in the political and economic life of Waverly in the years leading up to the Civil War. The hemp manufactory that he opened there that was one of the largest ever erected in the Missouri River Valley, with slaves comprising most of its work force. The brick factory building, covering 8,260 square feet, included lathe rooms, carding rooms, spinning area, and storage. In an adjacent complex were a two-story office, two cottages, and an employee boarding house. With 26 rope makers, the factory was capable of spinning 500 pounds of rope each day. Although never working at full capacity, it produced 8356 coils of rope in 1858, valued at $86,150 (Holmes 1982:168).

Slavery

Hemp production was clearly central to the Waverly area economy during the antebellum period and for the processing of the hemp crop the use of slave labor was believed essential. According to a Department of Agriculture publication from 1863, “In the hemp regions it is considered essentially a negro crop” (Department of Agriculture 1863:29). An article in a St Louis journal stated in 1855 that, “It may be regarded as a settled point that the non-slaveholding states will not grow hemp” (*Western Journal* 1855:283). A Lexington, Kentucky, newspaper article from 1836 stated that it was very difficult to find men who would voluntarily break a hemp crop, because the task was “so laborious that scarcely any white man will work at it” (Hopkins 1951:25). Henry Galbraith and the other hemp growers in Lafayette County were certain that the health of their agricultural economy was inextricably bound to the institution of slavery.

Lafayette would rank third highest among Missouri counties in slave population by 1850 and first in 1860, with a total of 6,374 (Duffner 1974:10). Nevertheless, it was a different slave system than that in place in the Deep South, where larger work gangs of slaves on the rice and sugar plantations frequently lived in separate quarters distant from the master with whom they experienced little direct contact. Slaves in the farms along the Missouri River in Missouri were more typically living at close quarters and were in daily contact with the people who owned them. Within Lafayette County, there was an average of five slaves per slaveholder in 1850 (Hurt 1992:124). Galbraith, with a total of 12 slaves on his Lafayette County property in 1850, was therefore above average, but even on his farm there is every indication that the slaves lived and labored in proximity to Galbraith himself. The slave quarter on his farm was most likely located in the same core area farmstead as his house and his arable acreage was all probably located within about one-half mile of the main residence.

On farmsteads with more than 10 slaves it was not unusual to see some specialization of labor, with perhaps a few of the slaves trained for particular tasks of importance to farm operation, such as carpentry or cooking. Even these specialists would have been required, however, to spend a portion of their time working in the fields, as the need arose. Field hands may have been supervised by a foreman or "driver" selected from among their number, on the basis of proven skills at the required tasks. Uncommon for farmsteads with this number of slaves was the hiring of a white overseer to superintend their work (Stampp 1956:35-37). Several were, however, employed in the Waverly vicinity, including P. P. Gaines who appears one listing above Henry Galbraith in the 1860 census for the local area (U.S. Census 1860a:155).

The sale and purchase of slaves was commonplace among slaveholders owning farms in the Waverly area and the Galbraiths were no exception. For the 17 years that the Alexander Galbraith estate remained unsettled, the five slaves present at the time that Galbraith died, Kass (or Cassa), Judy (or Juda), Joseph, Ben, and James, remained on the farmstead. Yet by the time that the second estate inventory was taken in 1849, seven names were added to the list of estate slaves. While four of these additional slaves–Clark, Francis, Mary, and Billy–are identified as the children of Cassa and Juda, the other three–Green, Adalin, Gabrella–were not so identified. Children, ages 8 to 11, they had most likely been purchased by Nancy Galbraith. The event probably hidden behind the dispassionate listing of names on the inventory list was the sale of children away from their mother at public auction. But for the Galbraiths and the other slaveholders of the Waverly area, the purchase was an accepted part of the system into which they had been born.

Their acceptance of the system did not, however, mean that slaveholders felt no unease about the presence of slaves in their midst. Wary of the possibilities of escape or revolt, the Missouri legislature passed a series of slave codes designed to circumscribe and control slave activities. Slaves were banned from traveling more than 20 miles from home or after curfew without a signed pass, the state charging county and local governments with the responsibility of enforcing these measures by appointing patrollers, known in the colloquial as "patter-rollers" (Stiles 2002:44). In 1824 in Saline County, Alexander Galbraith (probably the younger and not the elder) was appointed to serve as a patroller (Missouri Historical Society 1881:196).

Typically working in groups of three, the patrollers flogged those slaves caught on the road without authorization (Rawick 1977, 2:158). An 1833 law prohibited blacks from assembling at stores or taverns unless sent there on business by a master or overseer. In 1837 a state law was passed outlawing the publication and circulation of abolitionist literature and in 1847 slaves were prohibited from any type of assembly, barred from religious services led by a black minister unless a white official was present, and prohibited from learning to read or write (Hurt 1992:246-247; Stiles 2002:44).

Local hemp growers could be harsh in their efforts to maintain discipline among their slaves, sometimes with fatal consequences. Ed Craddock who grew up as a slave in Saline County, in later years remembered a story passed down by his father concerning a local slave who had angered his master and as punishment was chained to a hemp brake overnight; the slave had frozen to death (Rawick 1977:155). Another effort at punishment came to a much different end, according to the recollections of Henry C. Bruce who worked as a slave in Saline County, on the hemp farm of a man named Bluford. When the overseer on the farm attempted to whip him for a minor offense, Bruce fought back and the overseer beat a hasty retreat. Bluford next appeared on the scene and likewise tried to whip Bruce, only to be whipped by Bruce instead, after which the slave made his escape (Duffner 1974:79).

Slaves escapes were reported at a very slow, but fairly steady rate throughout the antebellum period in the Waverly area. As early as 1834 a slave, age 24, was reported escaped from a farm south of Waverly. Because he had recently moved to the area from Kentucky, it was considered possible that he would attempt to return to his old home or to reach the free state of Illinois (Duffner 1974:78). The percentage of slaves who successfully escaped their masters was very small, even in the border state of Missouri. Yet those few escapes that did take place were a source of growing concern within the white slaveholding community, particularly as tension over the slavery issue swiftly mounted during the turbulent decade of the 1850s.

In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, making the admission or prohibition of slavery in these territories dependent on a vote of the residents in each. Soon settlers from free states began to move into the new territory of Kansas, some of them sponsored by the Boston Aid Society. Advocates of slavery in Waverly and the surrounding region responded by organizing into paramilitary units that attempted to intimidate the new settlers with a campaign of violence and to stuff Kansas ballot boxes on a vote concerning the admission of slavery there. In light of their activities, these pro-slavery Missourians came to be known as “border ruffians,” a title which most of their number endorsed.

Among the leading organizers of the armed border ruffians was Joseph O. Shelby who was by that date the most important businessman in Waverly. His hemp rope factory was just one facet of Shelby’s Waverly business concerns which included steamboat shipping and a 1,000-acre farm at the northeast edge of town, near the Galbraith property (O’Flaherty 1954:40). Believing slavery a key to his success, Shelby saw it threatened by the events in Kansas and responded with raw violence. In October, 1855, he participated in a raid on the territory, terrorizing the new free-soil community of Lawrence as part of a mob which plundered some homes and murdered one man. Then in May, 1856, he returned and accompanied the border

ruffians who sacked Lawrence, attacking the town on the pretext of closing down its abolitionist newspapers which had been declared a nuisance by a pro-slavery grand jury. Raiders drove residents from town, then looted and burned their homes and stores (O'Flaherty 1954:42).

There is no record that any member of the Galbraith family participated in any of these forays into Kansas, although Henry Galbraith must of been aware of the activities of his neighbors and most likely endorsed their actions. Without doubt, Galbraith knew of efforts by Waverly residents to block the transit of free-soil settlers headed up the Missouri River on steamboats. According to one pro-slavery Missourian, Waverly became "remarkable for being a terror to all Boston-Aid-Society emigrants going by river to Kansas, and for being inhabited by bitter and uncompromising Southerners" (Edwards 1867:11).

Shelby had anticipated no trouble in making Kansas a slave state, believing that his opponents would not fight (O'Flaherty 1954:40). Yet he soon learned otherwise, anti-slavery forces responding in kind to the attacks of the Missourians. After the Civil War, Shelby would admit that he had gone to Kansas, "to kill Free State men, I did kill them. I am now ashamed of myself for having done so.... No Missourian had any business there with arms in his hands. The policy that sent us there was damnable and the trouble we started on the border bore fruit for ten years" (O'Flaherty 1954:44).

It was against this background of border ruffian violence that local events around Waverly were interpreted during the mid-1850s. Shelby and other participants in the Kansas troubles anticipated retaliatory strikes on their home ground and waited anxiously for actions that could strike at the slave system that they believed vital to their economy. On September 13, 1854, the *Lexington Weekly Express* ran an article concerning the escape of six slaves from the neighborhood of Dover, a small community west of Waverly. Four of the six were recaptured as they attempted to cross the Missouri River. The paper noted that for more than a year slaves had been running away from their owners in the western part of Lafayette County and the eastern part of Saline;

> while in other parts of this county and the adjoining counties very few attempt to escape. Is there not some branch of the underground railway leading from the neighborhood of Dover and Waverly? Some disguised Abolitionists must be at the bottom of most of this runing away. We think it high time that our neighbors were enquiring into the matter; nine in about a week, all from the same neighborhood, is very presumptive evidence that they have counsel from white men.
>
> (*Lexington Weekly Express* 1854c)

A week later, the same newspaper printed a follow-up article reporting that the two escaped slaves still at large had been recaptured north of the Missouri. One of the men had been shot resisting capture, but it was believed his life was not in danger. It was further reported that the surmise in the previous article concerning the involvement of abolitionists in the slave

escapes had been supported by evidence revealed at a public meeting in Dover. Most at the meeting were convinced "that the slaves had been tampered with by Jewish peddlers" operating in or near Dover. The peddlers had given the slaves money and "had furnished them with maps with the roads to be traveled on marked out, with such other directions and information as they deemed useful to runaways." Participants at the meeting ordered the peddlers to leave the county, but this they had declined to do. It was the opinion of the Lexington newspaper that the peddlers should leave, "peaceably if possible, but forcibly if no other alternative offers" (*Lexington Weekly Express* 1854d).

In October, the *Express* apologized for its accusations against the Jewish peddlers who admitted only to having sold goods to slaves without their master's authorization. Later that month, however, more slave escape attempts led to a shrill response from the editor who maintained that, "An example will have to be made of an operative abolitionist or two before quiet will be restored." A year later, two slaves were caught with forged passes, the Lexington paper this time beseeching someone to track down and jail the forger responsible for this "High Rascality" (Hughes 1978:90).

A short distance west of Waverly, a new sawmill, built by Joseph O. Shelby in partnership with Howard Gratz, was burned to the ground in December, 1855. The fire was believed to be the work of an incendiary (O'Flaherty 1954). Perhaps at another time, it would have been written off as an accident or the random act of a local arsonist. Yet in the context of recent events, the fire could have been the work of free-soilers, striking out at the man who had so recently terrorized Lawrence.

Waverly Area on The Eve of War

By the late 1850s, Waverly had reached the peak of its development, as a hub community serving the needs of the surrounding agricultural area. Yet growing tension over the issue of slavery and problems with the hemp market darkened its prospects and threatened the farmers who provided the foundation of the local economy. While the violence in Kansas continued, the debate over slavery intensified and local slaveowners felt a growing unease about the future of the institution and their own continued economic viability. Decisions made and actions taken in these years would lead directly to a bitter internecine war that would seal the fate of the hemp economy.

By 1856 the price of hemp was dropping, the result of over-production (Hurt 1992:122; Hopkins 1951:110). The *Western Journal* in 1855 remarked that within Kentucky and Missouri hemp culture was carried on by "the more wealthy class of farmers, who being familiar with the nature of the demand, are cautious in extending their crops, and are generally in a condition in case the price declines below a remunerating point to withhold their produce from market" (*Western Journal* 1855:283). True, once baled or spun into rope, hemp could be warehoused indefinitely, awaiting a price rise, and most hemp growers had diversified to some extent,

allowing them to rely on a secondary cash crop such as corn in a year when hemp prices were down. Yet a sustained and precipitous price drop would ultimately take its toll on even the most prudently diversified farmer.

An already troubled hemp industry plunged into serious decline after the nation-wide financial panic of 1857, suffering a heavy blow from which it would fail to recover in the remaining four years before the war. Many hemp farmers along the Missouri River would turn to stock rasing, while others tried to weather the storm and patiently awaited the return of good markets. Hemp production within the Missouri River Valley had fallen by 1860, although within Lafayette County it remained high (Hurt 1992:122-124).

During the 1859 harvest, the *Lexington Weekly Express* recorded several hemp crops coming in better than expected, "but this is by no means general. We wish we could say that the crop would make an average yield, for from all appearances our county will need a very heavy crop and high prices to pay up Eastern indebtedness now soon to be met" (*Lexington Weekly Express* 1859). For some in the Waverly area it was already too late. In 1859 the town newspaper was sprinkled with sale advertisements for hemp farms, Allen McReynolds offering his, located four miles east of Waverly, including dwelling, kitchen, cellar, ice house, hemp house, hemp screw, peach and apple orchards, "good Wells of living water," and "Good barns" (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859e). C. A. Frederick posted for sale 160 acres of "No. 1 Hemp Land" four miles south of Waverly, with "Double Frame House, kitchen, smokehouse, and other buildings (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859f).

The biggest surprise of all, however, came from William Shelby, cousin of Joseph O. Shelby and the principal hemp farmer in Waverly, who announced that, "Having determined to abandon the farming business, I offer all my Farms for sale." These included two in Saline County, totaling 1,200 acres with 800 acres under cultivation, "all hemp land, and in an excellent neighborhood," featuring "New and substantial" improvements. Shelby also offered for sale a farm on the State Road one and one-quarter mile from Waverly, consisting of 240 acres, 140 under cultivation, "with excellent buildings and a good Orchard," as well as "My Dwelling House and Lots in Waverly" (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859g). The leader of the local agricultural economy was calling it quits.

Henry Galbraith by 1860 perhaps was of like mind, at least in regard to hemp agriculture, the census of that year indicating that he had stopped growing hemp on his farm. During the previous 10 years he had reduced the size of the farm by over half, disposing of his bottomland acreage along the Missouri River, including most of the northeast quarter of Section 14 and the 80 acres in Section 12. The Section 12 tract was sold by Henry and Elizabeth Galbraith on June 26, 1856, to William Shelby for $800 (Lafayette County Deeds 1856, F:257). Perhaps significantly, the sale was made to a cousin of Joseph O. Shelby who had previously opened a hemp baling manufactory in Waverly. Galbraith would no longer need river access or a private landing for his hemp if he could sell it to Shelby in town. It is alternatively possible that Galbraith was considering curtailing or abandoning hemp production at the time he disposed of these two

tracts, although neither contained any of the acreage on which he grew his hemp. In February, 1858, Henry and Elizabeth Galbraith purchased a town lot in Lexington, Missouri, possibly contemplating a move to that location, although both would remain in residence at the Waverly farm which would continue in operation (Lafayette County Deeds 1858, 4:156).

Although Galbraith had reduced the size of his farm to 200 acres, less than half its size 10 years earlier, the 1860 census agricultural schedule evaluated the worth of his real estate at $6,000, a 70% increase over the 1850 valuation. Judging from this estimated value of $30 per acre it would appear that the Galbraith farm was at its most prosperous just prior to the beginning of the Civil War. Yet according to the census taker Galbraith had grown no hemp during the previous 12 months. Given the absence of hemp, it is difficult to account for the farm's high valuation. The 1,000 bushels of corn gathered in the most recent harvest, while substantial, was still a marked decrease from the 1850 total. The amounts of potatoes and oats listed were minor; both were probably grown for consumption on the farmstead. While their valuation had increased to $1,200, the number of animals listed does not suggest that Galbraith had fallen back on livestock as a source of profit to replace the loss of his hemp crop. Sheep were possibly the most lucrative part of his 1850 livestock totals, but Galbraith owned no sheep according to the 1860 listing (U. S. Census 1860c:37-38). One is left to conclude that his estimated farm value in the 1860 census was more potential than real.

The 1860 census recorded that four members of the Galbraith family were then in residence on the farmstead; Henry; his wife Elizabeth, Lucy A., age 14, and Mary E., age 13 (U.S. Census 1860a:155). Considering their age at the time of their marriage, Henry and Elizabeth probably had no children and neither Lucy nor Mary was recorded in the 1850 census listing for the farmstead. The two girls were most likely nieces, perhaps the daughters of Hugh or Milton Galbraith, brothers to Henry. According to the 1860 slave schedule, Galbraith then held in his possession 14 slaves; including 7 females; ages 1, 8, 11, 12, 14, 46, and 50; and 7 males; ages 7, 9, 13, 14, 25, 50, and 65 (U.S. Census 1860b). Only 8 of those listed have ages within one year of the projected ages for the 13 Galbraith slaves recorded in the 1850 census, suggesting that several slaves could have been sold by Galbraith during the intervening decade.

Appearing in the 1860 census one listing above the household of Henry Galbraith was that of P. P. Gaines, a native of Virginia who worked as an overseer and owned no real estate. Included in the Gaines household were his wife Frances and five children, ages 4 to 15, all born in Virginia, as well as another child, age 3, born in Missouri (U.S. Census 1860b:155). Considering his placement in the census listings, it is possible that Gaines was an overseer employed by Galbraith and in residence somewhere on the Galbraith farm. The limited nature of Galbraith's agricultural operation in 1860 would, however, argue against the need for an overseer and Gaines may have been employed by another nearby slaveowner.

As the local agricultural system struggled in the late 1850s, Waverly experienced the first symptoms of economic decline, although most businessmen would persevere until the opening of the war. Waverly in 1859, along with its eastern addition known as St. Thomas, had a population of between 1,000 and 1,200 people. A long list of businesses operated there, including 6 dry

goods stores, 5 warehouses, 6 brickyards, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 plow factories, 2 wagon shops, 2 hemp brake shops, 3 grocery stores, 1 hotel, 1 printing office, 1 tin and stove store, and 1 ambrotypist (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859h).

Among the dry good stores was that of Horace J. Galbraith, nephew of Henry Galbraith. The son of Hugh Galbraith and Jerusha Smiley, Horace J. Galbraith was born on January 16, 1835, in Cooper County, Missouri. Growing up on his father's farm, he came to Waverly first working as a clerk and subsequently establishing his own business there (Young 1910:577-578). Horace Galbraith was married on March 1, 1859, to Anna E. Carpenter, daughter of James M. and Mary E. Carpenter of Randolph County, Missouri. The editor of the newspaper in announcing their wedding sent "our thanks to the bride for the GOLD DOLLAR. The happy pair we understand, soon after their marriage, departed on an eastern tour" (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859i). Anna gave birth to a daughter, Laura M. Galbraith, on December 12, 1859.

Advertising in the Waverly newspaper in 1858, Horace J. Galbraith announced himself as a "Dealer in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods," including tweeds, fulled linsey, penitentiary plaids, "heavy negro blankets," boots, shoes, caps, hardware, linens, laces, cloaks, and queensware, the last item referring to English-made ceramic dinnerware (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1858). By January of 1859 Galbraith acknowledged the pinch of worsening economic times, stating in his advertisement that his goods would be sold "at Reduced Prices." While thanking his customers for their patronage during the past year, he announced that accounts were due and he hoped that "prompt attention will be given" to their settlement. He further stated that he was adopting a new policy whereby accounts would be due every six months instead of annually. "Necessity & prudence dictates this course & I hope the public will appreciate it, as goods will be sold to suit the times" (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859j).

While Horace J. Galbraith would struggle but apparently continue to run a successful store up to the start of the war, others in town were not so fortunate. Joseph O. Shelby was forced to close his hemp rope factory in 1859, the victim of the falling hemp market and his own poor management. The factory was sold at auction in February of 1860 (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859k; O'Flaherty 1954:46). The loss of this large business was a major blow to the town, perhaps forcing it to reassess its heavy reliance on hemp culture. Yet Kirtley and Prewitt, merchants in Waverly in 1860, still proudly proclaimed in their store advertisement that "Hemp is King!" While "Cotton is King among the Seceders, 'Hemp is King' in Waverly." Kirtley and Prewitt were "solicitous for the welfare of their country and the comfort of the King's household," selling groceries, "Negro goods," and furniture (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1860a).

Along with the darkening economic situation, a growing climate of fear and suspicion seized the Waverly area during the late 1850s as the country moved closer to war. Increasingly, slaveowners were convinced that organized abolitionists were active, ready and waiting for the opportunity to spirit their slaves to freedom. In March of 1859, a Chicago paper recorded the arrival of 75 fugitive slaves from Missouri, slaves supposedly incited to escape by Kansas abolitionists, then taken through Nebraska and Iowa to Illinois. Commenting on the story, the Waverly *Saturday Morning Visitor* asserted that, "The farmers of Western Missouri felt severely

the effect of these depredations and it is not to be wondered at that they should inflict the most fearful vengeance on their enemies whenever they catch them" (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859l).

In June of 1859 Travis, "a black boy, the property of O. F. Thomas, Esq." and Tom, owned by Buford T. Webb, were convicted of breaking into the dry goods store of Horace J. Galbraith. They were each sentenced to "39 lashes on their bare-backs." Stephen and Caesar, slaves owned by John T. Demoss who apparently acted in league with Travis and Tom, were also found guilty of concealing stolen property and given 25 lashes. The Waverly newspaper reported, "for two or three years past there seems to have been a regular system of house-breaking and stealing among the Negroes of this community. Store, offices, houses, and wagons, & C. have been robbed. It has been a mystery, how so many depredations could be made, and the offenders go undiscovered." At long last, "the lads were ferretted out... by three or four gentlemen voluntarily acting as a patrol, and goods to a considerable amount was found secreted" (*Saturday Morning Visitory* 1859m).

While the article writer admitted that it was up to the owners to decide what more was to be done with the slaves, he believed that, "There is no doubt a regular thieving band of Negroes in this vicinity, and as fast as they are discovered, they should be shipped to cotton plantations where they can be more closely watched." Home and store owners were advised to both bar their doors and grate their windows, since the thieves had gained access to stores through second story windows. "It is wrong to keep goods in a house unless rogue-proof, for it is impossible for a thief to resist temptation when access is easy–especially for an Indian or a Negro" (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859m).

In July of 1859, Allen, a mulatto slave of J. W. Morrison, and Jeff, the "nearly white slave" of Joseph O. Shelby, "took French leave and have not been heard of since." It was believed the men had used a skiff in their escape, since one was missing. Both were "practical engineers and left places of that kind when they ran away. Jeff is a good plasterer, and a very handy barber. It will require very close inspection to tell them from white men" (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859n). A week later the Waverly newspaper noted that Allen and Jeff had presumably "made a safe trip to Canada or Kansas on the U. G. R. R. [Underground Railroad]... although every effort has been, and is still making, to secure them." Also reported in the same article was the arrest of a runaway from Dover Township and the recapture of three slaves escaped from Lexington, one of whom reached Kansas before he was tracked down. The paper concluded that, "The U.G.R.R. was doing a <u>smashing</u> business–to the owners of the negroes especially.... The whole country is 'lousy' with abolitionists" (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859o).

Three slaves were tried that same month in Marshall, Missouri, the seat of Saline County, and convicted on charges of murder and rape. Although the judge in the case had counseled restraint, a mob stormed the jail and seized the slaves, burning alive the man convicted of murder and hanging the two men found guilty of rape. The Waverly newspaper reporter on hand for the trial witnessed the mob action, writing, "We stood aloof from such disgusting scenes..." (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859p).

In light of recent events, the writer of an article in the Waverly *Saturday Morning Visitor* advised local slaveowners to consider selling their slaves to the Deep South. "It is now a common occurrence for slaves to abscond, and if we are to judge by recent murders, it is hardly safe for masters to risk their lives with their servants. Theft too, among the slave population, has become a curse, and the lash will not remedy it." The best alternative was to sell them south "where fanatics cannot reach them, and where a rigid police will keep them in their proper place." Whites working alone could farm the Missouri River Valley, if the current farms were broken up into smaller tracts (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1859q). Of course, slaveowners in the Waverly area were ready to do no such thing and in the months to come many would go to war, fighting to preserve the slave system which they considered the driving force of their economy.

Civil War

With the 1860 presidential election and its aftermath, events rapidly spun out of control in the Waverly area. Most residents found themselves in a dilemma, supporting the slave system, yet opposing secession in the event of victory by Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party. Within Lafayette County, as a result, a plurality of 1,473 votes was cast for John Bell, the candidate of the Constitutional Union Party which held a conservative, compromise position. The Democratic Party had split in two over the slavery issue and fielded two candidates, Stephen Douglas, the nominee of the Northern Democratic Party, receiving 1,065 votes in the county and John Breckinridge of the secession-leaning Southern Democratic Party garnering 943 votes. Only 191 votes were cast county-wide for Lincoln (*Saturday Morning Visitor* 1860b).

Between December 20, 1860, and February 1, 1861, the states of the Deep South voted one by one to secede from the Union. On February 18, 1861, Missouri voters elected an overwhelmingly Unionist slate of delegates to the convention organized to vote on the question of secession. Meeting in March, the convention rejected a secession ordinance by a vote of 98 to 1. Then in April came the rebel bombardment of Ft. Sumter and the commencement of open war, followed by Lincoln's call for 75,000 soldiers to put down the rebellion. Many in the Waverly area who had previously opposed taking up arms against the South, now abandoned their attempted neutrality and began openly organizing into rebel military units. Among the first was Joseph O. Shelby who raised a company of cavalry in Lafayette County and marched it west toward Independence. No record exists as to whether Horace J. Galbraith joined this first, hastily gathered unit, although certainly he was acquainted with Shelby as a fellow businessman in Waverly and must have been aware of his activities. Shelby fought in at least one skirmish before attempting a return to Lafayette County, only to find Union troops, including Home Guard militia units, occupying Lexington and stationed at "every cross-road and village" in the vicinity (Edwards 1867:28-32).

Among the Union soldiers in Waverly during the summer of 1861 was James E. Love who wrote home to his wife about his experiences there. Upon arrival in the community, Love and his Union detachment found a steamboat at the docks from which some 750 farmers disembarked, seeking to join the Union Home Guards. The would-be enlistees, aware of the pro-slavery

sympathies of the town, were much relieved at the appearance of Love and the Union soldiers, some 250 of whom were detached to convoy the farmers home. With the arrival of the troops, Love wrote, "the secessionists at once ran away, & we could find nobody to attack." Displaying rabid secessionist sympathies, Waverly was the "worst place we have been yet & in fact is the worst in Missouri in proportion to population there being only ten Union men in the town." Love had been charged with pacifying the local population, but found that impossible. "Trying our mission of conciliation with all but open enemies with arms & flags in their hands or possession [met] with poor success..." (Love 1861).

Despite the presence of Union troops, Shelby remained in Lafayette County. A soldier who served with Shelby, John N. Edwards, wrote in his highly biased account of the war that Shelby, "kept the entire county in turmoil and commotion." At one point he took up a position along Tabo Creek west of Dover, only to retire 12 miles east to Waverly upon the approach of federal troops. Staying in Waverly for two weeks, he interrupted shipping, seizing Union army supplies from a steamboat. Shelby fought with victorious Confederate forces at the battle of Wilson's Creek in southwestern Missouri on August 10 and subsequently participated in a successful siege mounted by Sterling Price against the Union garrison at Lexington. The rebel success was short-lived, however, and by the end of the September, the outmaneuvered forces under Price were forced to retreat to the southwest corner of Missouri (Edwards 1867:32-43).

Although a large, organized Confederate armed force would not return to Lafayette County for three years, Shelby came back to the Waverly area after Price's retreat, fighting a skirmish there in the winter of 1862. Union Colonel Merrill had camped his White Horse Cavalry near the Demoss house, just downriver from Waverly and Shelby opened the fighting by firing several mortar rounds into the surprised troops. Merrill responded with an attack that sent Shelby's force west into Waverly where a stubborn skirmish ensued "through the streets and from behind houses." Merrill held the town briefly, then retired to Sedalia (Edwards 1867:48). Shelby eventually rejoined Price, taking part in the battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas and in the Corinth campaign in northern Mississippi.

Meanwhile in the Waverly vicinity, rebel guerrillas remained active. On May 29, 1862, Major Eliphalet Bredett led a contingent of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry out of Waverly to the west, "Having been informed that there was a probability of finding marauders in the tract of timber extending from Waverly to Dover and lying contiguous to the river." After a four-hour scout, Bredett learned that "the whole band of rebels which had infested the neighborhood had embarked with their plunder on the night of the 27th instant by means of flat-boats and rafts" (U. S. Department of War 1880-1901, Series I, 13:82-83). On June 9, Captain Winters of the 7th Missouri met with more success, leading Company I in an attack on an island in the Missouri River near Waverly. His force routed a camp of bushwhackers there, killing two, capturing three, and driving the remainder into the river. One of the two guerrillas killed "was the man who boasted of having killed the orderly sergeant of Company I... in an encounter of May 26 last" (U. S. Department of War 1880-1901, Series I, 13:98).

In August, 1862, Shelby once more returned to the Missouri River Valley, this time on a recruiting expedition for the Confederate army. Shelby, accompanied by a small force, headed first toward Dover where a federal garrison fled upon his approach. According to Edwards, Shelby next rode to Waverly, selected it as a gathering point for volunteers, some 1,000 joining up to fill out 10 companies in a single day. The new recruits would form the core of the Shelby Brigade which would serve until the end of war, fighting, according to Edwards, "Yankees, Dutch, Indians, Negroes, iron-clads, alligators, fever, small-pox, starvation, and wintry blasts" (Edwards 1867:73).

It was very likely at this time that Horace J. Galbraith joined the Shelby Brigade. A service record compiled by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, stated that he enlisted in the brigade as a quartermaster in 1862 in G. B. Gordon's Company of B. F. Gordon's Regiment. As a dry goods merchant, Galbraith was ideally suited for the quartermaster position; presumably some of his stock went directly into brigade supply larders. Eventually rising to the rank of captain, he would fight with the brigade at engagements in Arkansas and Missouri (United Daughters of the Confederacy n.d.). While Horace J. Galbraith moved south with Confederate forces, there is no archival evidence concerning the activities of his uncle Henry Galbraith during the war years. It is possible that Henry, by then in his sixties, spent all or most of the war at his farmstead, although he alternatively may have fled the state, like another Waverly vicinity resident, John S. Webb, who in the summer of 1861 journeyed to Texas, taking his most valuable slaves with him (Berlin et al. 1993:471).

Probably in the midst of the Shelby recruitment drive, Union forces and rebel guerrillas skirmished at the town of Lone Jack about 20 miles southwest of Lexington. Based on the inaccurate report of those who had left the battlefield, the garrison commander at Lexington believed that he was in imminent danger of attack by an overwhelming force. Sending off dispatches for reinforcements, he ordered his troops to set fire to warehouses, sawmills, and hemp factories in Lexington, creating "a vast volume of smoke that rolled over the town." In the end, the alarm proved false; "not a single enemy has appeared within thirty miles" (*Missouri Republican* 1862). In the meanwhile, however, units from several points in Missouri had been ordered to reinforce Lexington. They were warned to exert caution if approaching Waverly, where "a strong force is now reported," presumably the men of Shelby's new brigade (U. S. Department of War 1880-1901, Series I, 13:583). Apparently the town was given a wide berth, for Shelby left Waverly without incident.

By late 1862, local blacks were apparently using as a meeting place the abandoned house of John S. Webb, located along the Boonville-Lexington road south of Waverly. A group of whites led by William Maupin of Saline County, rode to the Webb farmstead on November 14, in pursuit of an escaped slave. Fearing the approach of what appeared to be a slave patrol, the blacks inside fled, Maupin's group firing on them as they left. Soldiers of the Union Enrolled Missouri Militia were sent to the farm the next day, in response to a report that bushwhackers were in hiding there. The militia was under orders to burn the farmstead if the bushwhackers were encountered. Although none were found, the farmstead was set afire. The main house,

overseer's dwelling, slave cabins, smokehouse, mill, and barn were destroyed along with a considerable amount of hemp, damage estimates ranging from $30,000 to $40,000 (Berlin et al. 1993:77).

On December 24, 1862, a general order was issued by the Union commander of the Missouri Department, General Samuel R. Curtis, allowing provost marshals to issue certificates of emancipation to the escaped slaves of disloyal masters. Then, with the start of the new year in 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect, freeing slaves in areas currently held by rebel forces. While the proclamation technically did not apply to Missouri, many African Americans in the state regarded it as an important turning point, marking the redoubling of their efforts to obtain their freedom, many attempting to enlist in the Union army over the course of the following year. One man living in Lexington had remarked on numerous escape attempts by local slaves, beginning in 1862, including two who successfully rode to Kansas on stolen horses. Escape attempts were, however, risky and the number of slaves willing to take the chance decreased with their distance from free soil. It is not known when or if the slaves of the Galbraith farmstead attempted to leave their master during the war; available archival materials stand mute in regard to any escape attempts on their part. Yet for many the handwriting was on the wall, the days of slavery in Missouri were by 1863 clearly numbered.

While Horace J. Galbraith rode with Shelby in campaigns far to the south, guerrilla activity intensified in the Waverly area. On August 21, 1863, rebel guerrillas starting from a base in western Lafayette County, raided Lawrence, Kansas, in a reprise of the action undertaken by border ruffians eight years earlier. Led by William Quantrill, the guerrillas killed at least 200 unarmed civilians, including both men and boys, stole money and valuables, and burned homes and businesses. In the wake of this atrocity, the Union district commander issued General Order Number 11, ordering the removal of all people living within four Missouri counties along the Kansas border, with the exception of those residing within proximity of certain Union-occupied towns. The effect was the displacement of thousands of people from their homes, Union forces burning many of the residences following their abandonment.

General Order Number 11 did not apply to Lafayette County, but the population tensely awaited reprisals. By August 29, a Kansas City newspaper was reporting that rumors concerning Kansas troops seeking revenge on Missouri had raised an alarm that "extended as far down [river] as Lexington" (*Journal of Western Commerce* 1863a). Several days later, the same paper attempted to allay the concerns of it readers in an article stating "their conviction that the people of Kansas will not invade Missouri to retaliate for the outrages of Quantrill" (*Journal of Western Commerce* 1863b). While fears of a full-scale attack by Kansans did not materialize, the area was nonetheless thrown into chaos as refugees crowded the roads and Union military units cris-crossed the landscape in search of the guerrillas responsible for the Lawrence raid. The strife finally abated with the flight of Quantrill and many of his raiders to Texas several weeks later.

After fighting at Cape Girardeau in southeast Missouri, Horace J. Galbraith was very possibly part of a force of 800 soldiers under Shelby who headed north to the Missouri River Valley the following fall. On October 13 Shelby clashed with Union forces at Marshall, Missouri, the battle ending in the rout of his command. He led a portion of his shattered force northwest from Marshall, their retreat continuing through the night. Just before dawn the column arrived at Waverly, Edwards later writing that they found a number of buildings burned since their last visit. "Many looked upon their fire-blackened and destroyed homes with feelings of bitter revenge...." The rebels remained in Waverly for only an hour before moving on (Edwards 1867:222). Among those pursuing them were soldiers of the First Missouri State Militia under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bazel F. Lazear. His men hungry, tired, and several times lost during the night, Lazear finally halted them near the junction of a road leading into Waverly. He sent out scouts who returned with the news that the rebel force was headed south, having crossed the main road at a point about nine miles to the west, and the militia was once again on the move (U. S. Department of War 1880-1901, Series 1, 22, Pt 1:632). Shelby made good his escape south, reuniting with Price.

In the fall of 1864, Sterling Price returned to the Missouri River Valley at the head of three divisions of troops, including one led by Joseph O. Shelby. Horace J. Galbraith was probably among them, his service record indicating that he participated in "Price's Raids" (United Daughters of the Confederacy n.d.). Price had hoped to capture St. Louis, but his slow advance ground to a halt in a fight with the Union garrison at Pilot Knob, forcing him to relinquish his original goal. With St. Louis well reinforced, he turned west, passing through Boonville and clashing again with Union troops in Lexington on October 19. With the arrival of Price's command in Saline and Lafayette counties, local rebel guerrillas heightened their activities, murdering local German immigrant farmers and burning their homes. Price continued west, fighting his way to Westport, Missouri, where his force was shattered, caught between Union columns advancing from the east and west. Following the defeat, remnants of the command, including Shelby's men, retreated from the state of Missouri for the last time (Stiles 2002:130-138).

Post-War

With the surrender of major rebel armies in April, 1865, the Civil War came to an official close, although guerrilla violence in Missouri continued for months to come. In Waverly, many homes and businesses lay in ruins, as did the hemp culture which was the motive force of its pre-war economy. In January of 1865, a state constitutional convention had met in St. Louis, passing an ordinance of immediate emancipation, setting off celebrations by African Americans in cities across the state (Stiles 2002:158). With the disappearance of slavery, hemp production was virtually abandoned in the Waverly area.

Guerrillas remained active in the Waverly vicinity during 1866, reportedly murdering a black Union soldier returned from the war and attacking a docked steamboat (Hinz 1997:13). The bitterness engendered by the war had continued unabated and armed guerrillas walked the streets

of town unmolested. One traveler stopping in Waverly in 1866 walked down the street from his hotel and noticed, "several good-looking young men ride rapidly to the fence, tie their horses, and make for the stores. Arriving, I noticed they were all doubly armed. Said I to a young lady, 'Who are they?' She laughed, and said they were bushwhackers. The blood seemed to get cold in my veins" (Stiles 2002:161).

Veterans of organized Confederate forces units from Waverly remained similarly defiant. On July 4, 1865, Joseph O. Shelby led a remnant of his rebel brigade across the Rio Grande into Mexico. Consisting of perhaps several hundred soldiers, the band could have included Horace J. Galbraith, who had risen to the rank of captain in Shelby's brigade, although no record of his participation in the Mexican venture could be found. In 1863 Mexico had been invaded by French forces sent by Louis Napoleon, emperor of France, who installed Archduke Maximilian of Austria and Princess Carlotta of Belgium as the country's new rulers. Meeting with Maximilian and Carlotta, Shelby was given acreage seized from its Mexican owners and set about creating a colony of Confederate expatriates known as Carlota. Shelby farmed his grant and established a freighting operation to supply the French military, before a successful uprising in 1867 ousted the imperial regime and sent the rebel expatriates fleeing back to the United States (Stiles 2002:207-209).

John N. Edwards, who accompanied Shelby into Mexico and had owned land in the Carlota colony, wrote in 1867 of the return to Waverly.

> Shelby was at last in his old home of Waverly. Many changes had certainly taken place. The rude hands of war had stripped from this quiet little town much of her wealth and beauty, many goodly trees down and many comfortable houses destroyed, among which were his factory, his dwelling house, and every other habitation supposed to be his.
>
> (Edwards 1867:417)

The war does not seem to have affected the Galbraith farmstead according to the census data. Elizabeth Galbraith died on January 9, 1866, and by the time of the 1870 census Henry Galbraith was living alone on the farmstead, recorded as a retired farmer and therefore not listed on the agricultural schedule (U.S. Census 1870:341). Nonetheless his real estate was evaluated at $6,000, undiminished from its valuation in the 1860 census. Horace J. Galbraith had meanwhile reestablished himself as a dry goods merchant with $2,000 in real estate, living in Waverly with his wife Anna and their daughter Laura (U.S. Census 1870:352).

Missing from the 1870 census is any listing for an agricultural laborer or house servant in the Galbraith household. There is no indication that any of the slaves in the possession of Galbraiths at the start of the war had remained on the farmstead after securing their emancipation. The census listed several black families in the rural area around Waverly, but none can be definitely connected with the Galbraiths. While it was not uncommon for slaves to take the last name of their master after emancipation, none of the African Americans listed in

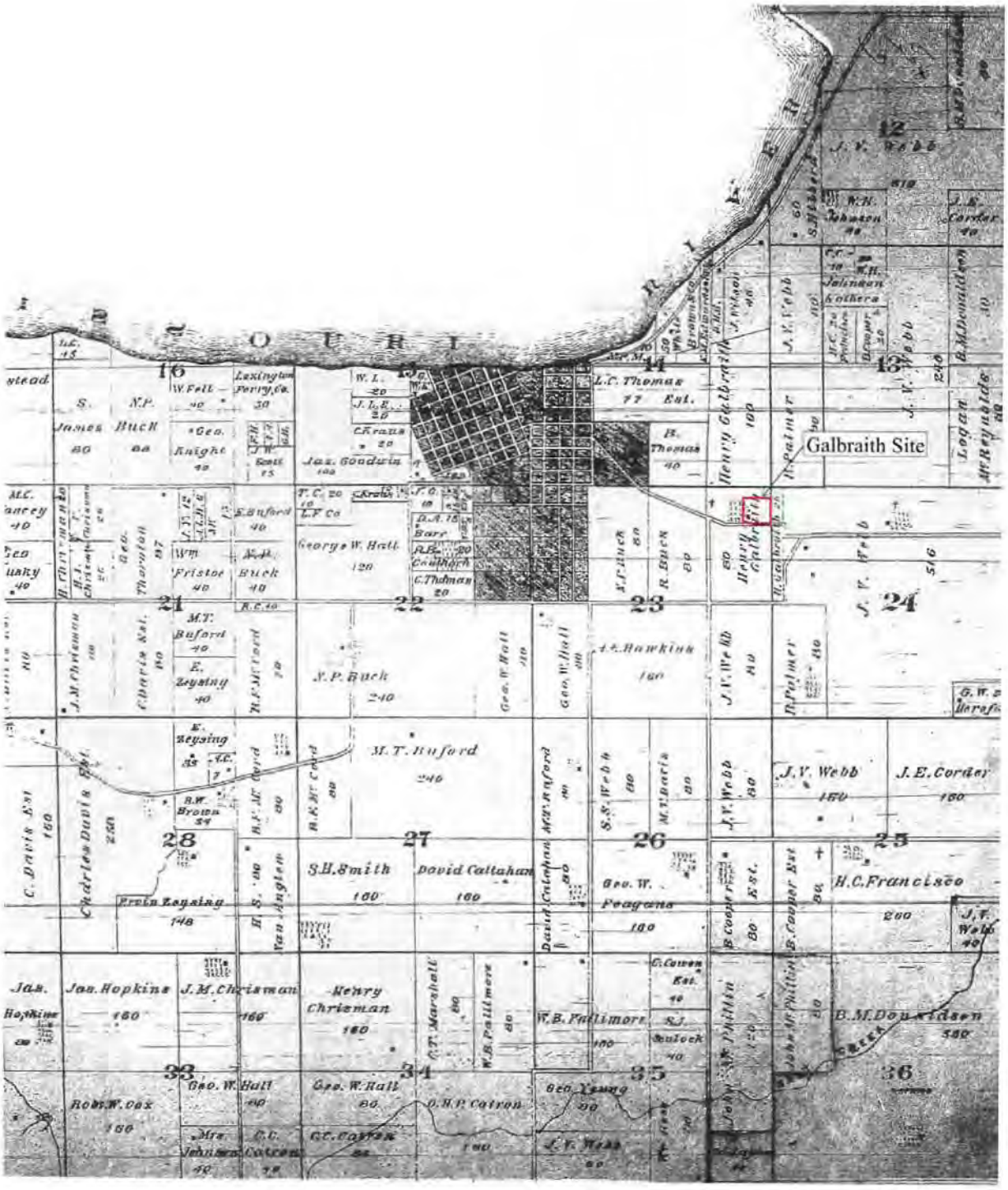
the local population schedule are named Galbraith. From the limited information available, it would appear that the former Galbraith slaves left both the farmstead and the local area after securing their freedom. Their absence could indicate an animosity between them and their former master or perhaps suggests that Henry Galbraith was living in straightened circumstances and could not hire servants for either agricultural or domestic tasks.

Sometime over the following seven years, Horace J. Galbraith and his family left their Waverly home and moved onto the farmstead with Henry Galbraith, an 1877 county history recording them in residence there. Henry Galbraith, by then 81 years of age, was described in the history as an early settler with a "remarkable memory," who had "lived to see the vast wilderness... inhabited only by Indians, bears, elk, and deer give way to flourishing cities, towns, and villages." He remained in residence at the "beautiful homestead" established by his parents (Missouri Publishing Company 1877:69). Horace J. Galbraith had apparently recouped his fortune to the extent that he could afford to enlarge the farmstead residence his uncle had built in about 1850. Needing additional space for his family, Horace was probably responsible for construction, sometime between 1870 and 1877, of the north addition to the house which was still standing at the time of demolition in 2002. A county atlas map published in 1877 shows the farmstead as it was then configured, with a large orchard situated to the west of the residence (Figure 6).

Horace J. Galbraith had obtained the money for home improvements from his mercantile operation and after his move to the farm he did not devote himself exclusively to agriculture. Nevertheless, the 1880 census, while recording his main occupation as bank cashier, indicated that he had by then established a farming operation larger than his uncle had run before the war. Continuing in residence with him in 1880 were his uncle Henry, as well as his wife Anna and his daughter Laura. Also living in the same household was James Goosby, age 45, a black farm laborer born in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1880a, ED55:357).

The agricultural schedule list for 1880 indicated Horace J. Galbraith had a farm including 160 acres which he owned, evaluated at $4,000. He also rented an additional 340 acres evaluated at $6,000, including 140 tilled acres, 140 acres consisting of pasture, vineyard, or orchard land, and 60 acres of woodland. His livestock holdings, valued at $1,032, included 6 horses, 5 mules, 5 milch cows, 6 calves, 25 swine, and perhaps most importantly 37 sheep. Also raised on the farm property were 100 poultry producing 400 dozen eggs, totals suggesting that eggs were likewise a significant component of the farm operation. Orchard land on the farmstead consisted of two acres planted in apple trees. The most important grain crops grown on the farm were corn, some 2,250 bushels of which were gathered in the most recent harvest, and wheat, some 1,225 bushels harvested from 125 acres. The total amounts would suggest that a portion of each was grown for sale off the farm. Also included in his most recent harvest were 300 bushels of oats grown on 7 acres, probably for the consumption of farmstead livestock, 75 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 15 bushels of sweet potatoes (U.S. Census 1880b, ED55:3). Judging from the 1880 census Horace J. Galbraith had created a successful general farm, but was not relying exclusively on agriculture for his livelihood.

Figure 6: 1877 Atlas Map of Lafayette County
(Missouri Publishing Company 1877)



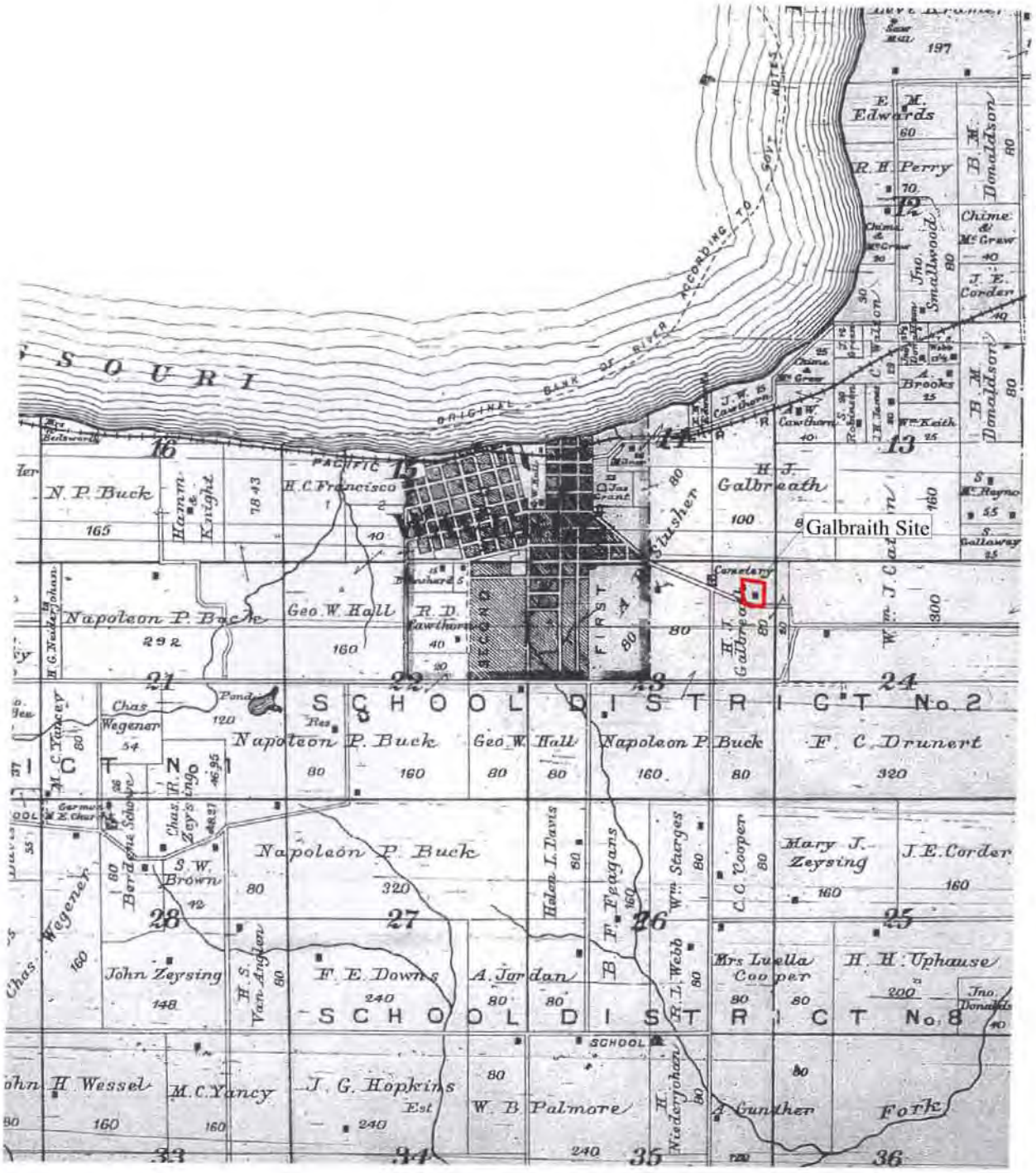
Henry Galbraith died on November 4, 1887, leaving by the terms of his will all his real and personal property to his nephew Horace J. Galbraith. Henry's real estate at the time of his death included all of the acreage he had owned just prior to the Civil War. It consisted of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, 20 acres in the south end of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 14, and 20 acres on the west end of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section, together totaling 200 acres, all in Township 51 North, Range 24 West. The personal estate as inventoried and evaluated in November, 1887, included the following items:

1 eight day clock	$5.00	1 parlor center table	$ 5.00
1 walnut wardrobe	$2.50	1 walnut bed stead	$ 2.50
1 walnut bureau	$2.50	2 feather beds	$20.00
2 small tables	$2.00	2 wash stands	$ 1.00
1 cherry lounge	$1.50	1 parlor sofa	$ 2.50
1 double lounge	$1.00	1 cupboard	$ 5.00
1 set of chairs	$1.00	1 kitchen safe	$ 1.00
1 old bed stead	$1.50	1 sugar chest	$ 1.00
1 mirror	$ .50	1 walnut bureau	$10.00

The low valuation for almost all the items, excepting the feather beds and one of the walnut bureaus, would suggest that most were of considerable age, perhaps acquired at the time that Henry Galbraith had built his new farmstead residence, sometime around 1850. All the items listed passed to the possession of Horace J. Galbraith and most likely continued to furnish the farmstead residence. An 1897 county atlas map shows the farmstead as it was configured after Horace Galbraith inherited it (Figure 7). Henry Galbraith had weathered the Civil War, kept his personal estate largely intact, and lived to see his farm, under the management of his nephew, a revitalized enterprise.

It was probably following the death of Henry and the inheritance of the farmstead by Horace J. Galbraith that the last major expansion of the site residence took place. Horace Galbraith perhaps had good reason to expand the house at this time, considering the possibility that his daughter Laura's rapidly growing family was in residence there. Laura had married Eugene H. Lewis in 1883 and given birth to daughter Anna the following year. A second daughter Arline followed in 1886. In 1890, Laura gave birth to twins, Ione and Ida; both died the following year. Laura herself died at age 35 in 1895 (Brunetti 1991), survived by a husband and daughters listed in residence at the farmstead in the 1900 federal census.

Figure 7: 1897 Plat Map of Lafayette County
(Northwest Publishing Company 1897)



Twentieth Century Occupation

During the early 20th century, the last members of the Galbraith family left the farmstead, which would be occupied by renters over the following decades. The property continued in use as a general farm on which livestock and grain crops were raised. Surviving the Great Depression, the farm has remained productive to the current day.

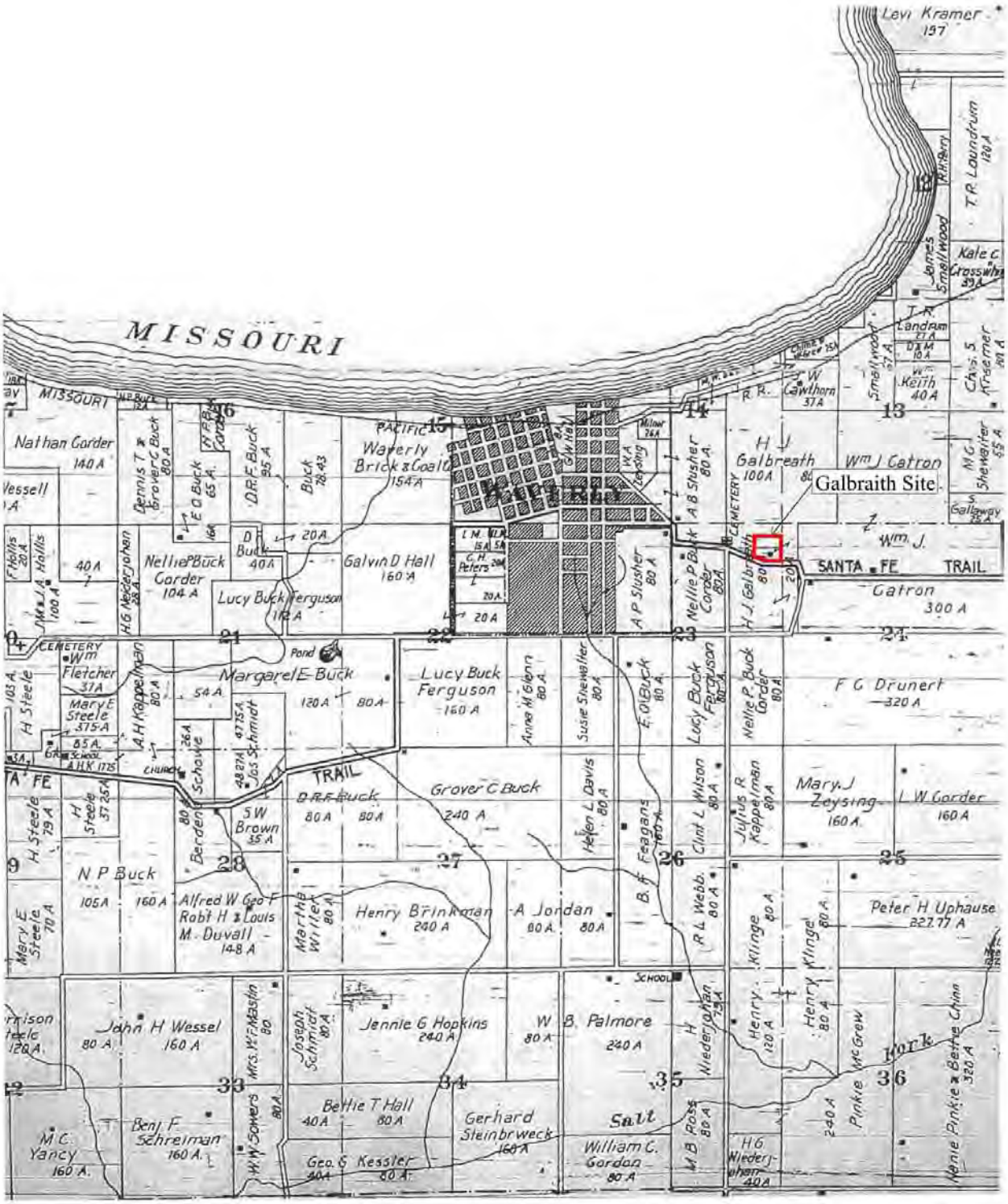
The 1900 census recorded that the Galbaith farmstead then included Horace J. Galbraith, his occupation listed as a farmer, his wife Anna, son-in-law Eugene Lewis, and granddaughters Anna and Joline (probably Arline), ages 16 and 14 (U.S. Census 1900, ED161:9). Horace J. Galbraith died on November 28, 1903, and his property was subsequently administered by his wife Anna E. Galbraith who was appointed as estate executor. His possessions as inventoried in February, 1906, at the time of final settlement, included 30 shares of stock in the Middleton Bank of Waverly, the shares valued at $6,000 (Lafayette County Probate Records 1906). Also included in the inventory were:

1 black horse	$ 50
1 buggy and harness	$ 25
1 surrey and horses	$ 50
Household & all other effects	$ 250

The short list makes no mention of farming equipment, perhaps suggesting that Horace, age 68 in 1903, had largely given up farming by that time. It is possible that Horace J. Galbraith was a director of the Middleton Bank, as his wife Anna took over this post following his death. In 1907 Anna Galbraith hired William Aull to defend her against charges filed by Lyons Receiver against Anna and John Corder as directors of the Midleton Bank. They were accused of "negligence in performance of duties as directors," for the year beginning on April 14, 1904.

According to the 1910 census, occupants of the farmstead included Anna Galbraith, her granddaughter Arline (age 24) and her husband Gordon Jackson (age 24), and Arline's daughter Laura (age 1), as well as Horace Crews (age 5, Arline's son from a previous marriage), and Eliza Peacock, an African American servant (age 60), born in Virginia (U.S. Census 1910, ED104:12B). Probably soon after the 1910 census was taken the Galbraiths moved from the farm, subsequently renting it to members of the Noltensmeyer family. Anna died in February, 1913, without a will. The control of her estate, including the Galbraith family farmstead, was eventually awarded to Arline (Lafayette County Probate Records 1915). Arline and Gordon Jackson apparently sold the property to a Dr. Moore who would continue the rental agreement with the Noltensmeyers (Corder 2002b). An atlas map published in 1914 shows the farm as it was then constituted, unchanged in size since 1897; Horace J. Galbraith is mistakenly listed as owner although he had died 11 years earlier (Figure 8).

Figure 8: 1914 Atlas of Lafayette County, Missouri
(Scott 1914)



The Noltensmeyer family both occupied and operated the farm, the household including seven persons at the time that the 1920 census was taken. Listed as head of the household was William Noltensmeyer, age 73, the son of German immigrants, Ida, his daughter, age 35, and George Noltensmeyer, his son, age 48, who was then employed by the government. Also in residence with them were Louisa Steffens, William's widowed stepdaughter, age 48, and John Haupt, William's stepson, age 41, listed as one of the farm renters. Likewise living on the farmstead in 1920 were Frank Noltensmeyer, age 30, listed as one of the farm renters, and his daughter Marion who had been born at the farm residence in 1915 (U.S. Census 1920, ED120:9). Marion's mother, born Bertha Bishop, had died on December 16, 1915, soon after her daughter's birth.

Marion, subsequently married to Thad Corder, is today living in Belton, Missouri, and has furnished reminiscences of her life on the farm, together with a map showing the lay-out of the farm buildings as she remembers it during her period of residence between 1915 and 1927 or 1928 (Figure 9). She has also provided photographs of the farm from that time (Photos 3-8).

Judging from the photographs and memories of Marion Corder, the exterior appearance and plan of the farmstead residence underwent only minor changes between the time that she lived there and 2002 (Figure 9). Standing against the south wall of the house was a full length front porch with "rather ornate cut out design," (Photo 3) accessed by stairs at its east and west ends (Corder 2002a). The c. 1916 photograph of Marion and George Noltensmeyer, shows details on the front porch as it then appeared (Photo 4). Mrs. Corder writes, "One entered the front section of the house by a door off the porch.... Inside was a small room designed for a reception [hall] but we used it for a small guest room" (Figure 9). A door on the east wall of this room, "led into the great room." In the northeast corner of this room stood a piano, adjacent to a window. The stone chimney centered on the east wall of the room had apparently been enclosed, Mrs. Corder recalling a walled-off area on this wall "probably seven or eight feet square," into which a stovepipe extended (Corder 2002a). Upstairs above the guest room and great room were two large bedrooms (Corder 2002b).

Mrs. Corder writes that a cellar beneath the great room was accessed through a door at the northwest corner of the front section of the house. Inside this door was a small room that served as a sort of landing at the top of the stairs leading down into the cellar. According to Corder, at the time she lived there, this room, about four feet wide, extended the width of the front portion of the house, "with a table along the west wall. The window on the west wall was its only light." Since it led into the cellar, the door to this room "was always kept padlocked.... As a child I was told not to go 'down there'– there was a 'big hole' I could fall into" (Corder 2002a). There was indeed a "big hole" centered in the floor of the cellar, a storage pit which had probably been created when the cellar was built, sometime around 1850.

Figure 9: Marion Corder Map

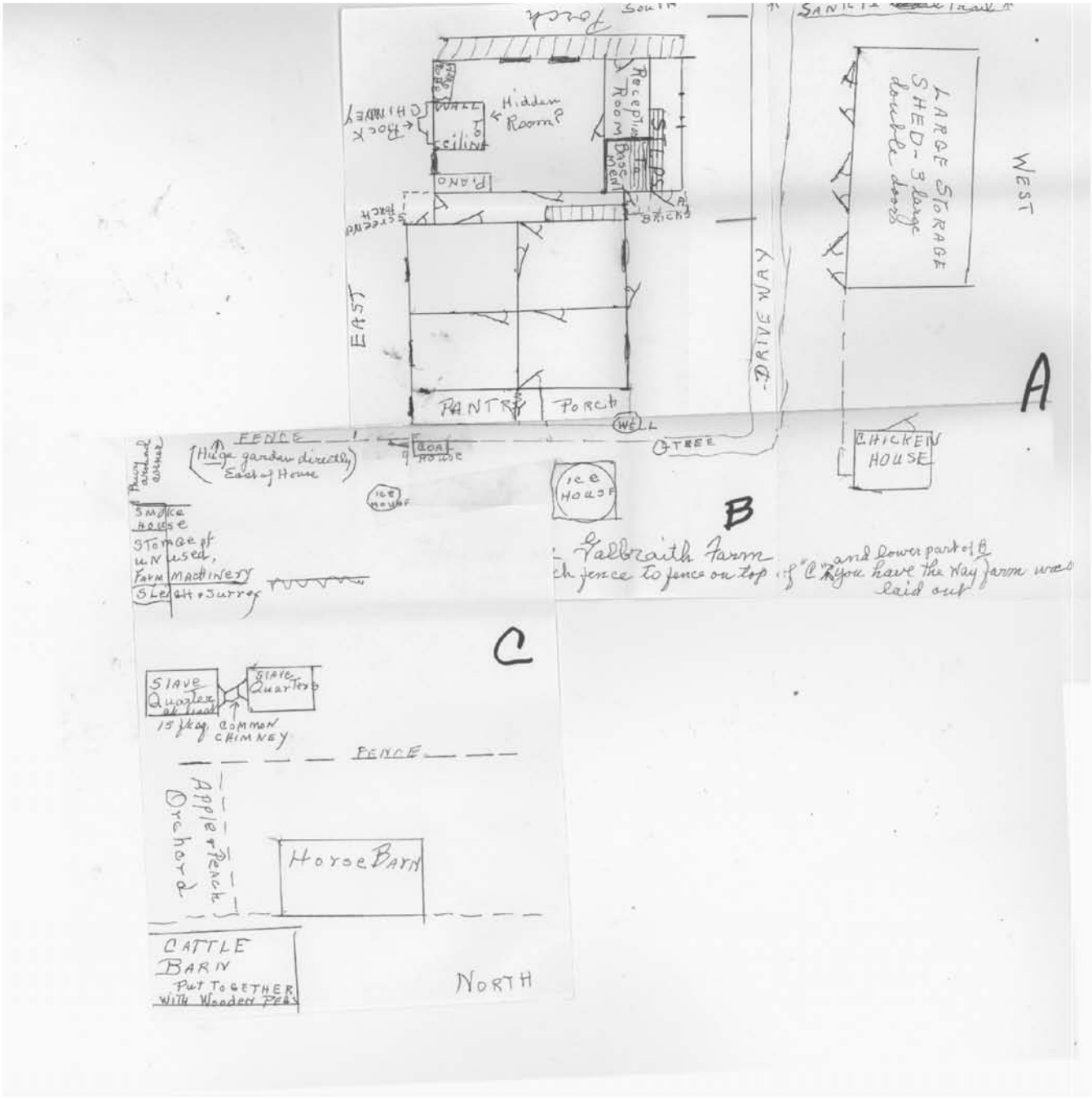


Photo 3: Galbraith Farm House, ca. 1916 (Facing Northeast)

Photo 4: Marion Held by Her Uncle George Noltensmeyer, Notice Detailing on Front Porch (Facing North)

Photo 5: Marion Held by Father, Frank Noltensmeyer. Notice "Slave Quarters" in left background and Shed in right background. (Facing Northeast)

Photo 6: "Grandfather" Noltensmeyer "Over 70- Deaf & Blind, Split All Our Wood" Notice West End of Slave Quarters to Left and Old Cattle Barn in Background (Facing North)

Photo 7: Marion With Pony, Notice Horse Barn in Background
(Facing Northeast)

Photo 8: Marion at Sandbox, Notice Chicken House on Right and
Shed on Left in Background (Facing West)

Mrs. Corder remembers the hallway on the north side of the great room, separating it from the north wing of the house and containing a stairway providing access to the second story. At either end of this hallway was a door, the one on the east leading onto a porch, shown at left in the c. 1916 picture of Marion and her father (Photo 5). Just outside the door on the west end of the hallway was a large concentration of brick rubble that served as a kind of terrace. When still a small child, Marion Corder recalls picking up one of the brick fragments, intending it as her contribution to a collection for a new church building (Corder 2002b). The north wing of the residence at the first floor level consisted of four rooms to which a porch and pantry were attached at the north end. A well or cistern was situated beneath the northwest corner of this porch. Enclosed fireplaces to which stoves were connected stood on the dividing wall between the north and south pairs of rooms within this north wing. Upstairs in the north wing was an attic (Corder 2002b and c).

Directly east of the residence was a "huge garden." Among the plantings there were grapes grown on a "fence" consisting of "three lines of wire stretched between posts." Growing vines "were trained around the wire. I only remember that they were Concord grapes and delicious. My grandfather made a batch of wine each fall (to be used for medicinal purposes only, of course.)" South of the house was the swale of a road leading into Waverly, known at the time as the Santa Fe Trail Road. To its south was a large field, "Always planted half in corn and half in wheat" (Corder 2002a).

Farmstead buildings included the ice house, still in use for that purpose. According to Corder, "Ice from the ponds was cut in winter– placed in the brick enclosure, with wheat straw tamped around it for insulation." To the east of the icehouse was a combination outbuilding consisting of "a large smokehouse" south section, a storage shed middle section, and a chicken house north section (Photo 5). Stored in the middle portion of the outbuilding were "a 2-seated sleigh or cutter, a two-seated surrey and farm implements," most of which were seldom if ever used (Corder 2002a). Just to the east of this outbuilding was a small enclosed field where apple and peach trees were planted, used as a pen for cows and calves (Corder 2002d).

A short distance to the north of the ice house and the outbuilding was a large building known to Marion Corder as the slave quarter (Photos 7 and 8). Considering that the Noltensmeyers had probably first rented the property from Anna Galbraith and occupied it immediately after her departure, it is possible that Anna Galbraith or members of her granddaughter's family provided the slave quarter identification for the building. Furthermore, its size and plan, as well as its method of construction strongly suggest its original use as a residence, built sometime in the 1800s.

Marion Corder describes the slave quarter as consisting of "2 huge 2 story square buildings," each measuring about 20 feet on a side, "sharing a common chimney in between," that is, a two-story saddle-bag house lacking any enclosure of the space between its two halves. Each side of the double residence was accessed by its own door; the entrance for the west half is visible in the photograph of Marion and her father. Each half of the building consisted of a single room

downstairs with interior steps leading to a single room upstairs. During the time that the Noltensmeyers lived on the farmstead, the first story of the west half was used as a wash room, the second story as a playroom. The first story of the east half was employed as a tool shed, while the second story was "used to dry our 'home-grown' tobacco" (Corder 2002c).

North of the slave quarter were a peach and apple orchard, an enclosed horse lot, and the horse barn. Among the horses on the farm was a pony that Marion Corder rode. A photograph taken of Marion and the pony shows the horse barn in the background (Photo 7). To the northeast of the horse barn was a cattle barn which was "almost black from age and was said not to have a nail in it. It was put together with wooden pegs" (Corder 2002a). To the west of the house stood a sandbox in which Marion played, while still farther to the west, across the driveway stood a machinery and vehicle shed and a second chicken house. In a photograph showing Marion standing next to the sandbox, the shed is visible in the middle background, the chicken house on the right (Photo 8). The shed was used to hold all farm machinery, the "binder for wheat, hay-bailer for the alfalfa – plows and the one-horse buggy – also our first car about 1925 – an "Overland" (Corder 2002a). According to Mrs. Corder there were two flocks of chickens on the farm, "Rhode Island Reds (red) and Plymouth Rocks. Both were large breeds, bred for meat, not eggs. The Rocks were very aggressive and roosters often attacked me when I was less than six" (Corder 2002d).

The Noltensmeyer family moved out of the farm about 1927 or 1928, relocating to the west, on a farm in Dover Township of Lafayette County. In 1929 members of the Brewe family rented the farm and occupied the residence. They would continue to live there until 2001. Lavern Brewe recalls that during the family's early years at the farm the Great Depression combined with natural disasters led to an almost intolerable situation. The Brewes' principal crop was corn which, when harvested, was hauled into Blake's elevator in Waverly, then loaded onto boxcars. Droughts in 1934 and 1936 were particularly harsh, leading to complete crop failure on the farm. Problems were compounded by grasshopper plagues, the grasshoppers eating all but the center of the stalks, leaving pathetic remnants which were cut for silage by men who hired out for the task. In one year during the Depression, the Brewes corn harvest yielded 35 bushels for which they received 35 cents per bushel. The farm, then consisting of 280 acres, was rented for $1,650 paid annually to Dr. Moore. As the Brewes fell far behind in their rental payments, Moore waived their back-rent and agreed to accept half of their farm proceeds in lieu of cash. The farm would finally recover, but not until the entry of the United States into World War II (Brewe 2002).

Several changes were made to the farmstead during the Brewe period of occupancy, including demolition of the building known as the slave quarter, probably sometime in the 1930s. The above ground portion of the ice house was replaced with a new building including a room to the east of the ice vault that served as a work shed containing a forge and a heater. According to Lavern Brewe, ice was still kept in the vault during the first years that his family lived on the farmstead, with a trough employed to slide the ice into place within the deep shaft. Abandoned for its original purpose, the vault was subsequently used for silage, according to Brewe, before it became a repository for trash. A new smokehouse was also built to the northeast of the

residence, sometime in the 1930s. Apple tree wood burned in a stove was used to smoke the meat during the fall. Seeing smoke billowing from between the boards used to side the building, visitors would on occasion call to the Brewes that their shed had caught on fire. After the smoking process was complete, some of the meat would be packed into fruit jars along with grease (Brewe 2002).

A new chicken house with brick tile walls was completed to the east of the icehouse sometime in the early 1940s. A hog house was subsequently built to the southeast of the chicken house, its siding salvaged from the roof of the old barn that was torn down at the north edge of the farmstead. "Firing crates" were used to keep pigs in the hog house warm, although on one particularly cold night, Brewe recalls, the pigs were brought into the residence, cold and still. They soon revived and Brewe was told to corral the hogs and take them out; one had already begun to "move the furniture" (Brewe 2002).

Alterations to the main residence included installation of a replacement concrete foundation under the north wing of the house, probably sometime in the 1940s. A shingle roof present on the house when the Brewes arrived was overlain with a new metal roof about 15 or 20 years later. A new replacement roof was installed sometime in the 1980s. The rear porch on the house was enclosed and Brewe employed the cistern beneath the porch as a source of water for a shower rigged to the east of the porch. More recent additions included the installation a bathroom in the 1960s (Brewe 2002). Lavern Brewe continued to occupy the house until December of 2001, leaving a residence in many respects unchanged since it was built by the Galbraith family almost a century and a half earlier.

Mechanized Farming

In 1900, the agricultural population was at its peak. Missouri had a population of two million, of which 284,886 people resided on farms. Migration of the rural farming population to the urban areas became noticeable during the first several decades of the 20th century as farm prices dropped and people sought employment in the manufacturing and service industries. This trend took place throughout the entire state of Missouri and continued through World War II and unto the present (Table 1).

Table 1: Percentage of Urban and Rural Populations in Missouri After 1940
(Parrish, Jones Jr., and Christensen 1980:346-47)

Year	% Urban	% Rural
1940	51.8	48.2
1950	61.5	38.5
1960	66.6	33.4
1970	70.2	29.8

At each census there is a decrease in the number of individuals involved in farming and at the same time there is an increase in agricultural production. Technological advances in the manufacture of farm machinery greatly contributed to increased production. Horses, mules, and horse drawn machinery were replaced with engine driven machines. These technological improvements allowed farmers to increase their production per acre while at the same time decreasing labor costs. Because of the improved machinery such as the tractor, plow, baler, corn picker, combine, and smaller equipment some members of farm families, small farmers, tenant farmers, and laborers were forced to seek work in the urban areas. Tractors in Missouri increased to just less than 100,000 between 1930 and 1950 (Parrish, Jones Jr., Christensen 1980:347-48).

Education of the farmers was another factor that contributed to the accepted use of the modern technology. Enhancement of education was accomplished through the University of Missouri, College of Agriculture, by setting up county extension programs which are still in operation today. These county programs distributed information acquired through University research and education programs. This research and education provided farmers with the latest knowledge on animal and plant husbandry and genetics, animal nutrition, fertilizers, soil conditions, design and construction of outbuildings, sanitation, and food preservation. Missouri established its first experimental stations in 1888 (Parrish, Jones Jr., Christensen 1980:348). Today these stations are set up throughout the state to experiment on problems in the area where the problems exist and to develop a practical and economical solution. Another method of education was provided by farm magazines like the Farm Journal, Prairie Farmer, and Successful Farming. Experts from universities around the country provided articles for these magazines expounding the latest research and development in the agricultural industry. The Prairie Farmer was printed until 1980 and the Farm Journal and Successful Farming are still in circulation.

Missouri farmers traditionally planted more acres in corn than any other crop and utilized the crop for livestock feed. Only seven percent of the states cash receipts were from corn in 1977 (Parrish, Jones Jr., and Christensen 1980:351). New advances in technology and mechanization produced increased yields (Table 2)

Table 2: Corn Yields in Bushel Per Acre
(Parrish, Jones Jr., and Christensen 1980:348)

Year	Bushels
1939	30
1964	61
1977	66

Corn continued to be the crop of choice until 1968 when Missourians harvested 3.7 million acres of soybeans, which was an increase of 0.7 million acres over corn. Production of soybeans increased from one million bushels in 1937 to 144 million bushel in 1977 and brought in 21% of Missouri's cash receipts (Table 3).

Table 3: Soybean Yields in Bushels
(Parrish, Jones Jr., and Christensen 1980:348)

Year	Bushels
1939	1 million
1949	17 million
1959	47 million
1977	144 million

This increase was mainly due to the increased uses of soybeans in manufacture of other products, such as, varnishes, plastics, paint, soap, shortening, salad oils, margarine, and lubricants (Parrish, Jones Jr., and Christensen 1980:348-51).

Not all crops increased in production. Between 1930 and 1969, there was a 90% decrease in the number of acres devoted to growing oats. This decrease in oats production correlates to the decrease in the number of horses and the transition from animal to mechanical power. Oats was primarily uses as feed for horses and mules. Wheat declined in production during the 1960s. By 1969, production had dropped to 33.1 million bushels. Since that time wheat production has been on the increase, reaching 60.5 million bushels in 1977.

Hay crops are grown on approximately 3 million acres and rank in importance along with corn and soybeans. In the past and still today most of the hay and corn crops are fed to livestock.

Summary

Although the Galbraith farmstead continued to operate as an agricultural enterprise for most of the years following its establishment in 1829, the farm did undergo major reversals in fortune and substantial alterations in the manner in which it was operated and the crops grown there. The farmstead had been founded by Alexander Galbraith and developed by Henry Galbraith, both operating on the premise that it was a prime location for hemp that could serve as a lucrative cash crop, if grown and harvested with the labor of slaves. When the Civil War came, the Galbraith family saw their future dependent on the continuance of slavery and risked rebellion in an effort to perpetuate that institution. With the loss of the war and the emancipation of slaves, the Galbraith family suffered substantial loss, but they were ultimately able to regain much of their wealth and status, Horace J. Galbraith adopting a strategy that involved a mercantile enterprise and banking, before restoring the family farm in his later years. Ultimately, the Galbraith family moved on, but the farmstead survived, operated by renters who weathered the lean years of the Depression and maintained the farm as a viable enterprise to the current day.

CHAPTER 4: ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS

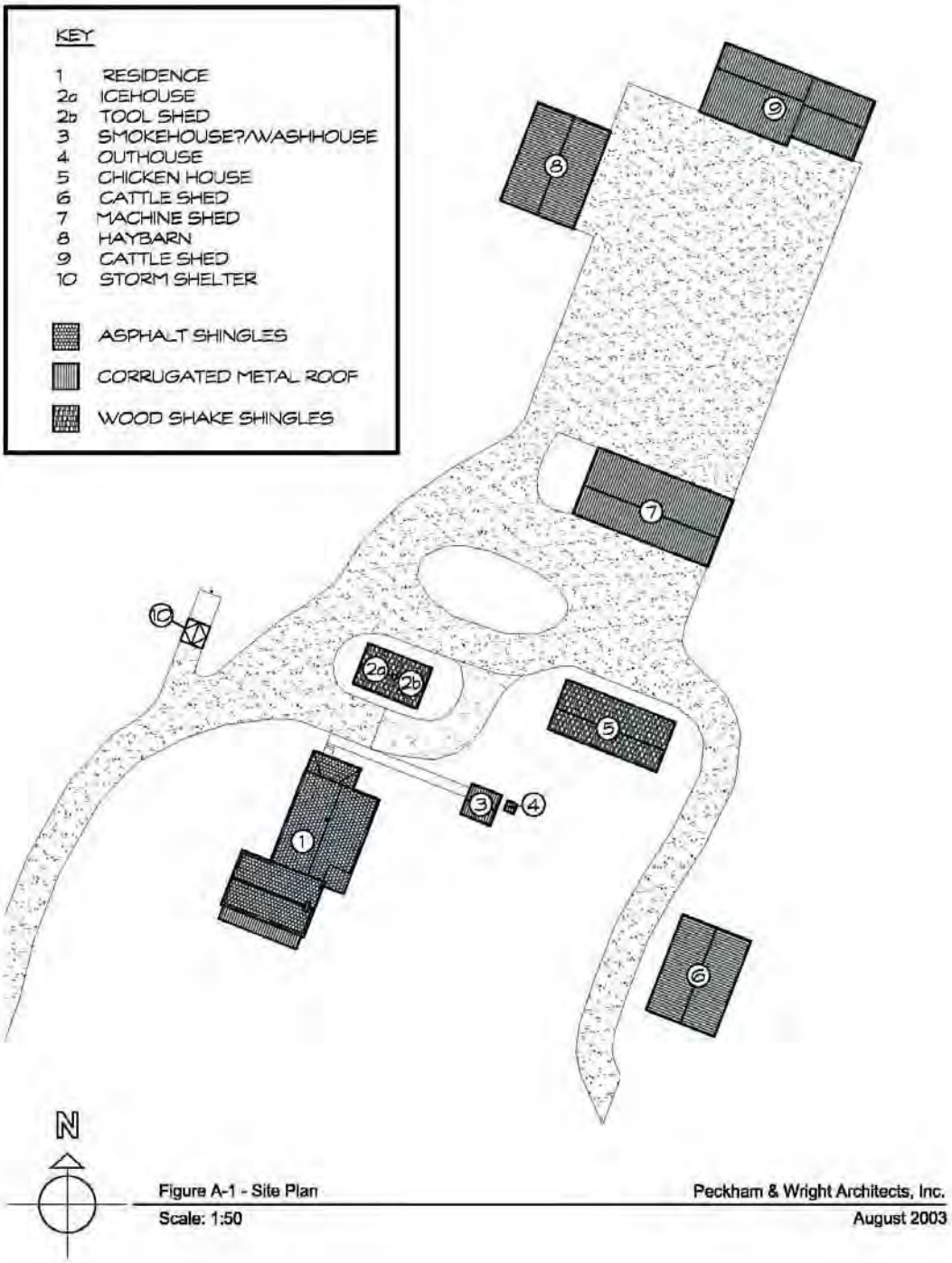
by Eric Roselle
Peckham & Wright Architects, Inc

In winter 2002 Peckham & Wright Architects, Inc. (PWA) of Columbia, Missouri, was contracted to undertake architectural documentation of the Alexander Galbraith residence and farm. The documentation of the property was undertaken beginning in late winter 2002 and continuing through early fall of the same year. On July 11, 2002, the primary residence was demolished. A PWA representative was on hand during the demolition to record any undocumented features and to note hidden aspects of the building's construction. Prior to demolition, the property, unoccupied for residential use since the beginning of 2002, was a working farmstead, primarily livestock. Ten buildings were extant on the property (Figure 10). These included; two modern cattle sheds (buildings #6 & #9), one modern hay barn (building #8), one c.1940s machine shed (building #7), one c.1940s chicken house (building #5), a c.1920s storm shelter (building #10), a smokehouse/washhouse, outhouse, icehouse/tool shed (above-ground building only), all dating to approximately the c.1930s - albeit with a variety of modern repairs (buildings #3, #4, #2a, & #2b, respectively), an icehouse pit (building #2a) dating to approximately the c.1850s or earlier, and finally the primary residence, a building constructed in several stages with the oldest section dating to approximately c.1830s-1850s (building #1). The latter six buildings comprised the oldest extant section of the active farm. Of these the two significant buildings on the property were the primary residence (building #1) and the icehouse pit (building #2a).

Following a brief description of the site, the documentation below is structured into two sections, the first documenting the primary residence and the second discussing the icehouse and other outbuildings. A working context, within the farm, for these buildings will be developed within the discussion of each individual building. The primary residence will be discussed based on, first its general appearance at the time of recording, second the architectural styles that influenced the building's design, third the general appearance of the facades, fourth a construction history of the building, and fifth the interior of the building.

On two occasions during the architectural field investigations personnel from the Missouri Department of Transportation were present. Included among this number was Toni Prawl, an architectural historian for the department. Thanks are due to Ms. Prawl for her contributions to the investigation. On both occasions discussion with her proved invaluable for gaining an increased understanding of the property. Of particular note was her suggestion, during the first of these two visits, that the house might have originally been a stack house. Subsequently she provided additional supporting information. Her hypothesis eventually proved to be true and thanks go to Toni Prawl for making the initial suggestion.

Figure 10: Site Plan



Galbraith Site

Access to the Galbraith farm was via a dirt lane off the north side of US Route 65, just east of Waverly, Missouri (see Figure 1, page 2, and Figure 10). Approaching the house, the straight drive was devoid of trees until near the residence. The house sat to the front of the cluster of farm buildings. The dirt lane of the drive continued past the house winding around the building's left (west) side. At the rear of the house the remainder of the farm was principally stretched along a north/south axis around three courtyards. The first of these yards, immediately behind the house, consisted of a parking area situated between the house (Building #1) and the icehouse/tool shed (Buildings #2a and #2b). North of this the second courtyard lay between the icehouse/tool shed, the chicken house (Building # 5), and the Machine Shed (Building #7). In the center of this second courtyard lay a small grassy knoll, rumored to have been the site of a former 'slave quarters'. Beyond this area, further to the north, lay the third of the courtyards, a feedlot defined on the north by a modern cattle shed (Building # 9) and on the west by a modern haybarn (Building # 8). In addition to these three courtyards, a secondary group of buildings lay to the east of the house. This included the smokehouse/washhouse (Building #3), the outhouse (Building #4), and, further to the east and across a dirt drive, a modern cattle shed (Building #6). The sole other building on the property was the storm shelter (Building # 10), a small subterranean cellar to the west of the house.

In general fields surrounded the farmstead. To the west the property overlooked a cemetery. Both south and east were open views across the fields. To the north, and beyond the farmstead, the property became hilly and wooded.

Primary Residence

Massing/General Appearance

As documented here the Alexander Galbraith residence conformed to the vernacular “I-house” typology. “I-house” was a term coined in 1936 by Fred Kniffen to describe a housing type found ubiquitously throughout the states of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa (Kniffen 1936:185-186). I-houses in their most basic form are three to five bays wide, one bay deep, and one-and-a-half to two stories tall. The central bay is typically an entry hall that is in turn flanked on either side by a single large room. These buildings are recognized as a dominant type throughout the Upland South region in the nineteenth century (Kniffen 1965:551-555). Various subtypes of the I-house have been identified, including linear-plan, ell-plan, and tee-plan buildings. Often the two latter types are a result of additions subsequently made to an original linear I-house. In the case of the Galbraith house the initial appearance of the building (see Appendix A, Photos A-1, A-2) would seem to indicate that such was the case here. The building's massing was based on two principal volumes, a front (south) section comprised of the traditional “I-house” linear form, three bays wide, one-bay deep, and two stories high, and a second rear (north) volume based on a National Folk movement Massed Plan (see *Architectural Styles* below; McAlester 1996:98-99), a type measuring two bays square. At the Galbraith house the two volumes were separated by a short enclosed passage, evidenced on the exterior of the building primarily on the east side,

where an overhanging porch roof extended from the rear volume of the building. This rear (north) volume is unusual in the context of the I-house typology due to the fact that it was a massed rather than linear plan, the latter being more typical of the type.

Another unusual feature of the Galbraith residence is the front (south) section of the building, that corresponding most directly to the I-house form. In his 1981 study of the Little Dixie area Howard Marshall further defines the I-house typology in regards to this region. Of particular note is his two-thirds I-house, a variant of the form that is three-bays wide with one of the end most bays comprising the central hall. In short it is an incomplete I-house. Marshall points out the rarity of the plan indicating that they are typically found in urban rather than rural settings (Marshall 1981:65-66). As seen at the time of demolition the south section of the Galbraith residence follows this two-thirds I-house subtype. The west ground-floor bay of the building opened into an anteroom or parlor, but for the staircase indicated in Marshall's plan-diagrams, a direct corollary to the I-house entry hall (Figure 11).

Architectural Styles

Stylistically the Galbraith residence borrows from the Greek Revival (approximately 1825-1860), the Folk Victorian (approximately 1870-1910), and the National Folk (approximately 1850-1890) movements. These first two of these movements are arguably both results of the earlier American return to Classicism as evidenced in the preceding Adam/Federal style movement. The latter, the National Folk movement, is more descriptive of a general building class or typology rather than a specific “style”.

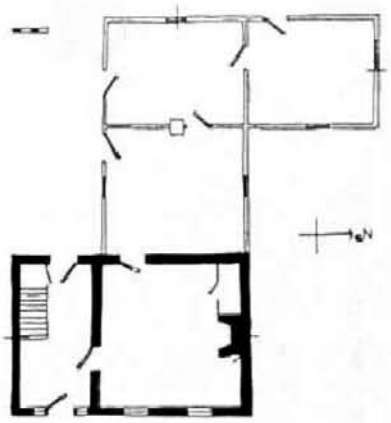
The Greek Revival was an effort to rationalize architecture. It became popular for a number of reasons. The first of these was a general cultural shift that began to view Greece, rather than Rome, as the parent of Classicism. This shift to a Greek focus was further strengthened by early nineteenth-century archaeological investigations in Greece. Additionally the movement's acceptance was also in part both the result of a sympathetic American response to Greece's 1821-30 move for independence and a reaction against the primarily British Adam/Federal style (McAlester 1996:184). In the middle of the nineteenth century it spread rapidly across the country in conjunction with both the rise of architectural pattern books, such as Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter: The Builder's Guide*, and with the movement of settlers into the interior of the North American continent. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, today the largest surviving concentrations of these buildings are found in the states that experienced significant population growth during the period 1820-60. They list these states as being: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Wisconsin, Georgia, Mississippi, Michigan, Texas, Kentucky, and Louisiana (McAlester 1996:182).

The style's features are derivative of the Greek temple. They include detailing such as porches, often grand, two-story, full-height affairs supported on prominent square or round columns, elaborated rectilinear door surrounds, gabled or hipped low-pitched roofs, and wide emphasized frieze boards at the cornice line. Both side-gable and front-gable examples may be found. An emphasis on symmetry is apparent.

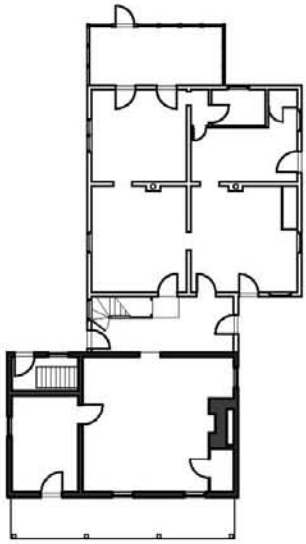
Figure 11: Galbraith Residence- Diagrammatic Comparison of Two-Thirds I-House Plans

66 *Folk Architecture*

Figure 3–45. "The old Moss place," a two-thirds I house east of the Woodland community in Marion County in Little Dixie's zone of transition. This is a V-notched log house built by Virginia emigrants in about 1845.



Howard Marshall's diagram of a two-thirds I-house plan. (Marshall 1981: 65-66).



Schematic first floor plan of Galbraith residence at time of demolition.

Near contemporary and following on the heels of the Greek Revival, the Folk Victorian style grew in part out of the earlier Gothic Revival, a movement that was popularized by writers such as Andrew Jackson Downing and that was in part a reaction against the rational emphasis of both the Adam/Federal and the Greek Revival movements. The Folk Victorian style owed its popularity both to the growth of the railroads and spreading industrialization. In the latter nineteenth century the wide spread availability of both heavy woodworking machinery and pre-milled ornamentation encouraged carpenters and fashion-conscious home-owners to graft ornamentation onto their buildings. As a result the style is wide-spread, appearing on all manner of folk houses. Typical features include bracketed eaves and/or spindlework or flat-sawn detailing at porches (McAlester 1996:309-310).

Typical of vernacular buildings, the apparent influence of both of these styles on the Galbraith residence is minimal. The Greek Revival influence may be seen in the symmetry of the three-ranked façade, in the gable returns of the two-story south I-house section of the building, in the wide frieze board located directly below the roof overhang, in the corner trim boards which butted into this frieze board - being elaborated at this termination and forming a 'mock' capital, in the pilaster applied at the side porch, in the transoms above the windows, and arguably in the detailing of the south-side front entry. The door surround at this entry was simple, two trim boards flanked a half-light, paneled door which was in turn topped by a frieze panel detailed to be mildly evocative of a temple entablature.

The Folk Victorian influence was perhaps more readily apparent, albeit even less extensive, appearing only in the detailing of the front porch. This full-width single-story porch was supported on four columns, each of which was elaborated at their upper extent by sawn, curved brackets. Between these brackets the lower edge of the roof beam was in turn decorated with sawn trim.

A previous comprehensive 1989 survey of the area “Architectural Resources of Lafayette County, Missouri”, revealed a high percentage of Greek Revival residences in the Waverly area. In Lafayette County a total of 47 Greek Revival buildings were documented, of these 11 were in the Waverly vicinity. This same report documents the Greek Revival style as flourishing in the county between 1840s-1850s (Maserang & Christopher 1989:68). While this may have been the strongest period of influence for the Greek Revival, later occurrences of the style were also found. In some cases the construction dates of these buildings dated as late as the 1870s. Representative examples recorded in the Lafayette County survey include the Corder House, a c.1870s brick Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate example and the Isaac S. Warren – N.J. Gordon House, an 1857 frame Greek Revival building with both scroll-cut Folk-Victorian trim and Italianate brackets. Many of the Greek Revival buildings documented in the above survey follow a pattern of successive different architectural styles being applied to the exterior of the building. The Galbraith residence was not atypical in following this pattern. While late in the period, the approximate dates established for alterations to the Galbraith residence, a c.1870s date for major renovations and embellishments in the Greek Revival style, coincide with the approximate dates noted for the appearance of the Greek Revival style, in the area, in this previous survey.

The other predominant stylistic influence on the Galbraith residence was the National Folk movement. This movement can account for a great majority of the housing constructed during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth. There are multiple subtypes included within this family, all traditional folk forms. Antecedents for these buildings hearken back several hundred years. The Hall and Parlor type, a two bay wide by one bay deep building, is for instance a traditional British folk form. Likewise buildings such as I-houses, in their most basic form two or three bays wide, one bay deep, and two stories high, can be easily related to the dogtrot house and to the central hall plan, for both of which ample precedents exist in Europe. The advent of light wood-framing techniques in the nineteenth century further expanded the typology of the family, evolving new folk forms such as Massed Plan housing, a larger subtype of the family measuring two bays square. There was little precedence for Massed Plan housing, primarily it was an innovation of the construction technique and results from the ability of light wood framing to span greater distances than before possible, thereby allowing deeper buildings (McAlester 1984:90). Both the I-house and Massed-Plan forms could be seen in the Galbraith residence as it appeared at the time of demolition, the I-house, as aforementioned, in the south volume of the building, and the massed-plan in the north volume of the building.

Building Exterior

(*Moving in plan counter-clockwise around the building.*)

South

At the time of demolition the primary facade of the Galbraith residence faced to the south. This facade was two-story by three-bay. It was topped by a side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof. The primary entry, a half-light paneled door, was situated in the westernmost ground-floor bay. The remaining fenestration on this façade consisted of evenly spaced 2/2-light wood hung sash, with a single window being used per bay. At the first floor of the building a full-width shed-roofed front porch with an elevated wooden floor was constructed across the facade. The metal-roofed porch was detailed with Folk Victorian scrollwork brackets and trim. The elevated deck was supported on brick piers. When recorded it was in poor condition. At the time of documentation no evidence of stairs to the porch deck remained. At some point however these were present, an earlier photo of the building shows stairs at the end of the porch (see Photos 3 and 4, page 47). The south facade, as well as the remainder of the building, was clad in white-painted lap siding with an approximate 6” exposure. Trim boards, aforementioned, were used at the corners of the building. A wide cornice board was directly below the eave. The window and door surrounds on the south facade are identical to those found throughout the building. Plain trim boards flank the windows to either side. At the upper perimeter of the windows a wider trim board with cornice trim is used. The door surrounds are constructed in a similar manner, however rather than being finished at their upper extents by a simple trim board the doors are topped either by an elaborated panel or by a full rectangular transom. On the south facade the main entry exemplified the former case, being topped by an elaborated panel.

East

To the east end of the building there was an interior masonry chimney centered on the ridge of the south I-house volume. When documented the exterior part of the chimney had been covered with stucco. On the front (south) I-house section of the building the east facade fenestration included two 6/6-light wood hung sash. Both of these windows were placed to the north side of this front volume. The gable roof of this front section overhung the east facade by approximately 1'-6". There were large gable returns to either side of the roof. At the ground level the sandstone foundation of the building was visible. The foundation, consisting of both dressed and rubble-laid, coursed sandstone (see Foundations – Figures 12 and 13, Photos A-3 and A-4) had two crawlspace openings into the basement of the building, one to either side of the chimney foundation. When documented both of these openings were infilled with a single wythe of handmade brick, laid running-bond.

The rear (north) volume of the residence, the massed-plan section, was attached to the back of the I-house, slightly offset and to the east, by a gable roof "tee'd" into the volume of the front section. The connection between the two buildings was fully enclosed and sheltered by the large overhang of this gable roof, forming a sort of breezeway between the building's two principal volumes (see Floor Plans – Figures 14, 15, 16). On the east end of this breezeway the overhanging roof formed a porch. At one point there was a raised wood floor for this porch similar to that found on the south façade. This floor was no longer extant although evidence of its former existence could be seen on the exposed wood sill beneath the doors/siding. The overhanging gable over the porch was infilled to the south end with lap siding matching that found on the remainder of the house. When recorded the beams supporting this section of the roof were cantilevered off the main volume(s) of the residence. This roof was once supported by a single column, as shown in a photograph courtesy of Marion Corder. Two doors offered entrance to this porch. Both doors were of similar dimensions and design, being four-paneled doors topped with a transom. The first of the two doors opened from the east end of the connecting breezeway between the two buildings, the second was found on the small south-facing facade formed by the offset of the rear massed-plan section of the residence. This latter entry had a wood screen door attached on the exterior. Immediately adjacent to this second door, to the east, was a 2/2-light wood hung sash identical to that found on the primary south facade of the residence.

On the east facade of this rear volume the fenestration consisted of: on the south bay, a single, approximately centered, 2/2-light wood hung sash, and on the north bay, to the south a paneled door with transom and to the north a 2/2-light wood hung sash matching that found on the south bay. The trim on this fenestration was identical to that found throughout the building. The foundation of this rear (north) section of the building was of both handmade brick and modern CMU (concrete masonry units or blocks). Where the side porch had once stood the foundation remained brick. This brick was likely the original foundation material for this section of the building. North of this area, along the east side of the residence's rear volume, the foundation had been replaced with CMU. This CMU foundation was also found around the two remaining sides (north and west) of this rear massed-plan section of the building. The last resident of the building, Lavern Brewe, recalled his family having replaced the original deteriorated foundation of this rear section with the CMU sometime in the c.1940's (Brewe, 2002).

Figure 12: Foundation Plan

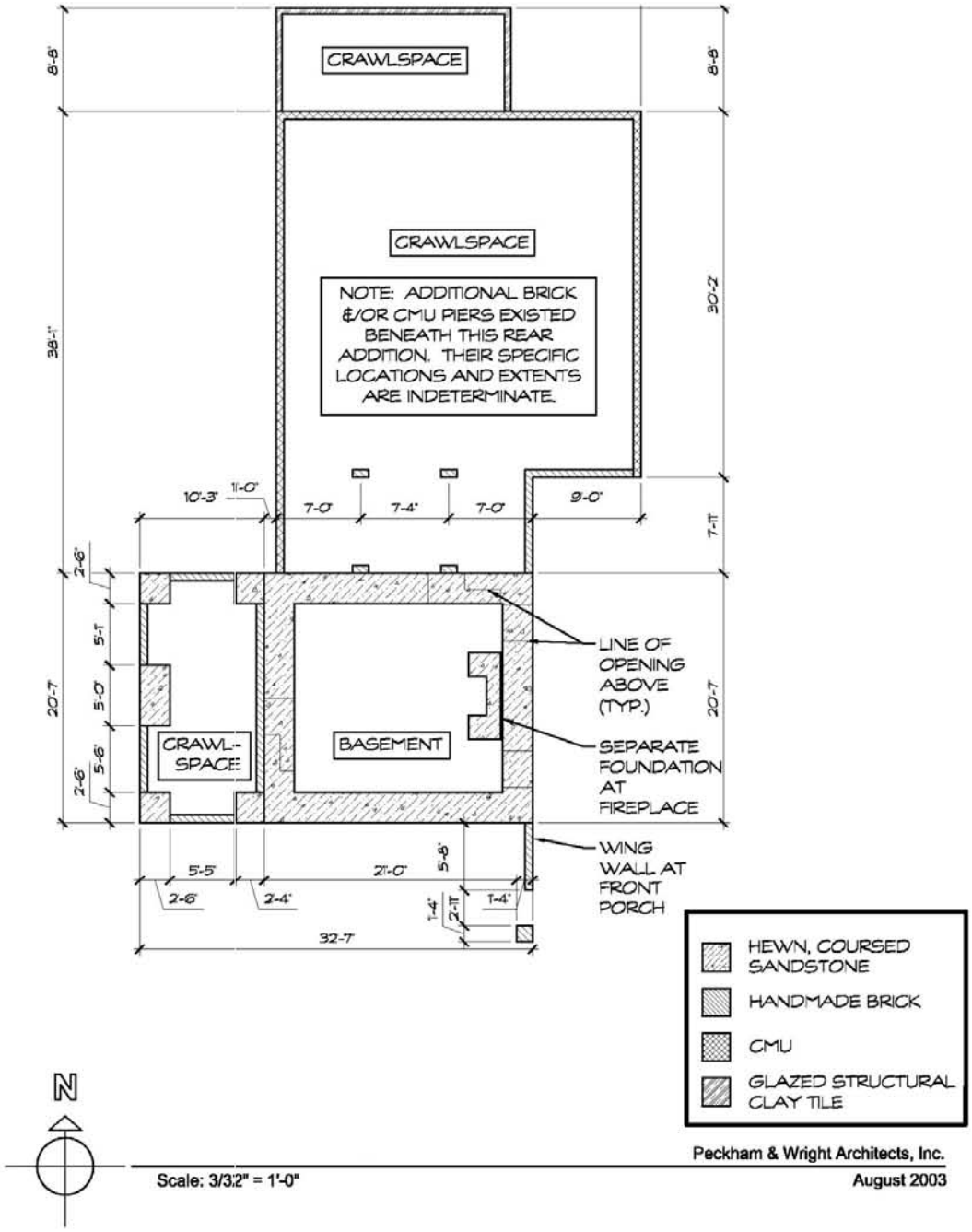
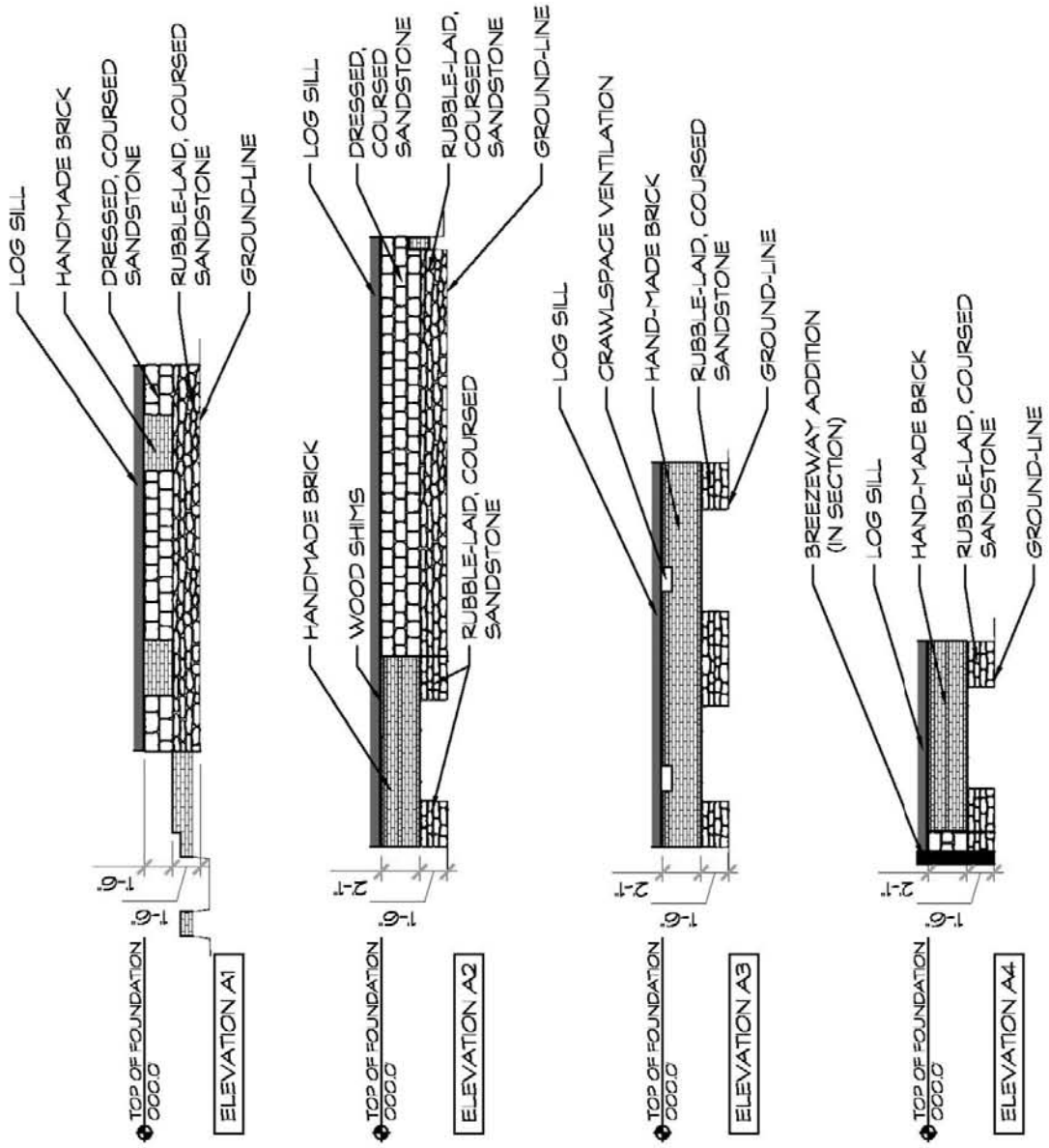


Figure 13: Foundation Elevations



Peckham & Wright Architects, Inc.

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

August 2003

Figure 14: Basement Plan

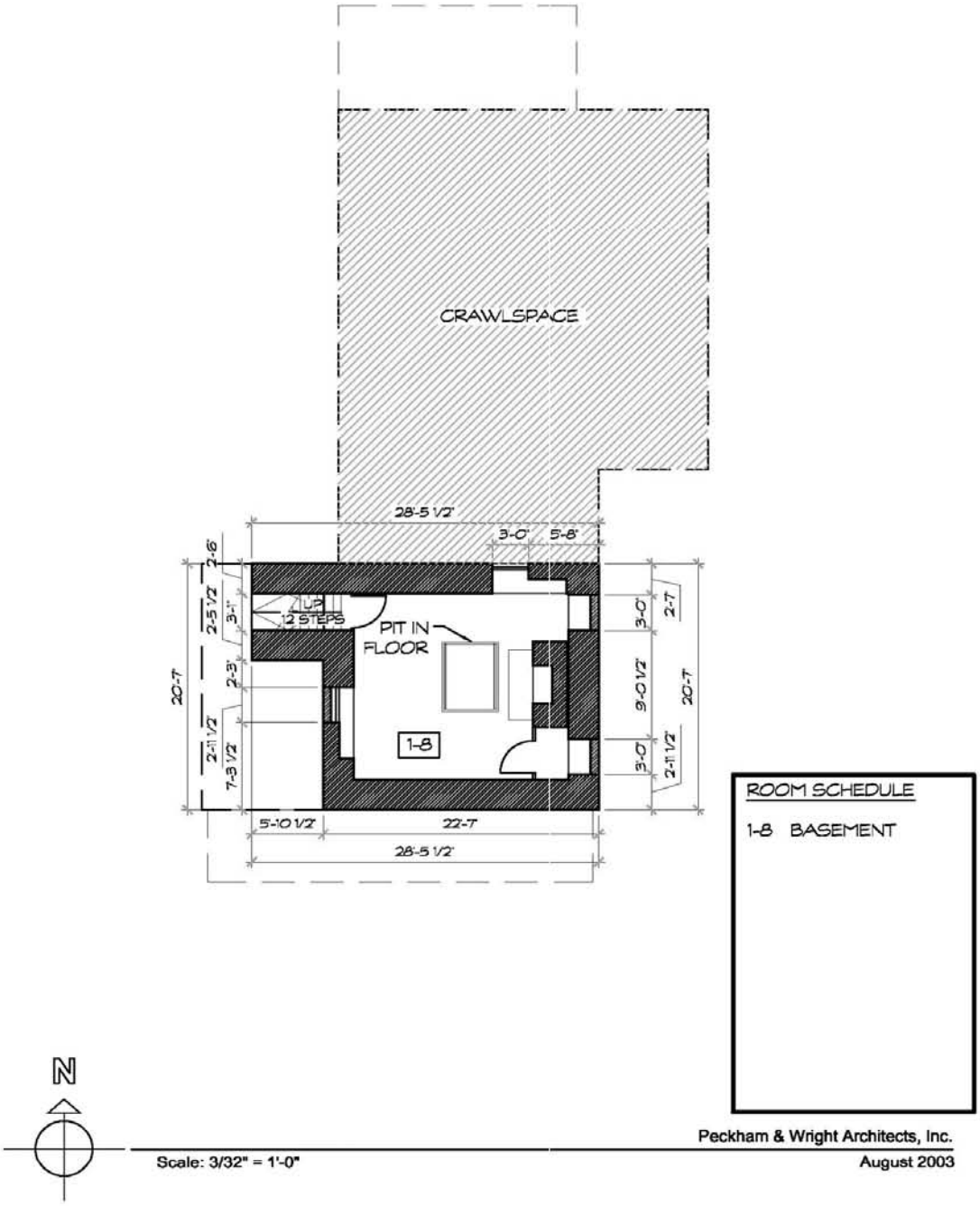


Figure 15: First Floor Plan

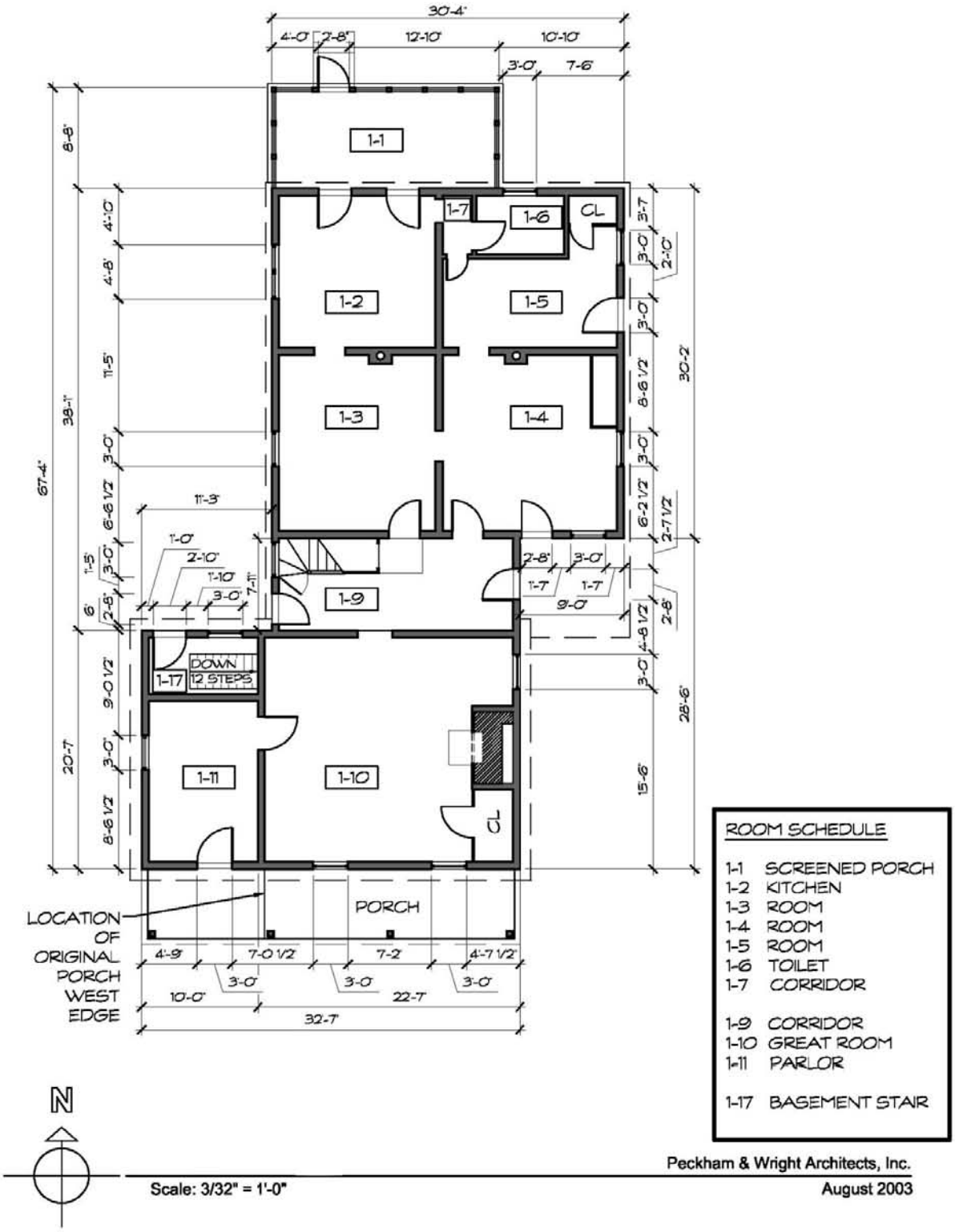
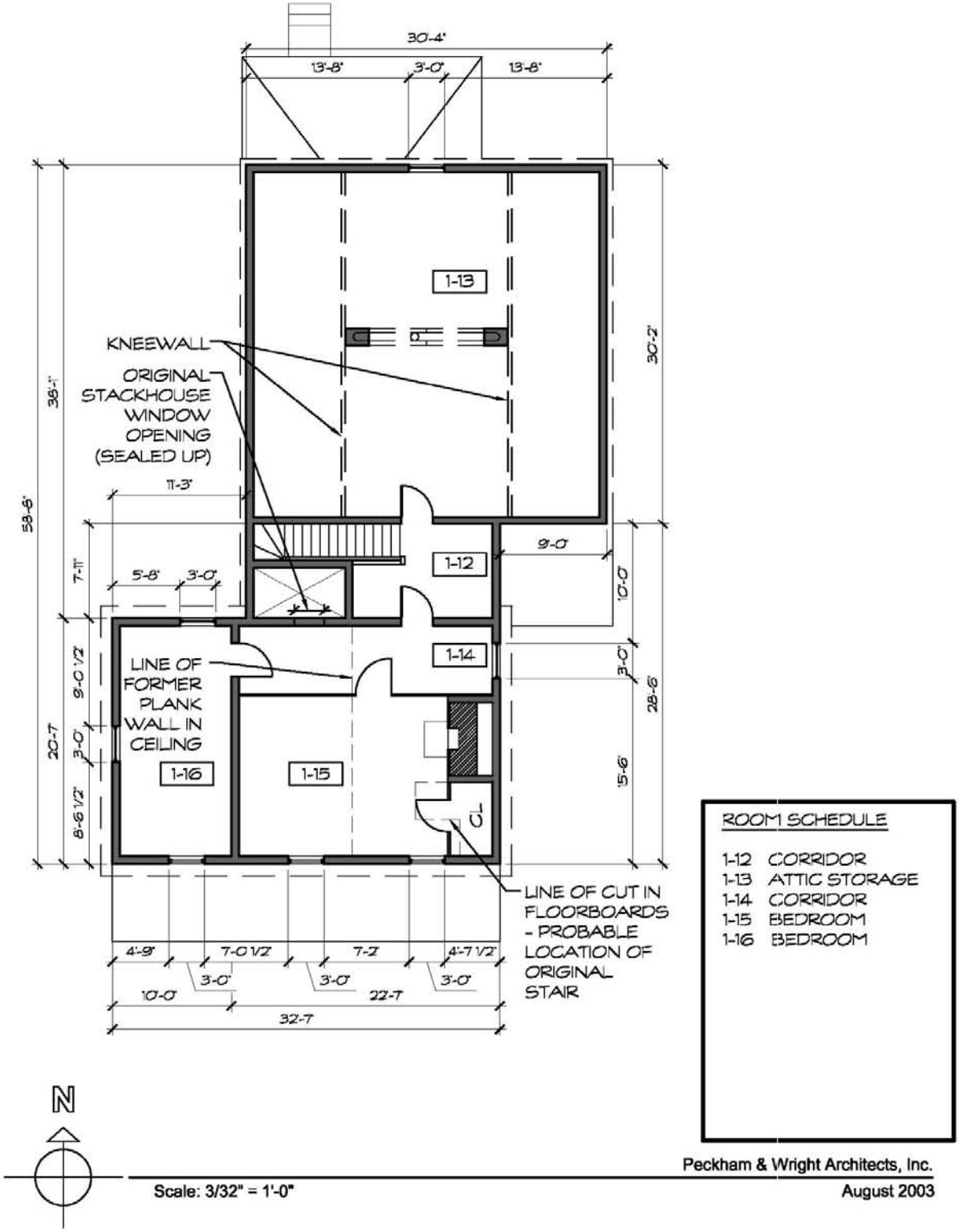


Figure 16: Second Floor Plan



North

The north facade, second-floor, of the residence's rear massed-plan wing had a 6/6-light wood hung sash centered in the gable end. Its dimensions and size were identical to those of the two 6/6-light windows found on the front volume's east side. An identical window was also found at the first-floor level on this north facade. This window was on the east half of the facade immediately adjacent to an enclosed porch which covered the ground-floor, west two-thirds of the north wall. This porch, built on a foundation of glazed structural clay tiles, was a small hipped-roof addition to the north wing of the building. Similar to the rest of the building, the roofing was modern asphalt shingles. The walls were frame, uninsulated, and clad on the exterior with vertical wood siding on their lower half, and on their upper half with 6-light fixed wood sash. To the west end of this porch there was a modern screened entry door. The wood floor of the porch was set at the level of the residence's first-floor. For access concrete steps were provided at the exterior of the building. At the roofline, the residence's rear (north) massed-plan section did not have the same gable end returns as were evident on the south section of the residence. The remainder of the residence's exterior trim, however, was of a generally consistent appearance throughout the entire building.

West

On the west the rear (north) massed-plan section of the residence had in the north of its two bays a paired set of 1/1-light wood hung sash. This paired window was centered above the kitchen sink on the interior and the sill height was correspondingly significantly higher than that of the building's other windows. In turn this window lacked the elaborated surround found on most of the other windows. Both of these factors point to it likely being a later alteration probably dating c.1940s, consistent with the apparent date for interior kitchen renovations. In the south bay of this rear section there was a centered 2/2-light wood hung sash. Immediately to the south of this, at the west end of the breezeway between the two building volumes (the interior of the building's ell), there was to the north a 2/2-light wood hung sash (opening onto an interior stair), and to the south a four-paneled door with a transom above. When documented there were no stairs at this doorway, a stone block was being used as the entry step. According to the most recent occupant of the property, Lavern Brewe, this step had been used for years (Brewe, 2002).

Immediately adjacent to this door was the north wall of the west-bay in the residence's south I-house section. To the east side of this bay there was a single 6/6-light wood hung sash located, one each respectively, at the first and second floors. Both windows lacked the elaborated surround found on the majority of the building's other windows, perhaps reflecting their less publicly visible location. The window on the first floor was in poor condition with little of the original sash remaining intact. On the first floor immediately adjacent and to the west of this window was a two-paneled wood door. Similar to the windows found on this facade, this door also lacked an elaborated surround, rather being simply trimmed. The sill height of this door was approximately 8” higher than that of the doors found on both the breezeway and the north wing of the residence, reflecting the interior change in floor level between the two

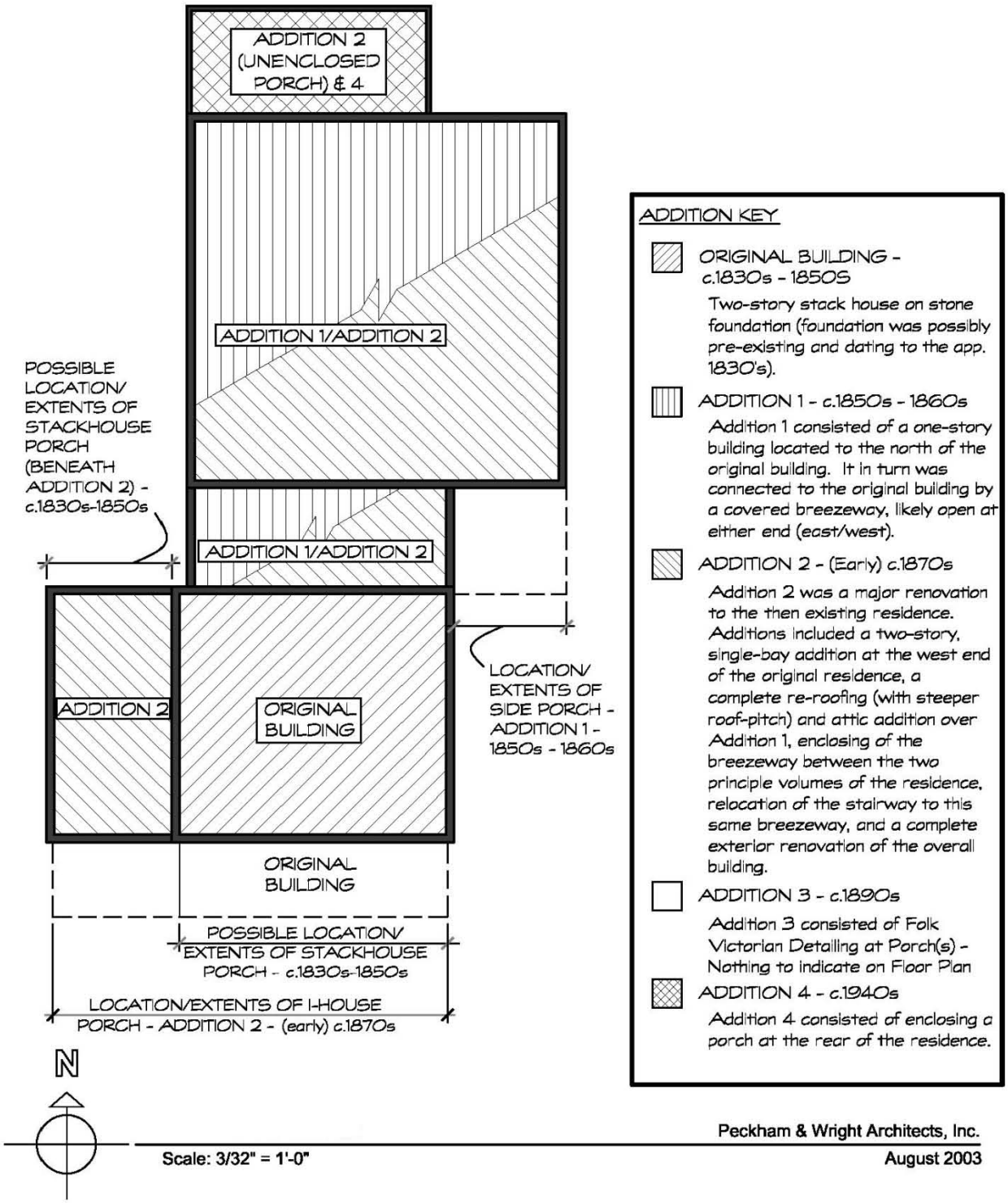
principal volumes of the building (the first floor of the south I-house section of the building was approximately 8” higher than that of the north massed-plan section). This door also lacked regular stairs and, similar to the door just to the north, stone blocks were used as steps. Beneath this west bay the foundations were a combination of handmade brick and sandstone. The brick was laid in a running-bond pattern set atop sandstone piers at the corners of the west bay (Figure 13: Elevation A-4). At the second floor of the west bay's north facade a vertical trim board ran from the gable roof of the rear (massed-plan) section to the roof overhang of the building's front (I-house) section (Photo A-5). By the location of the trim board and the change in foundation materials it was apparent that the west bay of the building's south I-house volume was a later addition. The trim board was used to affect a splice in the siding. The lap siding beneath this trim board was not contiguous and not aligned. The reasons for this discrepancy were not clear. The misaligned siding could have been the result of later repairs, it could have resulted when, c.1870s, a new higher roof was constructed over the north addition and part of the wall/siding had to be rebuilt or, more likely, it was simply an economical solution allowing the contractor to efficiently use the available material. This latter option seems the strongest possibility due to the fact that the trim board (splice) was placed in an area that was not highly visible.

On the south I-house section of the building, the west facade had 2/2-light wood hung sash at both the first and second-floor levels. Additionally, in the gable-end at the attic level there was a diamond-shaped single-light fixed sash. Similarly to the east side of this section of the residence the overhanging gable roof had large gable returns. The foundation below this section of the residence was again a combination of both brick and sandstone. In this case there were sandstone piers at both corners and, in the center, a single wider sandstone pier. The brick sat atop the piers and had two ventilation openings at its upper perimeter (Figure 13: Elevation A-3).

Construction History

The Galbraith residence was constructed in five to six distinct phases (Figure 17). The first of these phases was the sandstone foundation that forms the basement of the present building. For purposes of the architectural investigation the construction of this sandstone foundation is being treated as a distinct phase. Archaeological investigations raised the possibility that this foundation may have predated the remainder of the building and could date to c. 1830s. Working with this assumed first phase, the second phase of the building was a stack house set atop this stone foundation. The stack house section of the residence dated to c.1830s-1850s. It comprised the eastern two bays of the south I-house section of the building. The third phase of construction was a single-story massed plan addition (Addition 1) built to the north of the stack house. This addition likely dated to c.1850s-1860s, coinciding with Henry Galbraith's early ownership of the property. It was separated from the stack house by an 8'-0” wide breezeway that was covered by an overhanging gable roof constructed as part of this addition. The floor of the breezeway was likely constructed during this same period; its discontinuity with the floor of the original residence could not be readily explained. Similarly, whether the breezeway was closed at the time of its initial construction was indeterminate. The renovations undertaken during the fourth phase seem to indicate that it may have until then remained open.

Figure 17: Addition Plan



The fourth phase of construction, early c.1870s, was a major renovation (Addition 2). Work undertaken during this phase included: 1) a two-story, single-bay addition was added to the west end of the stack house (forming the 'two-thirds' I-house plan previously mentioned), 2) the entire front section of the residence, the I-house portion, was re-roofed with a continuous, slightly-steeper pitched gable, 3) the rear (north) massed-plan section of the building and the breezeway were re-roofed with a steeper, higher-pitched gable (creating an open attic), 4) the stairs to the I-house second floor and rear attic were added to the breezeway, 5) the front, side, and rear porches were added, 6) the fenestration pattern on the residence's south facade, the primary facade, was altered/re-framed to allow for a uniformity consistent with the I-house typology, 7) the original 6/6 windows of the stack house were relocated from the south facade and replaced with newer, larger 2/2 hung windows, 8) the entire building was re-sided and trimmed in a manner consistent with the vernacular Greek Revival. At the completion of this fourth phase of construction, the residence, in massing, was almost as it appeared at the time of demolition in 2002. The next phase of work took place in the c.1890s. It consisted of adding Folk Victorian detailing to the porch of the residence. This phase was followed by a sixth (final) phase of construction consisting of c.1940s renovations that included enclosing the existing rear (north) porch of the building, adding a modern kitchen in the north wing, and repairing the foundation and sill of the residence's north wing. The modern products used for these foundation repairs replaced the majority of the original materials in this section of the building. The new (replacement) materials were still extant at the time of demolition. The only other alterations outside of these phases were minor. These included two new roofs added during the Brewe's tenancy on the farm and the addition of a modern bathroom in the north wing of the building. Detailed descriptions of each phase follow below.

Phase I – Foundation/Basement

An exact date could not be determined for the sandstone basement. It likely dates to somewhere between c.1830-1850 and may coincide with the stack house construction. The walls of this basement consisted of dressed, coursed sandstone. A lime-based mortar with a hair binder was used between the stones. Demolition revealed that a rubble fill was used between the two outer (visible) walls. In overall shape the basement was rectangular, being 20'-7” in the north/south direction by 22'-4” in the east/west direction. The basement floor was a combination of handmade brick and dirt (Photos A-6 - A-9). For the most part the brick was confined to the area around the hearth and the outer perimeters of the room, near the walls. Centered in the floor were the remains of a storage pit (Photo A-9). At the time of documentation this pit was largely filled, being approximately 10” deep. The overall dimensions of the pit were defined by an extant oak log frame. Dimensional 2x stock was nailed atop this frame. This created a lip that had once held floor boards which spanned between the east and west edges of the frame.

The walls in the basement were approximately 7'-0” high. At the ceiling level partially-hewn, approximately 10” diameter logs supported the plank flooring of the building above (Photos A-10 - A-12). The log sills and joists were either oak or walnut, the two predominant species that were both used throughout the older stack house section of the building. The log joists were approximately 2'-0” o.c. In the northwest corner of the basement, on the west wall,

a stair constructed of sandstone, handmade brick, and wood provided access from the building above (Photo A-13). At the upper 12”-18” of the wall there were window openings to the building exterior (Figure 14, Photos A-16 and A-18). Two of these openings flanked the fireplace foundation on the east wall, one was found on the north wall (opening into the crawlspace below the breezeway), and the last was found on the west wall positioned to the south of the entry stair (opening into a crawlspace below the west two-story, single-bay addition). Each of the openings had either intact or partial remnants of horizontal oak grilles that had once barred the opening. On the north and west walls these grilles were set into wood frames that extended, on the interior, beyond the window openings, apparently indicating that there may have once been a sliding component to this assembly (Photo A-16).

Some evidence existed that the basement walls may have been raised by approximately 2'-0”. At the upper perimeter of the wall there was a noticeable change in the overall dimensions of the sandstone blocks. The blocks decreased in size by about forty percent, perhaps indicating a change in the source or relative quantity/available size of the stone. A horizontal division in the coursing was in addition apparent at this change in size (Photo A-7). A similar change was not, however, visible at the fireplace. The change in materials at the entry stair from stone steps to wood steps nearly coincided with what would be the bottom of these possible additional courses (2'-0” +/- below the top of the existing basement wall) (Photo A-13). Unfortunately the walls of this entry stair had been constructed/reconstructed of the same handmade brick that was used throughout the foundations of all of the subsequent building additions. If there had been any evidence of such a change, this later work had obliterated it. Accepting this hypothesis would: 1) mean that the basement window openings were later additions added when the stack house was built, 2) account for the change in materials on the basement stairs, 3) allow for a lower original floor and/or exterior grade elevation, and 4) indicate that the construction date of the basement had predated that of the stack house. Field investigations were inconclusive on this point.

Centered on the east side of the basement was a large sandstone fireplace (Photo A-8). The fireplace foundation was large, measuring 2'-10” x 6'-11”. As best as could be determined the fireplace was a separate construction from the remainder of the basement walls. An approximate 1/2” gap existed between the rear of the fireplace and the wall. Both the basement and the fireplace were however likely built at the same time; the stonework of the fireplace matched that of the remainder of the basement. The firebox opening was 3'-2” square with a segmental arch at the top. In addition to the stonework the arch was also supported by a steel lintel. At the ceiling level oak planks angled upwards and out from the fireplace supporting the first floor hearth above.

In the basement the materials used, such as the sandstone walls and the log floor framing, as well as their techniques of implementation were consistent with methods found in early-mid-nineteenth century log buildings in this region. This, along with some of the above-mentioned ambiguities in construction, is the cause for positing an early construction date for this portion of the building. Admittedly the overall dimensions of the basement are large for a log pen (typically nearer 18'-0” square). It is possible that the basement dates to the same period as the stack house. No definitive evidence was found indicating an earlier date.

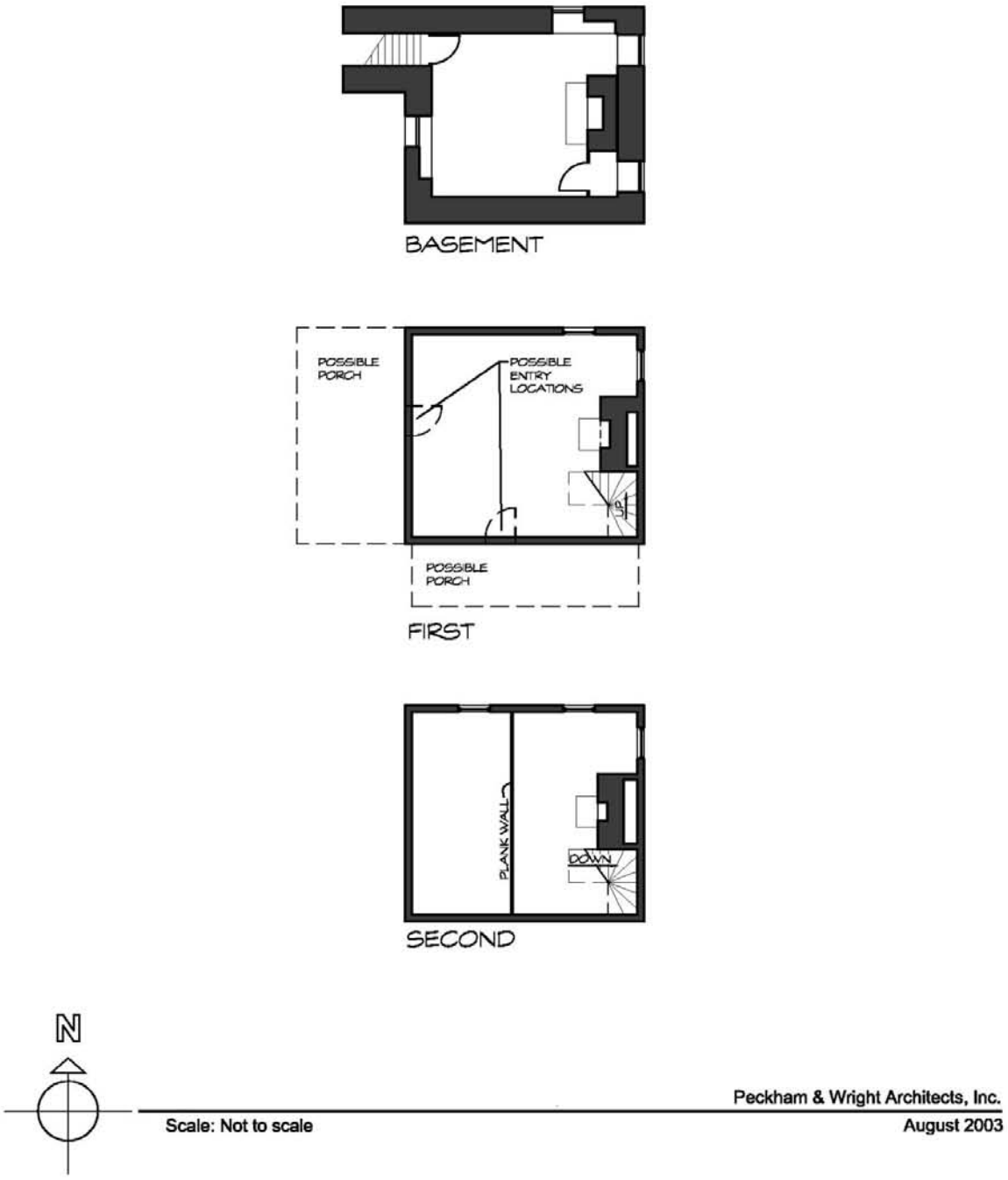
Phase II – Stack House

The stack house section of the building comprised the east two bays of the building's south wing. This two-story building together with the basement was the oldest extant section of the residence, dating to c.1830s-1850s. In his 1981 study of the Little Dixie area, Howard Marshall names the 'stack house' as a distinct type of folkhouse in the area, albeit a rare one (Marshall 1981:57-62). The stack house is basically two single pens stacked one atop the other. Typically the chimney, either exterior or interior, is on one of the gable ends. The entry door will normally be on either of the two eave walls. Marshall explicitly states that the doors of stack houses are “always roughly centered” on the eave wall. His findings further indicated that the stack house was typically built by settlers hailing from central Kentucky (Marshall 1981:60) such a pattern would be consistent with Alexander Galbraith's Lincoln County, Kentucky origins. This building however was likely not the first residence on the property.

In plan the Galbraith stack house was rectangular, approximately 20'-7” x 22'-4” (Figures 15, 16, and 17). The ground floor consisted of a single large room. On the second floor there were two rectangular rooms, separated by a north/south running plank wall. This plank wall was no longer extant at the time of demolition but evidence of it could be seen in the ceiling of the large room (Room 1-15) and hallway (Room 1-14) that were later built in this area (Photo A-14). An interior chimney was located on the east gable end of the building. To the north of the chimney on both the first and second floors was a 6/6-light hung wood sash. On the opposite (south) side of the chimney was a winding stair. When the building was recorded this space had been converted into a closet, however the outline of the original stair opening could still be seen in the pattern of the floor boards. When the floor boards in this area were removed at the second-story, the framing for this stair opening yet remained (Figure 16, Photos A-16 and A-17). From the evidence found, in the original stack house this would have been a dark stair as there was no sign that there had ever been windows opening into the stairwell.

On the stack house's north wall there had once been window openings on both the first and second floors, centered in the east half of the wall. On the second floor, there was an additional window opening centered on the west half of the north wall. Presumably there should have been a similar window opening below this on the first floor, however no sign of the framing for such a prior (symmetrical) window opening was found. If it had once existed subsequent remodeling had completely erased any sign. At the time of documentation all of these openings had since been concealed by later remodeling, likely the work undertaken during Addition 2 (Figure 18). The dimensions of these openings were all uniformly consistent and matched that of the remaining 6/6-light hung wood sash still extant in the east wall. In addition to these remaining two 6/6-light sash that were still extant on the east wall there were an additional three of these windows located elsewhere on the Galbraith residence. This matches the number of concealed openings that were found in the stack house framing. These were likely the original windows for the stack house.

Figure 18: Galbraith Residence-Stack House Plan



Both the west and south walls of the stack house had been altered as a result of later additions. The primary entry door for the stack house was likely on one of these two walls. During demolition the framing of both walls was examined for signs of a door opening but none was found. On the first floor, west wall, there was an extant door into the western-most bay of the residence's south wing. This door was centered almost directly opposite the fireplace and may have been the original entry. If this was so it was highly unusual for a stack house. The more likely scenario was that the entry had once been on the south side of the building, approximately in the center of the wall. Two factors support this idea:

1. An examination of the first-floor sill log at this facade shows that the mortised pockets for the vertical framing members were laid out with a larger 3'-4 1/2" opening (ie. large enough for a door) located just to the west of a heavier, centered vertical member (Figure 19).

2. The framing of the porch along the south side of the residence indicated that an earlier porch may have existed along the south side of the stack house (Figure 15- See indicated line of original front porch).

Contradictory to this evidence, however, is the presence of the sandstone piers at the house's west end (beneath the single-bay west addition). These piers, contemporary with the basement walls, are sited in a manner that suggests there was (also?) once a porch on the stack house's west side. If such a porch had existed this may have been the location of the front entry.

The braced-frame construction methods used in the stack house section of the residence were distinct from the light-framing methods used throughout the remainder of the building. The braced-frame is a method of construction that uses a pegged-wood frame of heavy timbers at the perimeter of the building. This frame is in turn infilled with sawn 2x wood framing. At the Galbraith stack house the braced-frame was constructed primarily of oak. As the house was altered and added to, the framing was removed, replaced, relocated, etc. – the best example of this was the extensive rebuilding of the south wall during the work of Addition 2 (Photo A-17). The end result of these alterations was that there were examples of hewn, band-sawn, and circular-sawn framing members found throughout the building. What remained of the original frame was primarily hewn. At the corners of the stack house, two-story members, approximately 8"-10" square and with a square notch cut on their interior face, ran from the sill log to the roof. Pockets were chiseled into these corner members to accept 1) the second-story sill logs and; 2) the top chord of the walls (at the roof). In addition, at the upper corners of each floor, there were secondary pockets cut to receive diagonal corner bracing (Photo A-19). Each joint was pegged. The sill logs were mortised to accept the vertical framing members of the walls (Photo A-18). At the first floor the sill logs were pocketed to accept the tongue of the log floor joists. The connection between first-floor joist and sill was left loose and with expansion room to the rear of the pocket (Photo A-12). The connections between the first-floor sill logs were pegged, each with two 1-1/4" diameter wood pins. At the second floor and at the ceiling sawn walnut 2" x 10" joists spanned from north to south across the building. On the exterior, the siding (walnut and pine) was applied directly over the studs. There was no additional sheathing.

Figure 19: Stud Mortise Spacing at South Wall Log Sill of Stack House

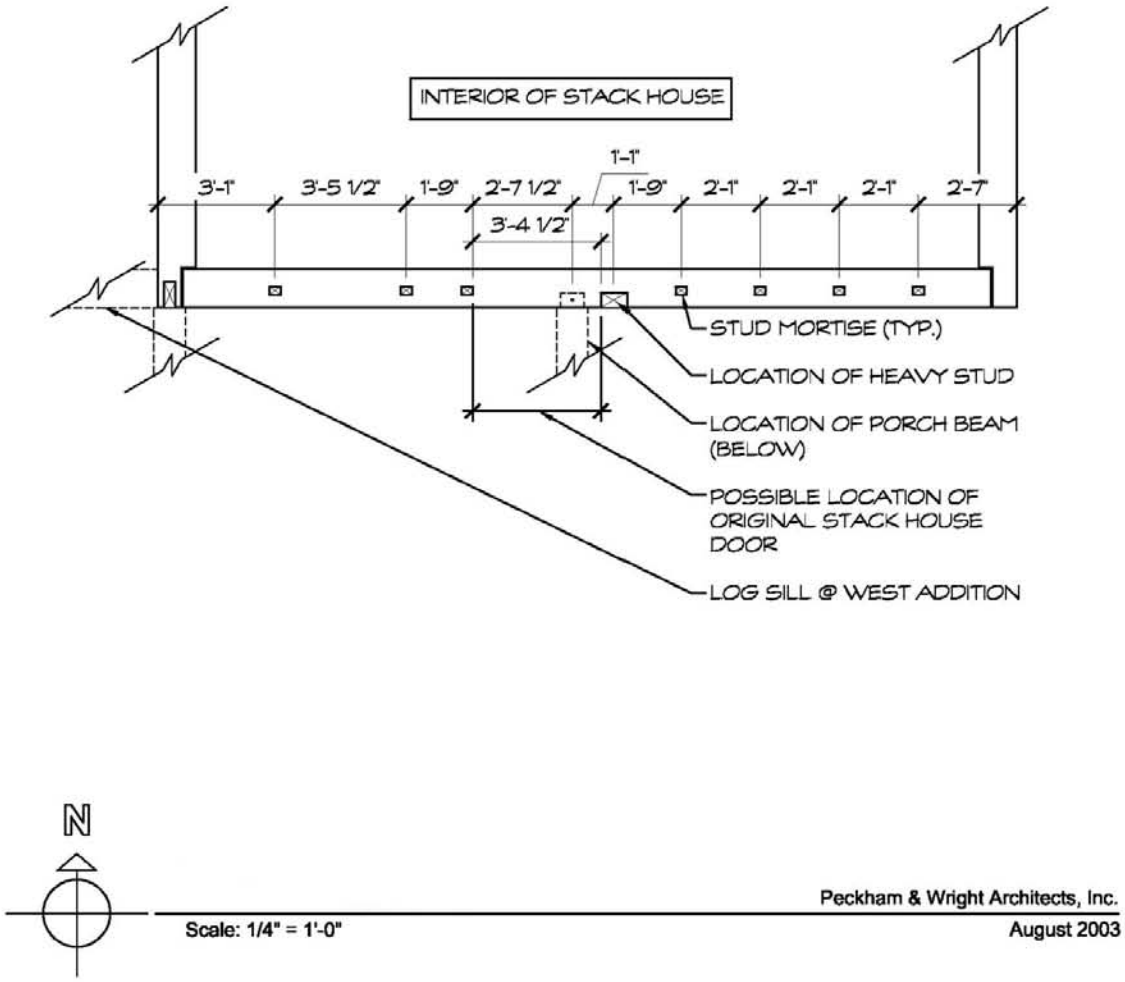
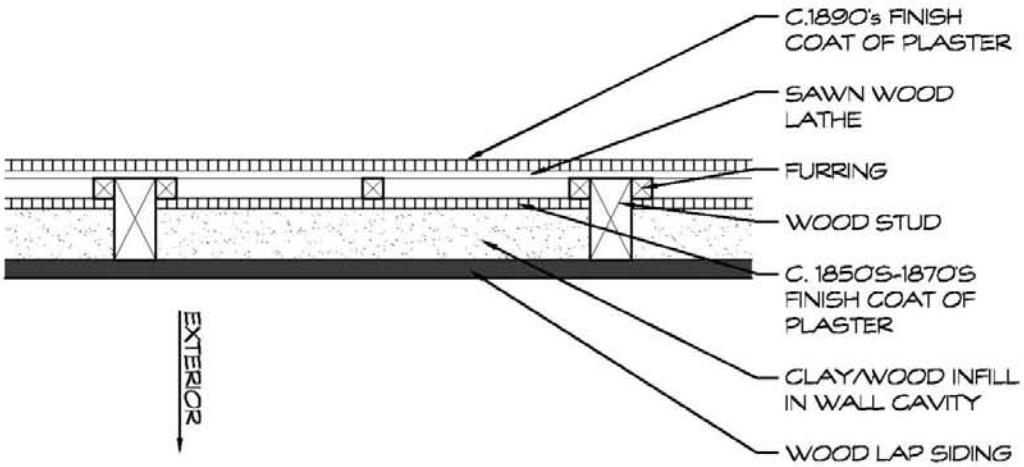


Figure 20: Detail of Plaster Infill at Wall of Stack House



Peckham & Wright Architects, Inc.

Scale: 1-1/2" = 1'-0"

August 2003

The wall cavities of the stack house were infilled with wood splints that were in turn firmly packed in place with clay (Photos A-20 and A-21). The south wall of the stack house lacked this 'infilling' of the cavity space. This was likely due to the materials having been removed for the c.1870s renovations. When the plaster and lathe were removed from the interior walls of the stack house it revealed that an earlier plaster had been applied to the walls directly atop the cavity infill (the wood splints/clay). This earlier plaster left the studs exposed to the interior of the building. There seems to be little logic for this method of applying plaster to the walls. It is possible that it could have been the result of some economic hardship, it could have been an attempt to better seal/insulate the cavity infill, or it may have been due to events transpiring from Waverly's Civil War activities. The investigations did not reveal any reason for this method of wall finish. Barring the possibility that the additional 'interior' plastering was merely an attempt to better seal the cavity, the residence was probably used in this partially-finished condition until the c.1870s renovations, the apparent date for the later plaster wall finish (Figure 20).

The stack house roof was constructed with approximately 6”-7” diameter pole rafters. The rafters were butt-jointed at the top. The exact method of their joining could not be determined. There was no ridge board or collar ties used in the construction. The pole rafters rested on the top chord of the wall (Photo A-22 and A-23). Unfortunately due to later roof renovations the exact method which was used, or whether there was an overhang, and if so how large, could not be determined. The work undertaken during Addition 2 included a new roof that completely covered the stack house's own original roof and which had subsequently concealed the original eave condition. The pole rafters of the stack house roof were tied together at the second floor ceiling by the walnut ceiling joists. Atop the rafters there were oak planks, approximately 1” thick x 12”-14” wide, which in turn supported some of the original remaining wood shingles (probably oak). At the ends of the building the wall framing had been extended up into the gable. The gable ends had also been altered during the later additions. On the east end the vertical log members had been removed and replaced with dimensional lumber. On the west gable end (of the stack house), however, the vertical log poles remained. These were mortised into the top chord of the braced-frame.

The fireplace on the east wall of the stack house was unusual in its relative scale and in its location in the building. Built directly atop the fireplace foundation in the basement, it protruded into the first and second floor living space by approximately 4'-0”. Conversely, the actual firebox itself was relatively shallow – seemingly a perverse use of space. While recording the building it was discovered that there was an approximate 1'-0” cavity between the rear of the fireplace and the interior face of the exterior wall framing. No distinct purpose for this, other than possibly fire prevention, could be determined (Figures 15 and 16, Photos A-20 and A-21). At the first-floor level the chimney materials switched from sandstone masonry to the same handmade brick that appeared throughout the foundations of the various additions. Concealed within the walls around the fireplace, at the north corner of the east (rear) side was a short vertical 'fin' of brick. This pilaster, about 1'-0” square extended only from floor to ceiling of the first floor (Photos A-20 and A-21 – right in both photos). At the time of investigations it supported no apparent structural members although it may have once done so in the past. If it had not once supported something there was no clear purpose for it. At approximately the level of the second floor the fireplace's brick masonry corbeled inwards to reduce the size of the flue,

creating an even larger enclosed cavity at the rear of the fireplace (Photo A-24). Ultimately the brick masonry of the chimney continued upwards through the attic space and to the exterior of the building. In the subsequent years its exterior face had been stuccoed. In the manner of its construction and execution, the chimney almost appeared as if it could have once been exposed. If this was so it would explain the concealed cavity to the rear of the flue. In seeking to establish a uniform appearance the later additions to the building could have enclosed what was once an exterior flue. This does not however seem to be a logical possibility mainly due to the size, construction, and plan of the building/chimney foundations.

Phase III – Addition I

The first of the building's additions, Addition 1, consisted of the c.1850s-1860s construction of a single-story massed-plan building to the north of the stack house and the construction of the 8'-0" wide breezeway between the two. In plan the rear addition was basically square, measuring 2 by 2 bays. The Phase II work on this building had supposed this section of the residence to be the oldest-remaining portion of the building. An examination of the construction methods did not, however, bear this out. This addition (the building and the breezeway) was built with a light-wood framing technique, a method that post-dates the braced-frame. Light-wood framing first appeared in c.1833, in Chicago, with the advent of the balloon frame. It allowed a more efficient use of lumber by working with numerous, closely-spaced thin wood members, rather than with the heavy wood members of traditional timber framing. Lower quality and faster grown wood than had previously been required could be used. The spread of the technique coincided with the wide availability of both machined lumber and the means of machining it in the latter part of the nineteenth century. In Addition 1, the Galbraith house shows a synthesis of light wood framing and the braced frame. Log sills, similar to those found in the braced frame of the stack house, were used with sawn floor joists and wall studs. In the case of the breezeway, the floor joists were pocketed into the log sills.

The addition was built atop a crawlspace. At the time of recording, the foundation consisted of a perimeter wall and interior piers (Figure 12). The perimeter wall consisted of handmade brick, the addition's original foundation material, combined with concrete masonry units/blocks (CMU). The addition of this latter material was the result of later repairs, c.1940's (Addition 5), to both the foundation and the log sills. Where the original foundation materials were replaced, so too were the sills.

The original gabled roof of this rear addition had likely been removed and a steeper roof constructed in its place. During field investigations a flashing line was noticed on the rear (north) wall of the stack house section, at the top of the stairs (Photo A-25). The flashing line indicated that a much lower roof had once been present over at least the breezeway, and likely the entire north addition. Working with this premise, the north addition would have had at best a shallow attic, not the walk-in attic present at the time of demolition. In turn this means that the stairs which were located in the breezeway when the house was demolished were probably also a later alteration which post-dated the construction of this north addition. At the time of Addition 1 the stack house stairs likely still served the second floor.

The reason for the disjunction in floor levels between the original stack house residence (approximately 8” higher) and the north addition/breezeway is not clear. One possible explanation lies in that the north addition could have been constructed as a separate building without any connecting floor between the two buildings. This would mean that there was a covered breezeway between the two buildings, the original residence and the addition, but that it was un-floored. The floor framing was examined during demolition; it did not appear to support this idea. Rather the construction methods used indicated that the breezeway floor was constructed at the same time as that of the north addition.

The subsequent c.1870s addition was extensive enough that it could not be determined whether the breezeway had initially been enclosed or open (at its ends). While field observations were inconclusive, it seems likely that this breezeway was initially open at either end. If this was so, an unusual element would be the twin doors into Room 1-4. It is possible however that at least one of these two doors was an artifact from the c.1870s work, Addition 2.

Phase IV – Addition II

The Galbraith residence underwent major renovations in c.1870s (Addition 2). This remodel saw extensive work to the residence including; 1) a two-story, single-bay addition to the west end of the stack house, 2) re-roofing of the entire front (south) section of the residence (the I-house portion) with a continuous, slightly-steeper-pitched gable, 3) re-roofing of the rear (north) massed-plan section of the building and the breezeway with a steeper, higher-pitched gable (creating an open attic), 4) the addition of breezeway stairs leading to the I-house second floor and rear attic, 5) the removal of the stack house stairs, 6) the addition of front, side, and rear porches, 7) the extensive remodeling of the south facade to conform to the I-house typology, 8) the relocation of the original 6/6 windows of the stack house from the south facade and their replacement on this same facade with newer, larger 2/2 hung windows, and 9) re-siding and trimming of the entire building in a manner consistent with the vernacular Greek Revival style.

The first of these stages of work, the two-story single-bay addition constructed on the west end of the stack house, altered the building so that from the exterior it appeared as a three-bay I-house. This addition was constructed of light-wood framing, using a balloon-framed methodology. The addition was constructed on a foundation of existing sandstone piers set beneath coursed handmade brick (Figure 13 – Elevations A-2, A-3, A-4). There was a crawlspace beneath the addition. To the north side first-floor of the addition a room (Room 1-17) was created to serve as an anteroom/landing for the existing basement stair. Access to Room 1-17 was from the outside. Inside the room, the basement stairs were concealed by a pair of trap-doors set in the floor. When this addition was constructed the walls of the basement stair had to be raised to meet the finish floor level of the addition. This was accomplished by adding courses of handmade brick atop the lower sandstone foundation. The stairs themselves were increased in height by adding additional wood treads to the stair. The remainder of the addition's first floor was a single room (Room 1-11) which was used at one point (c.1920), according to Marion Corder (Corder, 2002a), as a guest room. On the second floor of the addition the entire

space was devoted to a single room (Room 1-16). This room was reached by a hallway (Room 1-14) that had been added along the north side, second-story of the stack house.

Following the construction of this addition, the newly-formed "I-house" section of the building, the south wing, was completely re-roofed with a steeper-pitched gable roof. As previously described, this second roof was simply constructed over the original stack house roof (Photo A-22). The new roof was built of dimensional lumber - 2x6 rough-sawn pine rafters, 2x4 rough-sawn pine collar ties, 1x6 pine decking (spaced with approximately 4" gaps), and cedar shakes. Modern roofing materials had later been placed above the shakes.

Also a part of this renovation was the re-roofing of the north addition. Here, the original gable roof was removed to be replaced by a steeper gable that allowed 1) headroom for a new stairway located in the breezeway, and 2) attic space above the north addition. The new roof over this space was similar in construction to that over the south wing, 2x6 rough-sawn pine rafters, 2x4 rough-sawn pine collar ties, 1x6 pine decking (spaced with approximately 4" gaps), and cedar shakes. Again, modern roofing materials had since been added atop the shakes.

The breezeway stairs between the two buildings allowed the original stack house stairs to be removed. These new stairs were constructed in an "ornamental" manner with decorative newel posts, spindle-work, etc. By no means elaborate, the new stairs were, however, likely more decorative than the stack house stairs had been. The addition of these stairs resulted in a significant change in the second floor plan of the building. The second floor of the stack house had been divided on a <u>north/south</u> axis, into two rooms. With the new stair and second floor hallway (Room 1-12), a new <u>east/west</u> running plank wall was added to what had been the stack house second floor. The old <u>north/south</u> plank wall was removed. The new plan now consisted of an east/west-running hallway (Room 1-14) along the north side of the stack house second-floor, a single room to the south (Room 1-15), and to the west, a new second-story room in the addition (Room 1-16) (Figure 16 and Photo A-14).

To the north of the stair landing, a large walk-in attic (Room 1-13) had been created above the north addition. Two kneewalls ran down either side of the attic with a tongue and groove wood floor between them. The prominent feature of this space was a large, inverted-"Y"-shaped, brick, woodstove flue located in the center of the attic space. Each angled arm of the masonry flue was supported on rough-sawn 2" thick wood stock. Both of the angled arms met to join in a single flue near the upper reaches of the attic (Photo A-26). The exact date of construction for this chimney is uncertain. There was no apparent break in the masonry which might have indicated an alteration to accommodate the new higher roof of the north addition. This lacking evidence of alterations would seemingly indicate that the chimney was added at the same time as the new roof, c.1870s. More likely, however, is that the woodstove flues were present in some form when the north addition was first added, c.1850s-c.1860s.

Ultimately continuity between all of these additions was established by a complete exterior remodel of the building. These c.1870s renovations were intended to produce a more impressive residence. The renovation of the building was directed at producing a semblance of the then fashionable "I-house" typology. Adding a single bay to one end of the existing stack

house would have produced the massing of the I-house but not the facade (in this case the south facade). The extent of the work undertaken to accomplish this full renovation is the reason behind the 'patched-together' framing of the south façade. During this work the facade was extensively altered and rebuilt. The original entry was relocated so that it was now in the westernmost bay of the facade. In addition the window openings were reworked so that the facade displayed the uniform fenestration typical of the I-house. Larger windows were installed on the more "publicly-visible" faces of the building. Finally, the entire building was re-sided and newly detailed. Inconsistencies, such as the trim board covering a splice in the siding on the north-side second-story of the I-house, were placed where they were less apt to be seen.

Also a part of the c.1870s work was the addition/alteration of porches on the south, east, and north sides. To the south a single-story shed-roofed porch was constructed on the front facade. This porch was supported, at the front, on handmade-brick piers, and at the rear, on the existing building foundation (Photo A-1). The floor framing of the porch was hewn logs. Where the porch met the house the log joists of the flooring were pocketed into the building's existing log sill. Where visible, the tooling of these pockets differed from those of the original stack house braced-frame, indicating that they were a later alteration. Over the years the porch had seen various repairs. Consistent with the Phase II investigations wire nails were found, in addition however there were also cut nails. The porch decking was 1x6 wood planking set perpendicular to the house. As designed, four evenly-spaced columns supported the porch roof at its outer edge. Only two of these remained extant when the field observations began.

The side porch, to the east, was formed by the offset of the rear, north addition in relation to the front (south) wing of the building (Photo A-1). When field investigations were conducted nothing remained of this side porch but the roof. The only evidence indicating how this porch may have once been detailed is a photo courtesy of Marion Corder (see Photo 3, page 47, Note: this photo shows the porch at a later date, following the subsequent 1890s alterations). The north porch, located at the rear of the house, appears to have been more utilitarian in nature. Later alterations during the c.1940s significantly altered this porch, completely enclosing it (Photo A-2, left). Similar to the east porch the original detailing of this porch was no longer apparent. However, given its location at the rear of the building, fronting on to the functional areas of the farmstead, it was likely simply detailed.

At the northwest corner of the porch there was a round brick cistern approximately 8'-0" in diameter. The depth was indeterminate. At the time of investigations the cistern opened through the floor of the porch and was covered by a metal plate. It likely dated to the c.1870s.

Phase V – Addition III

Work undertaken during the 1890s, under Horace Galbraith's ownership, appears to have been relatively minor. It consisted primarily of cosmetic updates to the exterior of the house giving the residence elements of Folk Victorian detailing (then in fashion). At the time field investigations were begun the only evidence of this work was in the remaining detailing of the front porch. Here the square wood columns were wrapped with 1" thick wood stock on their

lower 2' – 2'-6". At their tops, below the roof beam, they supported scrollwork brackets. Between these brackets sawn, scalloped trim was applied to the bottom of the porch roof beam. A photo, courtesy of Marion Corder, better indicates the original condition of this porch (see Photos 1 and 2, page 47) (Corder, 2002a).

Phase VI – Modern Additions

Modern additions and renovations to the building were minimal. They had little impact on the overall form of the building. In the c.1940s, the existing hipped roof porch at the north end of the residence was enclosed. This renovation was utilitarian in nature. The new walls were frame, uninsulated, and clad on the exterior with vertical wood siding on their lower half, and on their upper half with 6-light fixed wood sash (see also *Interiors – Room 1-1 – Enclosed Porch*). Contemporary with this work the foundation under the north section of the building was replaced. This foundation work included both new dimensional-lumber sills replacing the then extant log sills, and concrete block and structural tile foundations replacing the original handmade brick. Also undertaken during this period was either the addition or renovation of the kitchen; at the time of demolition the existing kitchen appeared to date to c.1940s. No evidence of an earlier kitchen (in the building) was found.

In the c.1960s a new metal roof was added over the existing shingled roof. Laverne Brewe, the last occupant of the house, remembers adding both this roof and a subsequent one in the c.1980s (Brewe, 2002). The latter c.1980s roof was probably that existing on the building when it was demolished. It consisted of a modern asphalt shingled roof which was applied in place of the metal roof.

The only other addition to the building had been a modern bathroom in the northeast corner, ground-floor of the residence. This was probably added c.1960s, an exact date could not be determined (see also *Interiors – Room 1-6 – Bathroom*).

Interiors

Basement
Room 1-8 – Basement

A small room, the basement interior dimensions were approximately 15'-7" in the north/south direction by 17'-7" in the east/west direction. The walls were all of dressed, coursed limestone. The floor was of handmade brick and dirt. This brick flooring was primarily located either at the perimeter of the room, near the walls, or at the fireplace hearth, on the east wall. Centered in the middle of the floor were the remains of a storage pit, approximately 4'-8" x 5'-10" (Photo A-9). The edges of the pit were defined by an extent oak log frame. Dimensional 2x stock was nailed atop this frame to create a lip that once held floor boards which had spanned between the east and west edges of the frame. When recorded this pit had been largely in-filled and was only about 10" deep.

At the ceiling level partially-hewn, approximately 10” diameter oak logs supported the plank flooring of the building above (Photos A-6 and A-10). The log joists were approximately 2'-0” o.c. In the northwest corner of the basement, on the west wall, a stair constructed of sandstone, handmade brick, and wood provided access from the building above (Photo A-4). A pine board and batten door was set at the bottom of the stairs. At the upper 12”-18” of the wall there were window openings to the building exterior (Photos A-1 and A-9). Two of these openings flanked the fireplace foundation on the east wall, one was found on the north wall (opening into the crawlspace below the breezeway), and the last was found on the west wall - positioned to the south of the entry stair (opening into a crawlspace below the west two-story, single-bay addition). Each of the openings had either intact or partial remnants of horizontal oak grilles that had once barred the opening. On the north and west walls these grilles were set into wood frames that extended, on the interior, beyond the window openings.

Centered on the east side of the basement was a large sandstone fireplace. The fireplace foundation was large, measuring 2'-10” x 6'-11”. The firebox opening was 3'-2” square with a segmental arch at the top. In addition to the stonework the arch was also supported by a steel lintel. At the ceiling level oak planks angled upwards and out from the fireplace, supporting the first floor hearth above (Photo A-8).

To the south side of the fireplace there was a closet separated from the remainder of the room by a plank wall which had been constructed flush with the interior face of the fireplace. A pine board and batten door matching those between the kitchen (room 1-2) and the enclosed porch (room 1-1) was centered in this plank wall, providing access to the closet (Photo A-15, right).

<u>First Floor</u>

Room 1-1 – Enclosed Porch

This hipped-roof porch was of frame construction. On the interior the exposed wall framing consisted of 4x4 posts, 2x4 girts, and vertical siding on the exterior. This pine vertical siding continued to a point approximately 4'-0” above the finish floor. On the south wall the porch abutted the lap siding of the house. The lap siding was exposed to the interior of the porch. There were two doors in the south wall, both opened into the kitchen, Room 1-2. Both of these doors were un-ornamented board and batten doors each with a small fixed light in their upper half. These batten doors appeared in a number of places throughout the house (in the attic, the basement, and on the storm shelter). They may have been doors recycled from the original stack house residence. There was no finished ceiling in the room. The roof construction of the porch, plank decking over dimensional 2x4 rafters, was visible. The floor of the porch was 6” wide tongue and groove (T&G) painted pine decking. Beneath the floor, at the northwest corner of the building, there was a concealed round brick cistern approximately 8'-0” in diameter. On its interior the cistern was lined with cement. It appeared to have been actively used up until recently - a fact that was born out by the testimony of Laverne Brewe (Brewe, 2002). The cistern was fed from the exterior where a downspout at the northwest corner of the residence drained directly into the cistern.

Room 1-2 – Kitchen

The kitchen was in the northwest corner of the residence's rear massed-plan section. The finish flooring was modern 1'-0" square vinyl tile. This tile was over multiple layers of linoleum which in turn overlaid the original floor of 4" wide tongue and groove pine. This original floor had been laid with concealed cut nails. Similar to the floor the kitchen walls were covered with multiple layers of material. The first of these layers was a modern plywood paneling over dimensional pine furring. This concealed an older 4'-0" high bead-board wainscot that was in turn placed over the original horse-hair plaster on sawn oak lathe. This original plaster had been painted. The original ceiling height was approximately 10'-0". When the building was recorded the kitchen ceiling consisted of 1'-0" square modern acoustic tile placed over the original plaster. The wood cabinets and appliances that remained, while old, appeared to postdate the construction of the building, dating to c.1940s.

In the north wall of the kitchen were the two aforementioned doors which opened between the kitchen and the enclosed rear porch. On the west wall, centered above the sink, was a paired set of 1/1-light wood hung sash. To the south was a doorway opening into room 1-3. On the east, at the north end of the wall, a doorway opened into hall 1-7.

Rooms 1-3 and 1-4

The flooring in both of these rooms was 2-1/2" tongue and groove oak laid with concealed cut nails. Similar to those of the kitchen, the walls were modern plywood paneling over dimensional pine furring. This paneling had been applied over the original horse-hair plaster on sawn oak lathe. In both rooms the original plaster had been wall-papered. The finish trim in the two rooms was 3/4" thick painted pine with square-cut edges. The 10'-0" ceiling height was consistent with that found in the kitchen. Similarly to the ceiling in the kitchen the exposed finish was 1'-0" square modern acoustic tile. In both rooms the original ceilings appeared to have been wallpapered.

In room 1-3, immediately adjacent to the doorway into the kitchen (room 1-2) and just to the east of it, an approximately 9" x 2'-0" stovepipe flue was boxed-out. The stovepipe opening was positioned approximately 6'-0" to 7'-0" above the finish floor. This flue is mirrored exactly in room 1-4, although in this case the flue was double-sided, serving both rooms 1-4 and 1-5. In room 1-3, a modern gas heater was in the northeast corner of the room adjacent to the original flue.

The west wall of room 1-3 had a 2/2-light wood hung sash centered in it. As in rooms 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4 the original trim had been removed and replaced with modern wood trim. On the south wall of room 1-3 there was a single raised four-panel door which opened into the breezeway between the residence's two principal volumes. The east wall in room 1-3 had an open doorway connecting to room 1-4, the room just to the east.

Room 1-4 was very similar to room 1-3. On the south wall of the room there were two doors. The westernmost of these two doors was identical to the four-panel door in room 1-3, it too opened into the connecting breezeway. Also on room 1-4's south wall, just to the east of this first door was a door opening to the exterior side porch. This door was also a raised four-panel door. The sole additional feature of this door was the single-light transom above it. On both doors the original trim had been removed. To the east end of this south wall there was a 2/2-light wood hung sash. A matching window was centered in the east wall of room 1-4. In the northeast corner of room 1-4 a modern frame and plywood paneling closet had been constructed. On room 1-4's north wall and positioned to the west of the aforementioned boxed flue there was an open doorway into room 1-5. The flue in room 1-4 did not appear to have been in recent use. Plywood paneling had been applied over the flue opening and a wood shelf (approximately 5'-0" high) had been constructed around the boxed flue.

Room 1-5

The floor, wall, and ceiling construction were all similar to that found in the remainder of the residence's north wing. The floor was 4" pine T&G flooring laid with concealed cut nails. The walls, in this case not concealed beneath modern paneling, were painted horse-hair plaster on sawn wood lathe. The finish trim was 3/4" thick, painted, square-cut pine, identical to the trim which was still extant on this section of the building. Similarly, the ceiling was again modern 1'-0" square acoustic tile over an original 10'-0" high plaster ceiling.

On the south wall of room 1-5 there was a false fireplace surround and mantel. This was centered beneath a stovepipe opening into the common flue between rooms 1-4 and 1-5. Evidently this opening had not been used in a while, as it had been covered over with tape and painted to match the surrounding walls. Demolition of the wall at this fireplace surround proved that there had never been a firebox at this location and that the mantel likely served a free-standing wood stove.

In the southeast corner of the room, east wall, was a door leading to the exterior. The door was a pine board and batten door matching those between the kitchen (room 1-2) and the enclosed porch (room 1-1). There was a four-light transom above it (Photo A-28). Also in the east wall, to the north of this door was a 2/2-light wood hung sash. At the north side of the room a modern partition had been constructed to create hallway 1-7, room 1-6 and, in the northeast corner of the room, a small closet. The partition was roughly constructed with modern dimensional lumber. A door at the west end of it opened into hallway 1-7.

A modern gas line (1/2" galvanized pipe – to supply the kitchen) ran along the base of the south wall, between the east and west walls, and along the north edge of the door threshold located between rooms 1-4 & 1-5.

Room 1-6 – Bathroom

Room 1-6 is a later addition, probably constructed within the last forty years. The raised horizontal 6-panel wood door into the bathroom was likely relocated from elsewhere in the house. A modern vinyl sheet-flooring was laid over the original 4” pine T&G flooring which was continued from room 1-5. The painted gypsum board walls were covered on their lower half by a modern tile-patterned hardboard paneling. The ceiling was identical to those found throughout the north addition, modern 1'-0” square acoustic tiles. The porcelain bath fixtures were all relatively modern. On the bathroom's north wall there was a 6/6-light wood hung sash

Room 1-7 – Hallway

This narrow hallway was created as a result of the modern partition built to create the bathroom (room 1-6). The flooring consisted of modern 1'-0” square vinyl tile laid over the original 4” pine T&G flooring. The painted walls were either plaster or gypsum board and the painted trim was all 3/4” thick square-cut pine. The ceiling was lower than that found in the remainder of the north wing, being only 8'-0” high.

Room 1-9 – Breezeway/Connecting Hall

The breezeway between the two buildings was approximately 8'-0” wide. The floor of the breezeway was tongue and groove pine running east/west. Both the walls and the ceiling were wallpaper over plaster over wood lathe. At the bottom of the walls the base boards consisted of 1” by 8” square-cut pine. Identical doors were located at either end of this corridor. Both doors were raised four-panels with transoms above. At the west end of the breezeway, to the north of the door, there was a 2/2-light hung wood sash. Along the north wall of the breezeway was the staircase leading to the second floor. This wood stair had three winding risers at its base. At the foot of the stair there was a hinged wood gate consisting of vertical pickets. The gate was hinged at the wall and closed on a square wood newel post. Similar to the other woodwork in the breezeway, the newel, handrail, and spindles were all stained, minimally-ornamented, pine. At the top of the stairs the newel post was rectangular, approximately 6” x 12”, with scalloped corners. At the ground floor the underside of the stairs had been boxed-in to create additional storage space. The walls beneath the stairs were of stained, vertically-grooved, pine planking. The door for this storage area was at the east end of the stair, immediately adjacent to the door into room 1-3. On the south wall of the breezeway there was a single door leading into the original stack house portion of the building. The floor level at this door was approximately 8” higher than that of the breezeway and north addition.

Room 1-10 – Great Room

Room 1-10 was the original ground-floor room of the stack-house. The floor of the room was tongue and groove pine. The walls were painted plaster. The ceiling was 6” wide painted pine planking, likely c.1850s. This planking had been nailed to the bottom of the second floor joists. On the south wall of the room there were two 2/2-light hung wood sash. These were spaced equally across the wall's expanse. The trim around the windows was walnut. Beneath the windows were flat walnut panels. To the west a centered door led into the west wing of the house (Room1-11). This was a pine, raised 4-panel door that had been pegged together. On the north wall there was a pine, raised two-panel door with painted faux-wood graining. This door opened onto the breezeway (Room 1-9).

On the east wall of Room 1-10 a large 'boxed-out' section of wall, centered in the room, housed the fireplace. Above the basement level the fireplace masonry had changed from sandstone to brick. On the interior of the building, this masonry was concealed by plaster in all areas but those directly around the firebox. When the building was recorded, the fireplace mantle had already been removed. The outline remaining on the wall indicated that the mantle had been applied directly to the brick masonry of the fireplace (Photo A-27). It had been a full surround, standing about 4'-10” high. The firebox was similar in construction to that in the basement, albeit of brick. The original dimensions of the firebox were approximately 2'-8” wide by 3'-3” high, with a segmental brick arch at the top. At some later date the size of this firebox had been reduced to approximately 2'-0” wide x 2’-3” high. Additional bricks were added to either side of the firebox opening. At the top of the opening a steel lintel, similar to that found in the basement but of a lighter gauge, supported an additional three courses of masonry laid below the segmental arch. This additional brick work was all constructed of the same handmade brick found throughout the building's foundations, fireplace, piers, etc. The plaster applied over the face of the firebox indicated that this reduction in size likely happened sometime before c.1870s. The plastering was consistent with that found in the remainder of the room, work which dated to the c.1870s. Centered above the fireplace was an opening for a stovepipe flue, this probably dated to the c.1870s remodeling of the building.

Also on the east wall, to the north of the fireplace there was a single 6/6-light hung wood sash. To the south was a closet of modern construction. The door to the closet was a board and batten door matching those found throughout the house. At the ceiling both within the closet and immediately in front of it, the outline of the former stairwell could be seen in the pattern of the ceiling planks (Photo A-15).

Room 1-11 – Parlor

The parlor was located in the ground-floor, west-end of the house's south two-story wing. The walls and ceiling of the room were finished with wallpaper over the original plaster and wood lathe. When recorded only remnants of the wallpaper remained. The floor of the room was 6” wide tongue and groove pine. Approximately 9” high walnut baseboards were applied around the perimeter of the room. Square-cut pine trim was used around the doors and windows. All of the trim work was stained.

On the south wall of the room was the main entry for the house. This raised 2-panel pine door had a half -light. The interior of the door was stained to match the remainder of the room, the exterior was painted. On the west wall of the room was a single 2/2-light hung wood sash. Similar to those found on the south facade of the building, this was a tall window, with a head height of approximately 6'-8" above the floor and a sill height of about 1'-6". On the east wall of the room was the connecting door to Room 1-10.

A former occupant of the house, Marion Corder, recalled using this space (c.1920s) as a guest room rather than as the entry hall it was originally designed to be. She in addition recounted several of the other rooms in the house (see History Chapter, page 44).

Room 1-17 – Basement Stairs (Vestibule)

Room 1-17 was a small utility area located in the northwest corner of the house's front wing. Access to this space was available only from the outside of the building via a raised 2-panel door. The interior walls of the space were plaster over wood lathe. At the time of documentation these were largely covered by shelving. The flooring of the room was 6" wide tongue and groove pine. Immediately inside the door, to the east, was a set of trapdoors in the floor. These two plank doors covered the basement stairs and were hinged on the north and south sides.

Second Floor

Room 1-12 – Stairs

Room 1-12 was the stair vestibule at the top of the staircase. This small area had a low ceiling, being only 6'-6" high. It was situated in the second story of the breezeway linking the building's two principal volumes. The ceiling was partially sloped and, on the west half of the room, followed the profile of the roof. The flooring was 6" wide tongue and groove pine planking. The ceiling and north, east, and west walls were all plaster over wood lathe. Remnants of wallpaper were present on all three of these walls. On the room's south wall the lap siding of the building's two-story south wing was exposed. While the siding was identical in profile to that on the remainder of the building, it was made of two different species of wood, both walnut and pine, at this location. On the west half of the south wall the outline of flashing for an earlier roof could be identified (Photo A-25).

The stairs were located in the northwest corner of the room, on the west wall. The stairs protruded into the room approximately 4'-6". Along the south edge of the stair opening was a low wooden guardrail with spindles which, in design, matched the woodwork of the stair railing.

Room 1-13 – Attic

Room 1-13, the area above the north wing of the house, was unfinished attic space principally being used for storage. Access was via a pine board and batten door at the south end of the room. This door was located immediately off the top of the stairs in Room 1-12. The attic flooring was only partial. Where present (through the center section of the room) it was 6” wide tongue and groove pine planking. The flooring continued up to short frame kneewalls located along the east and west sides of the room. Beyond the kneewalls the ceiling joists of the rooms below were exposed. At the north end of the attic light was provided by a single 6/6 light hung wood sash. The ceiling of the room was the exposed exterior roof structure, sawn 2x6 rafters, 2x4 collar ties, 1x6 decking (spaced 4” apart), and the remains of wood shakes. All of this framing had been put together with cut nails. The ceiling's overall height was approximately 7'-0”. In the center of the room, oriented along an east/west running axis, was a large stove flue. The flue was the dramatic feature of the room; it took the shape of a large inverted “Y.” Two separate flues from the rooms below were angled through the attic space and merged into a single chimney. In the attic the brick of the chimneys had been plastered (Photo A-26).

Room 1-14 – Hallway

Access to Room 1-14 was via a raised 4-panel door on the south side of Room 1-12. Similar to the majority of the house, the flooring in this hallway was 6” wide tongue and groove pine planking. The north, east, and west walls were all plaster over wood lathe with remnants of wallpaper still visible. To the south, the wall separating Rooms 1-14 and 1-15 was a plank wall formed of 1'-0” wide painted pine boards set vertically. Battens holding the boards together ran horizontally along the hallway side of the wall. The ceiling, approximately 8'-0” high, was painted 6” pine planking. At the west end of the hallway, in the ceiling, was an access panel for the attic above. Also on the ceiling, centered along the length of the corridor, was the visible line of a former north/south running plank wall. This wall had been cut off near the ceiling. The butt ends of the boards were left in place. The line of the wall could also be seen bisecting the ceiling of the adjacent Room 1-15. This wall was probably original to the stack house section of the residence (Photo A-14).

A pine chair rail was applied around the north, east and west walls of Room 1-14. On the north wall, in addition to the door connecting to Room 1-12, wall trim defined an opening approximately the same size as the 6/6-light hung sash found elsewhere in the building (Photo A-14, right). Demolition in this area revealed wood framing for a former window opening. When the staircase (Room 1-12) had been added to the residence this window had been closed off. At the time of field investigations it opened into a sealed-off wall cavity. On the west wall of the hallway a raised 2-panel door opened into Room 1-16. In construction the door was similar to that found between rooms 1-9 and 1-10 on the first floor. To the south was a single door centered in the plank wall. At the time of field investigations this door was no longer extant although its swing (and former presence) could be inferred from hinge mortises. The door was trimmed on both sides of the wall with approximately 6” wide pine boards. At the east end of the hallway was a single 6/6-light hung wood sash.

Room 1-15

Room 1-15 had likely been used as a bedroom. Finishes in the room were similar to those in the remainder of the house. The floors were 6” wide tongue and groove pine planking. The walls and ceiling were all covered with multiple layers of wallpaper. The walls to the south, east, and west were all plaster over wood lathe. The wall to the north was the plank wall between Rooms 1-14 and 1-15 (discussed above). A 6” high pine base board was applied around the perimeter of the room. The upper edge of the baseboard had a simple routed bead.

On the south wall of the room were two - 2/2-light hung wood sash. Painted pine trim (6” wide) was used around both of these windows, as well as around the remaining doors in the room. On the east wall, in the north corner, was a fireplace. The firebox here was slightly smaller than that on the floor below, measuring 1'-9” wide by 2'-0” high. There was a brick segmental arch at the top of the firebox opening. Like the fireplace on the ground floor level, this firebox had been sealed off and plastered over. A stovepipe opening was located in the wall directly above the fireplace. This change probably dated to the c.1870s renovations (Photo A-24). There was a painted pine surround/mantel around the firebox. Relatively simple, the surround consisted of raised pilasters located to either side of a centered, framed panel. Adjacent to the fireplace, to the south, was a closet. The closet door was no longer extant. As originally designed, the staircase for the building had once set in this southeast corner. The pattern of the room's plank flooring at the closet showed the outline of this stair. When the new stair was constructed (Rooms 1-9 and 1-12) the former stairwell had been infilled. Removing the floorboards at this location showed that the framing for the stair still remained (Photo A-16).

Room 1-16

Like Room 1-15, this room was probably used as a bedroom. Room 1-16's walls and ceiling were plaster on wood lathe. The flooring was 6” wide tongue and groove pine. At the foot of the walls 8” high pine baseboards were used. Similarly pine trim was also used throughout the remainder of the room. In the north wall of the room there was a single 6/6-light hung wood sash. On the west and south walls were single 2/2-light hung wood sash. Access to the room was via a raised 2-panel pine door opening into the hallway, Room 1-14.

Outbuildings

Ice House/Toolshed

When recorded the icehouse/toolshed consisted of a pieced-together frame building covering, on its east side the toolshed, and on its west side the icehouse pit (Figure 21, Photos A-29 and A-30). This building was not original to the icehouse pit and likely dated to the c.1930s. The icehouse pit likely pre-existed this building and was almost certainly on the site at the time of the original stack house residence, c.1830s-1850s.

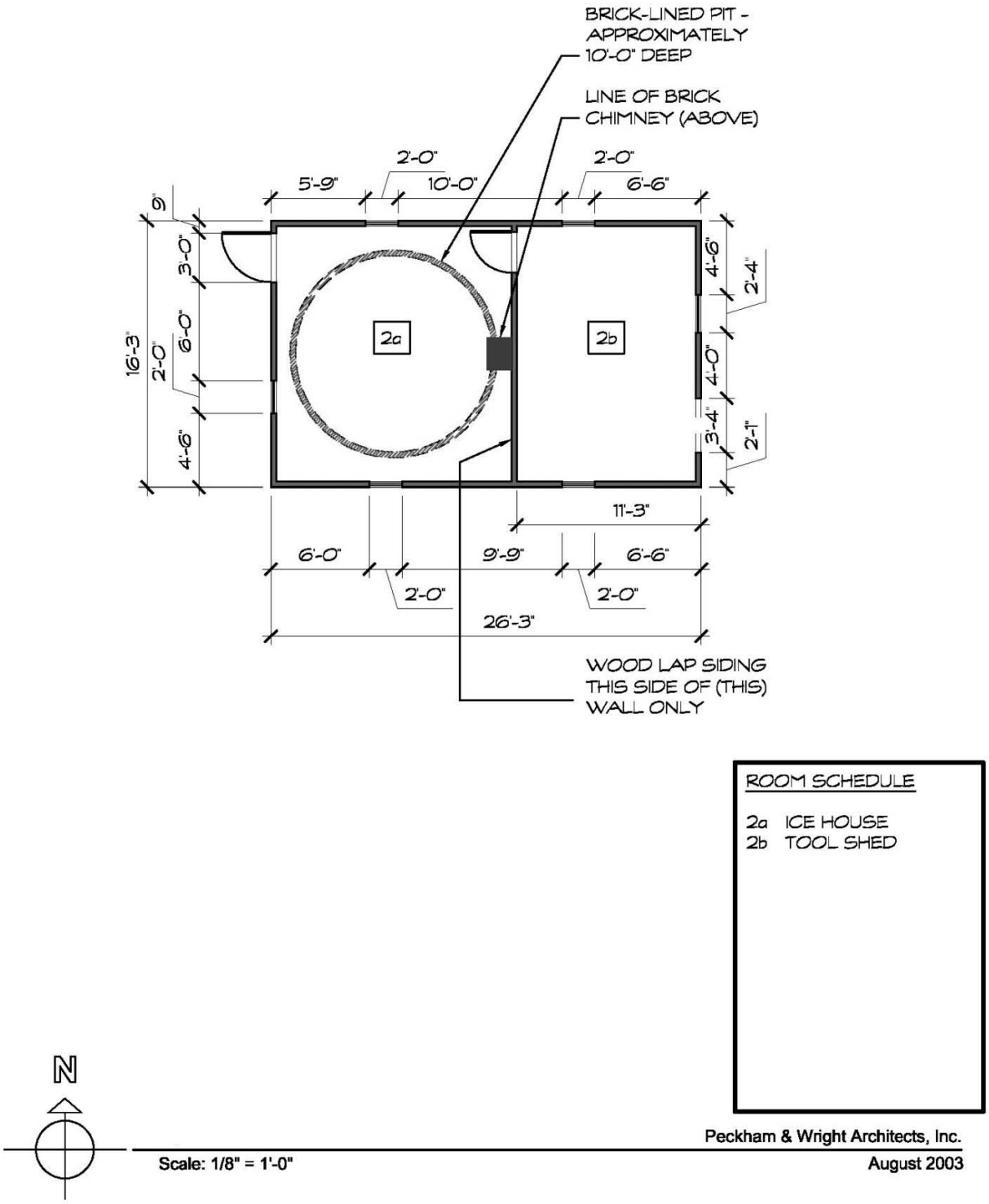
The extant building at the time of demolition was constructed of materials seemingly borrowed from other buildings. The sill of the west wall was an oak log hewn on four sides. Mortised pockets for vertical studs were cut along its length but were not used. The two east corner posts (north and south) were both square hewn oak logs. The remainder of the building's studs were a varied mix of both square-hewn and sawn timbers. At the top of the wall was a dimensional 2x4 top plate. Oak plank exterior walls were used around the exterior of the building. At the roof, gabled, and with a ridge running east/west, rough-sawn oak rafters supported 1'-0” wide pine planking that in turn supported the shingled roof. The whole building sat atop a 2'-6” to 3'-0” high perimeter foundation wall built of structural clay tiles.

Centered on the ridge line of the building was a brick chimney. On the interior of the building the chimney lay on the west side of the central dividing wall. It did not go to grade; rather it appeared it may have once been supported on framing at a height of about 5'-0” above the building's interior floor. Positioned in this manner, it was unlikely that the chimney ever had a foundation to grade; directly below the chimney was the open pit of the icehouse. It was likely present to serve as a flue for a woodstove in the toolshed.

The building had doors at both the east and west ends. At the east end of the building there was not a door remaining. The doorway on the east facade was positioned to the south half of the wall. It opened into what, at the time of demolition, was being used as a toolshed. On the east facade's north side a window opening was framed. No sash remained. The north and south walls of the building were near identical. Both of these eave walls each had two – 2/2-light hung wood sash, symmetrically positioned in the wall. Also on these two walls, at the west end of the building, in the foundation wall, were single, 3-light, hinged wood sash opening into a crawlspace over the icehouse pit (Photo A-32, bottom). On the west wall of the building, to the north half was a door opening into the icehouse interior. Adjacent to this, on the south half of the west wall, was a single 2/2-light hung wood sash. The remains of this sash were in poor condition.

In the interior of the building the central dividing wall had lap siding on its west side, the side facing the ice house (Photo A-31). A previous occupant of the house, Laverne Brewe, had indicated that the icehouse had once been an open-air structure (Brewe, 2002). Taking this into account may explain the presence of the siding. The toolshed might have been built as a smaller structure with or without an overhanging roof covering the icehouse. To the north of the dividing wall was a door connecting the building's two rooms.

Figure 21: Ice House/Tool Shed Plan



Floors remaining throughout the interior of the building were dirt. In the icehouse there had been a raised wood floor. When the building was recorded this floor had collapsed and the icehouse pit was packed with debris from both it and elsewhere. The floor structure remaining indicated that it had been of approximately 4” wide tongue and groove planking. It formerly sat atop the tile foundation wall, about 3'-0” above the exterior grade. Directly below this floor, in the north and south foundation walls were the aforementioned hinged wood sash, positioned to provide ventilation above the pit of the icehouse (Photos A-31 and A32).

The icehouse pit was approximately 10'-0” deep. It was constructed of a single-wythe of handmade brick laid running bond in a roughly cylindrical shape of about 12'-0” in diameter (Photos A-33 and A-34). Debris completely filled the icehouse pit when it was recorded. While the building above it may not have been original, the icehouse pit itself was among the oldest structures on the property, c.1850s or earlier.

Smokehouse/Washhouse

This building was small, utilitarian, and likely dated to the c.1930s (Photo A-35). It was a frame building constructed of rough-sawn oak on a concrete foundation. The walls of the building were of oak plank. This in turn was partially clad with corrugated metal siding. The front-gabled roof of the building was sheathed in metal. The door providing access to the building was on the west side. On the interior remnants of a concrete floor were visible.

Privy

The privy sat directly behind and to the east of the washhouse. Its construction was near identical to that of the washhouse, oak plank walls over rough-sawn oak framing. The roof was corrugated metal over modern asphalt roofing over planking. The privy door opened on the west side. It too likely dated to the c.1930s.

Chickenhouse

The chickenhouse (Photo A-36) was constructed in the c. 1940s. It was built of glazed, structural clay tiles set atop concrete masonry blocks. There was a concrete foundation. At the corners of the building, brick masonry was keyed into the tile blocks. The building was gabled along the east/west axis. Its south facade was partially open. On this side of the building dimensional lumber framed a series of screened openings. At both the east and west ends of the building was a single door with a small adjacent window. The ridge of the building's gable roof was asymmetrical; more of the roof surface was positioned to the north side of the building. On the interior, the chickenhouse had a concrete floor. It was broken up with roughly built nesting boxes and partitions into approximately 3-4 distinct zones.

Storm Cellar

The storm cellar lay to the west of the main residence. It was a brick barrel vault, constructed along a north/south axis (Photo A-37). On the outside the vault was earth-covered, being buried in a raised hill. To the south end of the vault two trap doors concealed the concrete steps leading down to the shelter. At the base of the steps was a pine board and batten door that closed off the vault. Rough-sawn oak posts and lintel framed the door opening (Photo A-38). A raised sill prevented water from easily entering. On the interior, at the opposite, north, end of the vault, centered at about 6'-0" above the floor level was a 4" wide ventilation pipe (Photo A-39). When recorded the brick work of the vault had been plastered with cement. The storm cellar likely dates to the c.1920s.

Machine Shed

At the time of field investigations this machine shed was in poor repair. A pole-barn, this 3 bay gable-roofed building was open on its south side. The remaining three sides and roof were all covered with corrugated metal. The oldest part of the building, the west bay, appeared to date to the c.1940s. This section of the building was a smaller plank-walled shed that was concealed within the larger building (Photos A-40 and A-41). The remainder of the building was of more modern construction.

Modern

The remainder of the outbuildings on the farm were all modern. All were still in active use and are not threatened by the proposed highway improvements. They include two cattle sheds (Buildings #6 & #9) and a haybarn (Building #8).

Summary

The Galbraith farmstead remained a working farm throughout its life. In the latter nineteenth century changes to the buildings were extensive, however as time progressed the farm buildings remained relatively static. As evidenced by the modern outbuildings on the property the intervening years did see some expansion of the farmstead however the core buildings, namely the residence, and the outbuildings immediately supporting it, such as the icehouse, washhouse, storm shelter, privy, etc., remained unchanged.

Prior to this in the latter half of the nineteenth century the residence had undergone a number of changes. Beginning with the initial c.1830s-1850s stack house set atop a sandstone basement, in c.1850s-1860s a square four-room addition was added to the rear (north) of the residence. A breezeway linked the two volumes of the expanded building. Later, c.1870s, the residence was extensively remodeled. A two-story single-bay addition was constructed on the west end of the stack house and the entire resultant building was given a new gable roof. This

created a semblance of the then fashionable I-house. The breezeway between the two volumes of the building was enclosed and the stairway was relocated. To accommodate the new stair in the breezeway and to provide additional storage a higher roof was constructed over the c.1850s-1860s addition that had been built to the north.

To update the house stylistically the entire south facade of the residence was reframed. Symmetrical fenestration was added. A full-width porch was constructed across the ground-floor south facade. The entire building was resided and detailing in the Greek Revival style was added. Subsequently, a later phase of work, c.1890s, sought to once again update the house by adding elements of the then fashionable Folk Victorian style.

For a number of years little changed on the property until c.1920s-1930s, when a number of the smaller outbuildings on the property were constructed. These included the washhouse, privy, and storm shelter.

In c.1940s the foundation and floor framing of the residence's north addition were repaired. At about this same time the kitchen, located in the northwest corner of the residence, was also likely remodeled. Near contemporary with this work the shed above the icehouse pit was either extensively rebuilt or newly constructed. Both the chicken house and at least part of the machine shed (Building #7) were also added to the farm at about this time.

Following this period the only evidence of expansion on the property was the modern outbuildings, the cattle sheds and hay barn, located at the outer extremities of the farmstead. At the same time many of the original buildings had been allowed to decline. Most of this deterioration probably occurred in the last decade. During its last remaining years, while still an active farm, the house only had a sole occupant. Family members that continued to labor on the farm lived elsewhere and drove in to perform chores as necessary. Ultimately when the property was recorded salvage had already begun.

CHAPTER 5: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

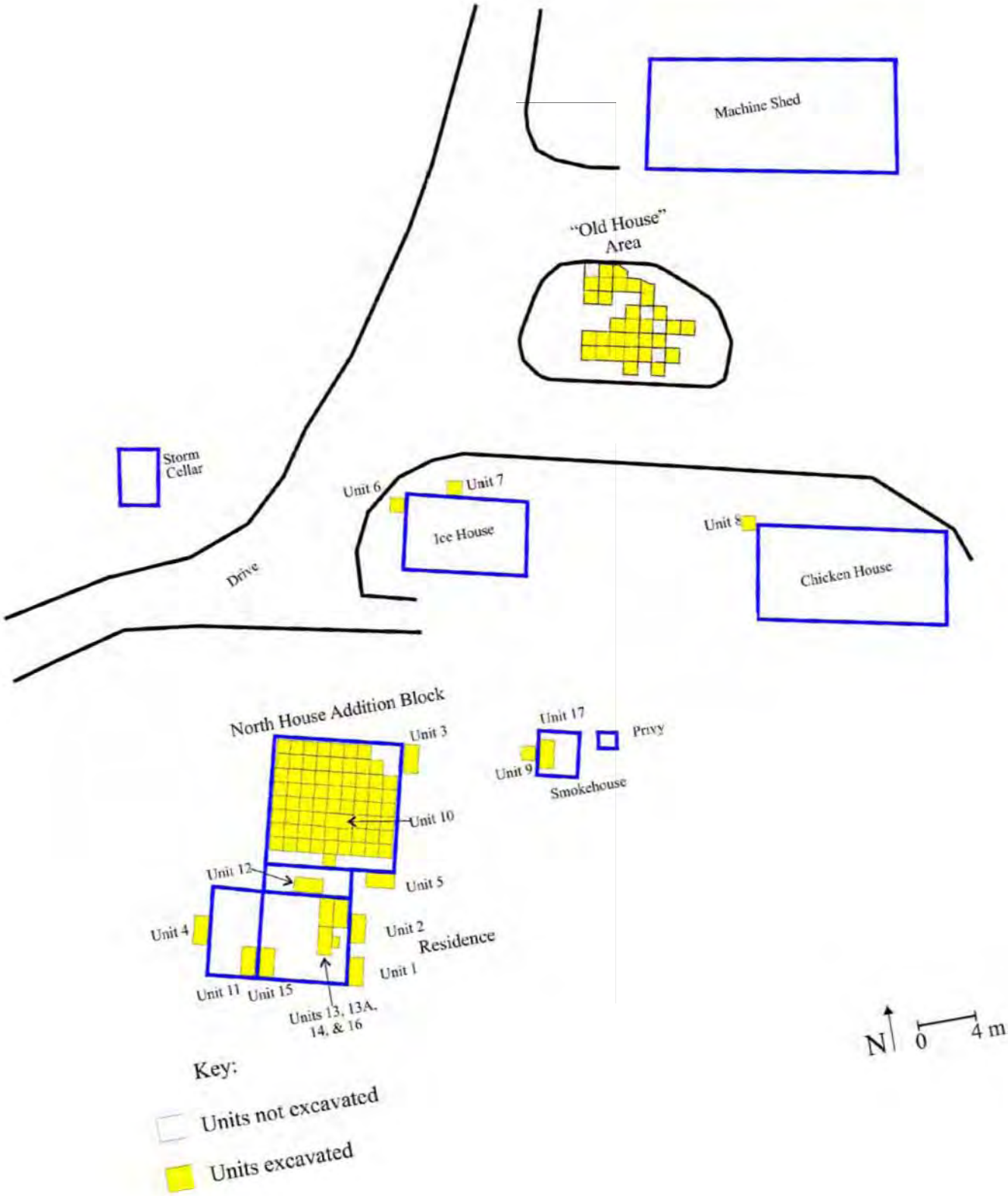
Archaeological investigations were performed at the Galbraith Site in order to gain a clearer understanding of the how the residence and other buildings were constructed and modified over the years. These investigations also uncovered features associated with buildings no longer extant and associated with other farming activities. The archaeological work began with the excavation of test units, followed by mechanical blading of the area around the standing residence, revealing subfloor storage cellars, privies, and a variety of other yard features dating to both the 19th and 20th centuries. In the final phase of work, the standing residence was demolished and the area beneath it was the object of intensive investigations that involved the identification and excavation of units and features within the MoDOT right of way.

Preliminary Test Units

Preliminary test units, measuring 1 x 1 or 2 x 1 meters, were manually excavated adjacent to the exterior of the standing buildings (Figure 22 and Photo 9). This strategy was employed in order to obtain soil profiles and controlled artifact samples, which were used to determine the building construction sequence, methods, deletions, and modifications. The units were excavated in 10 centimeters levels in the absence of natural stratigraphy in order to more clearly define artifact distribution. Excavated sediments were screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh and all artifacts collected, with the exception of architectural debris, of which only a sample was saved. Recovered artifacts from each zone or level were placed in bags labeled with provenience information. Photographs were taken and wall profiles were drawn for individual units.

Photo 9: Excavating Unit 3 Near the Northeast Corner of the Residence (Facing South)

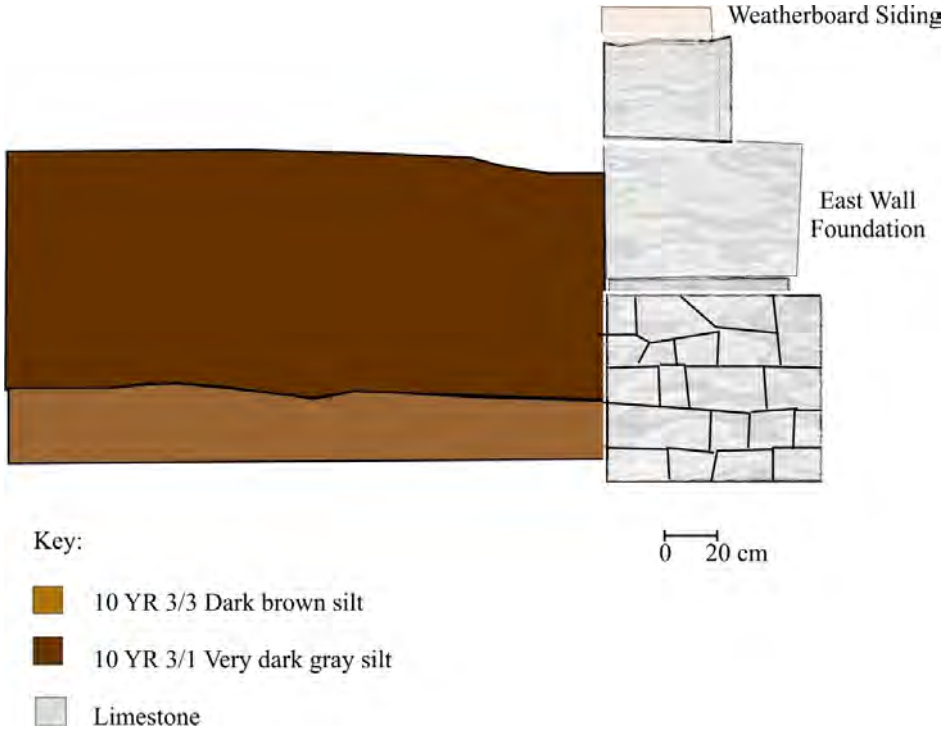
Figure 22: Unit Location Map



Unit 1 was situated against the east wall of the cellar that stood beneath the original portion of the standing house (Figure 22). The soil stratigraphy consisted of a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silt surface layer that extended through four levels, 40 centimeters thick, overlying a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam for another 10-13 centimeters (Figure 23). As described in the architectural chapter (Chapter 4), Unit 1 revealed that the house's eastern foundation consisted of a dressed coursed sandstone from the first floor level down to a point 30 centimeters below ground surface. Beneath these stones was a single layer of long, narrow (10 centimeters) stones. Below this was a coursed rubble sandstone. The depth and decided difference in the lower level of the coursed sandstone could indicate that the extant residence was built on the foundation of a prior building.

A moderate quantity of artifacts were recovered from the very dark gray silt, including mid-19th century to modern debris. Whiteware, ironstone, redware, and stoneware were found in levels 1 and 2 (0-20 centimeters). Fragments of construction debris were found throughout the four upper levels (0-40 centimeters). One Burlington thinning flake was found at the 30-40 level and the only artifact at the 40-50 level was another Burlington thinning flake, possibly supporting Latham's (1999) contention that there is a prehistoric component at this site.

Figure 23: Unit 1, South Wall Profile



Unit 2 was also located along the east wall of the cellar. This unit not surprisingly revealed that the soil stratigraphy and the eastern foundation was similar to that observed in Unit 1. Artifacts found in this unit were also similar, with the addition of yellow ware, porcelain, and a prehistoric point fragment.

Unit 3 was placed adjacent to the east wall of the north addition of the house (see Photo 9, page 97), where a replacement concrete and concrete block foundation had been installed, probably during the 1940s. The investigation of this unit was probing the possibility for an earlier foundation beneath the concrete and concrete block, but no evidence was found. Within the unit, running parallel with the wall, was a worker's trench (10YR2/2; very dark brown), up to 40 centimeters wide, dating to the installation of the foundation replacement. Extending east to west across the unit was a sewer pipe trench (Photo 10). The remainder of the soil in the unit was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6). A great deal of modern debris, including an athletic supporter, was present in the excavated soils, although a few 19th century artifacts, including cut nails, handpainted whiteware, and deer bones were also found.

Photo 10: Sewer Pipe Disturbance in Unit 3
Facing South

Excavated adjacent to the west wall of the west addition to the residence, Unit 4 revealed a stratigraphy similar to that in Units 1 and 2 although the soils were slightly darker (Figure 24). The top 20 centimeters contained a mix of 19th and 20th century artifacts. At a depth of 30 to 40 centimeters below surface, the only artifacts consisted of a few pieces of prehistoric flaking debris. On the east wall of Unit 4, the continuous brick foundation beneath the north addition extended about 20 to 25 centimeters below surface. Exposed beneath it in the south portion of the unit was a sandstone pier foundation support (Figure 24). No evidence of a builder's trench was revealed for either the brick foundation wall or sandstone pier. Before construction of the addition, this may have been the location of a porch with sandstone piers at the two west corners and center sandstone steps.

Figure 24: Unit 4, South Wall Profile

Placed along the south wall of the north house addition, Unit 5 was situated just east of the breezeway and beneath the former location of a porch. This location was chosen in order to investigate the possibility of an earlier construction beneath the present foundation and to search for evidence of an earlier side entrance. At or near the surface across the west edge of the unit was a line of stones that could have served as porch supports or more likely stepping stones used prior to porch construction (Photo 11). Stratigraphy within Unit 5 differed slightly from previous units, the surface layer consisting of a loose dark brown (10YR3/3) silt averaging 25 centimeters thick, underlain by a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silt that descended to a depth of 55 centimeters, beneath which was sterile dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam (Figure 25). The looseness of the uppermost layer of soil was explained by its protection from the elements by the porch that once stood overhead. The usual mix of 19th and 20th century artifacts was encountered, with artifact quantity diminishing with depth and age of artifacts increasing with depth.

Photo 11: Limestone Stepping Stones Found at 10 centimeters Below Surface Within Unit 5 (Facing North)

Exposed across the north wall of Unit 5 was the original brick foundation for the north addition, while at the northeast corner of the unit, was cinder block replacement foundation that was supplemented on its west face with brick tile (Figure 25). The concrete block wall rested on an older limestone slab corner pier that may mark the location of an older addition.

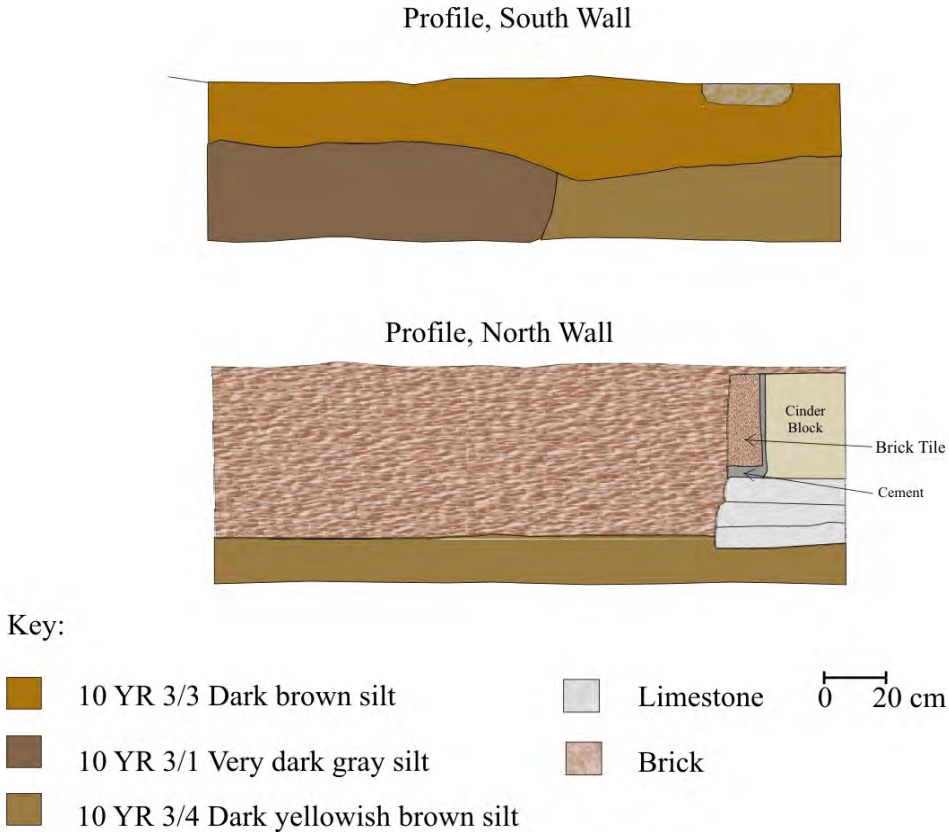
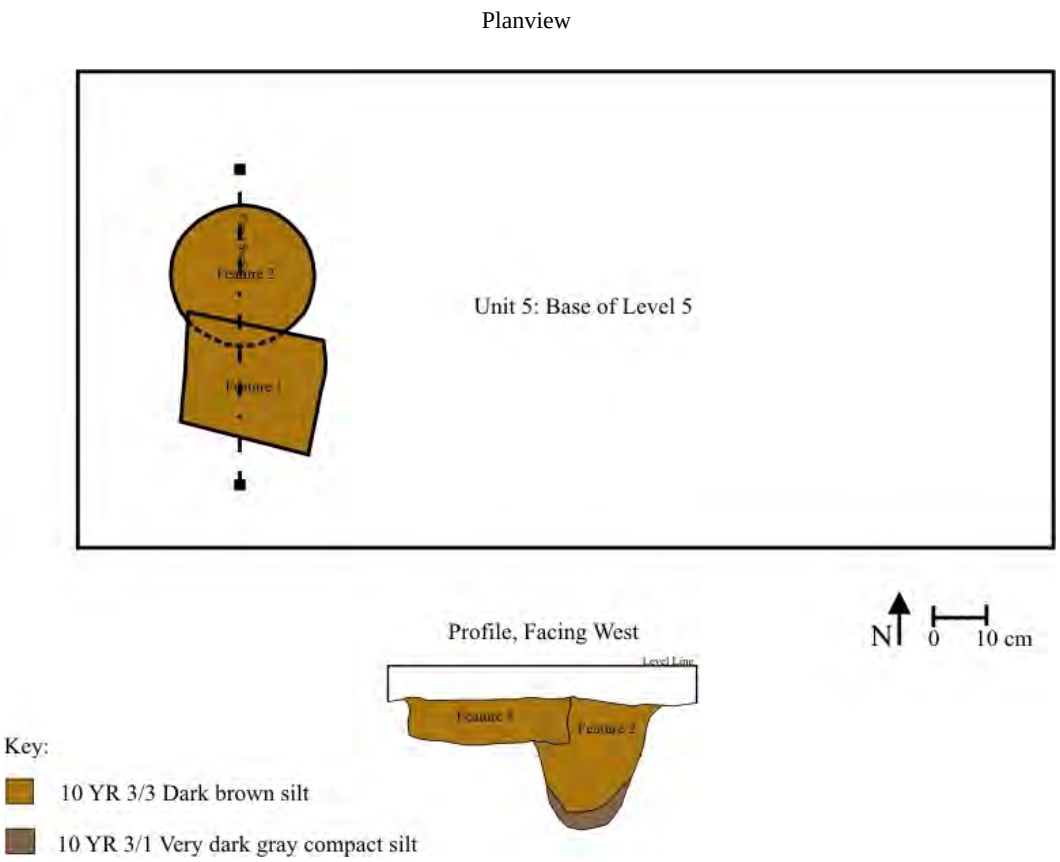


Figure 25: Unit 5 Wall Profiles

Photo 12: Features 1 and 2 at Base of Unit 5 (Facing West)

At the base of the unit near its west wall were two post holes, Feature 1, a square post hole measuring 29 centimeters on a side, and Feature 2, a circular post hole 26 centimeters in diameter (Photo 12 and Figure 26). Both may have housed pier supports for an earlier version of the east porch. An 1860s, 5 cent piece was found near the post molds, possibly suggesting that the porch was constructed prior to that time.

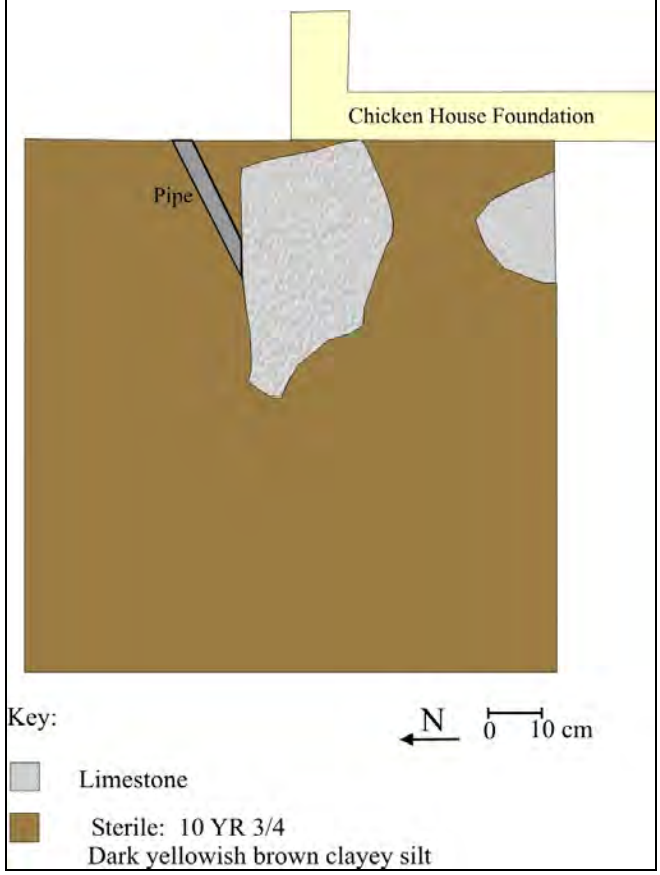
Figure 26: Features 1 and 2 Within Unit 5



Unit 6 was located along the west wall of the ice house and Unit 7 along its north wall near the junction between the ice vault to the west and the machine shop to the east (see Figure 22, page 98). These two locations were chosen in order to look for evidence of the earlier building mentioned by Marion Corder. Topsoil (10YR3/3; dark brown silt) within Unit 6 was 50 to 55 centimeters in depth and contained 19th and 20th century artifacts in levels 1 and 2, which included whiteware, stoneware, cut nails, and recent bottle and window glass. Only 19th century artifacts (such as whiteware, cut nails, and graphite stylus) were found in levels 3 and 4 as was prehistoric flaking debris. No remnants of an earlier ice house was found. Unit 7 revealed disturbed soil to a depth exceeding 40 centimeters below surface, probably the combined result of 1930s construction on the ice house and the infilling of an adjacent driveway swale. Artifacts were a mixture of 19th and 20th century dates throughout the unit.

Situated at the northwest corner of the chicken house, Unit 8 revealed a topsoil ranging in thickness from 35 to 45 centimeters. Exposed at the ground surface within the unit, directly adjacent to the chicken house corner, was a large stone (Figure 27). Just to its south, a second stone was encountered at a depth of about 15 centimeters below surface. The stones could be the displaced remains of foundational supports for an earlier building. According to information supplied by Marion Corder, who lived at the Galbraith Site between 1915 and 1927 or 1928, there was a machine in this area (Corder 2002a-d). The majority of the artifacts throughout the unit were a mixture of 19th and 20th century construction materials, such as window glass, bricks, bolts, mortar, cut and wire nails. Also mixed throughout the unit were the following, bottle glass, whiteware, yellow ware, ironstone, and stoneware.

Figure 27: Limestone Found 15 centimeters Below Surface Within Unit 8



Unit 9 was situated adjacent to the west wall of the smokehouse in order to investigate the possibility of an earlier smokehouse at this location. Topsoil (10YR2/2; very dark brown silt) extended about 6-10 centimeters in depth and included a majority of 20th century artifacts, except for 1 whiteware and 2 cut nails. Beneath the topsoil was a black silt (10YR2/1) that continued for 40-50 centimeters, with a dark yellowish brown sterile subsoil (10YR3/2). A majority of the artifacts within the black silt date to the 20th century, except for 2 cut nails and 1 prehistoric Burlington thinning flake. There was an undulation in the southeast base portion of the unit, possibly the result of root or rodent disturbance. Following demolition of the smoke house, Unit 17, measuring 1 by 2 meters, was excavated within its interior, immediately adjacent and to the east of Unit 9 (Figure 22, page 96). Excavations there reached the base of topsoil at a depth of 10 centimeters below the scraped surface and revealed no artifacts or other trace of an earlier smoke house. The photograph and hand drawn maps furnished by Marion Corder indicate that the smoke house which preceded the standing building was situated farther to the northeast and not at the same location.

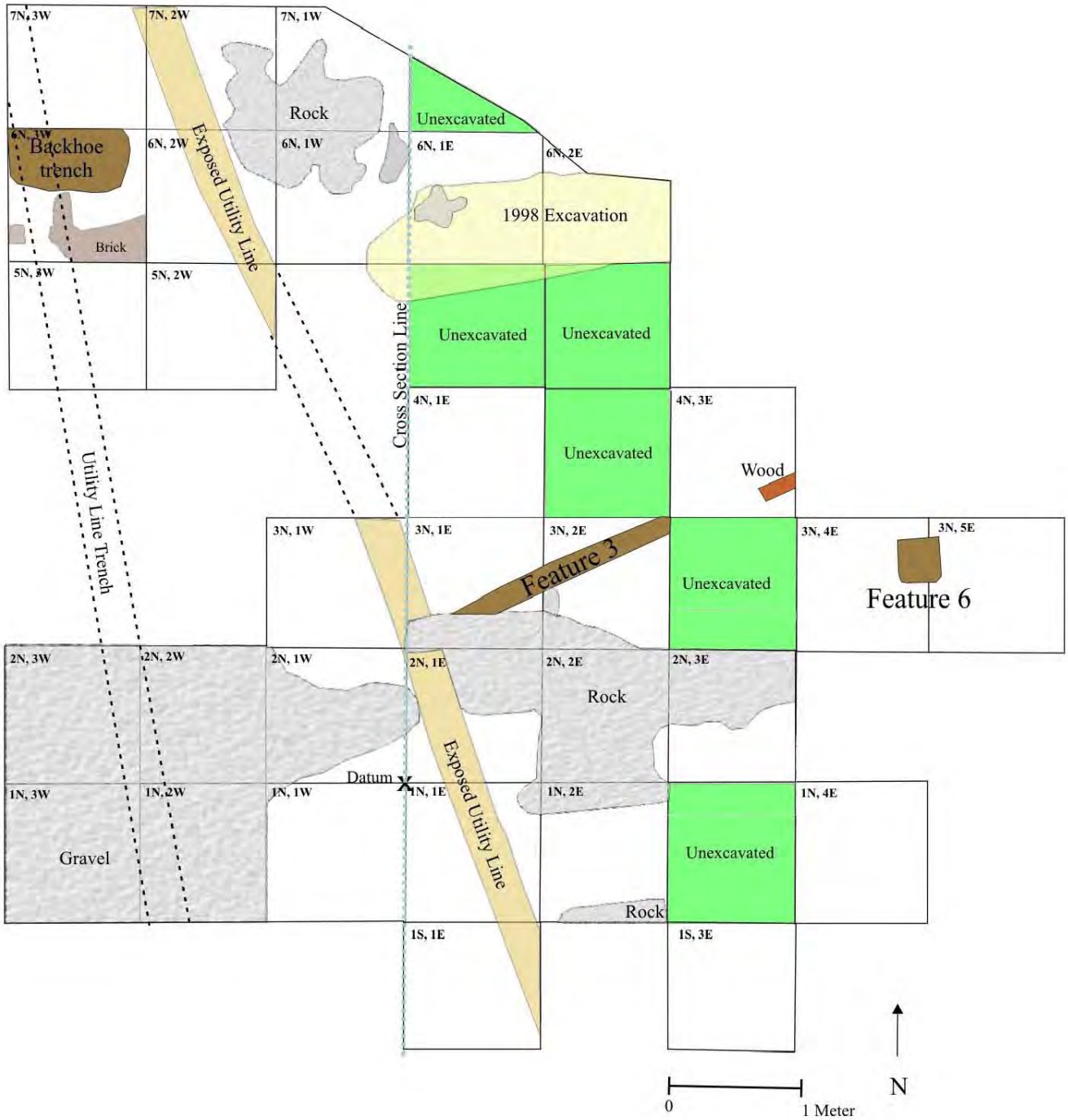
Old House Area

The Old House Area was the supposed location of an 1 ½ story frame house with a central stone chimney, probably built in the 19th century and purportedly used as a slave quarter according to Marion Corder who lived on the property between 1910 and 1926-27 (Corder 2002a-d). Subsequent resident Lavern Brewe reported that his family demolished the old house during the 1930s; later covering the area with gravel to be used as parking for farm machinery (Brewe 2002). The location was tested with a series of 33 contiguous one by one-meter units, situated within a weed covered rise encircled by earthen farm roads (Figure 28, Photos 13 and 14). The northernmost and southernmost units edged the drive. Units were excavated to a depth at which sterile subsoil or a heavy rock lens was disclosed. No evidence of in situ architectural remains was found, excepting Feature 3 and 6.

Photo 13: Location of "Old House" Area Surrounded by Farm Roads
(Facing North)

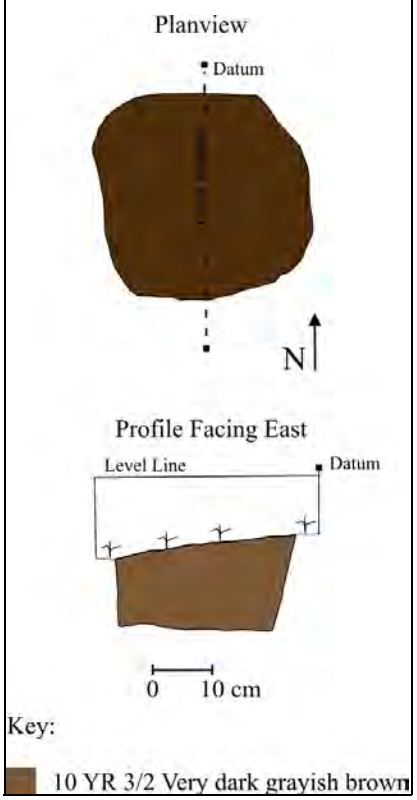
Photo 14: Excavating Units in the Old House Area (Facing West)

Figure 28: Old House Area Block Units



Feature 3 (Figure 28) in Unit 3N,1E and 3N, 2E, was a burned hewn log, possibly displaced from a building. Feature 6 (Figure 29) is a square hole that may have accommodated a post or pier foundational support for the house. The relatively small size of the hole (37 by 30 centimeters and 16 centimeters deep) more likely indicates that it once held a fence post instead.

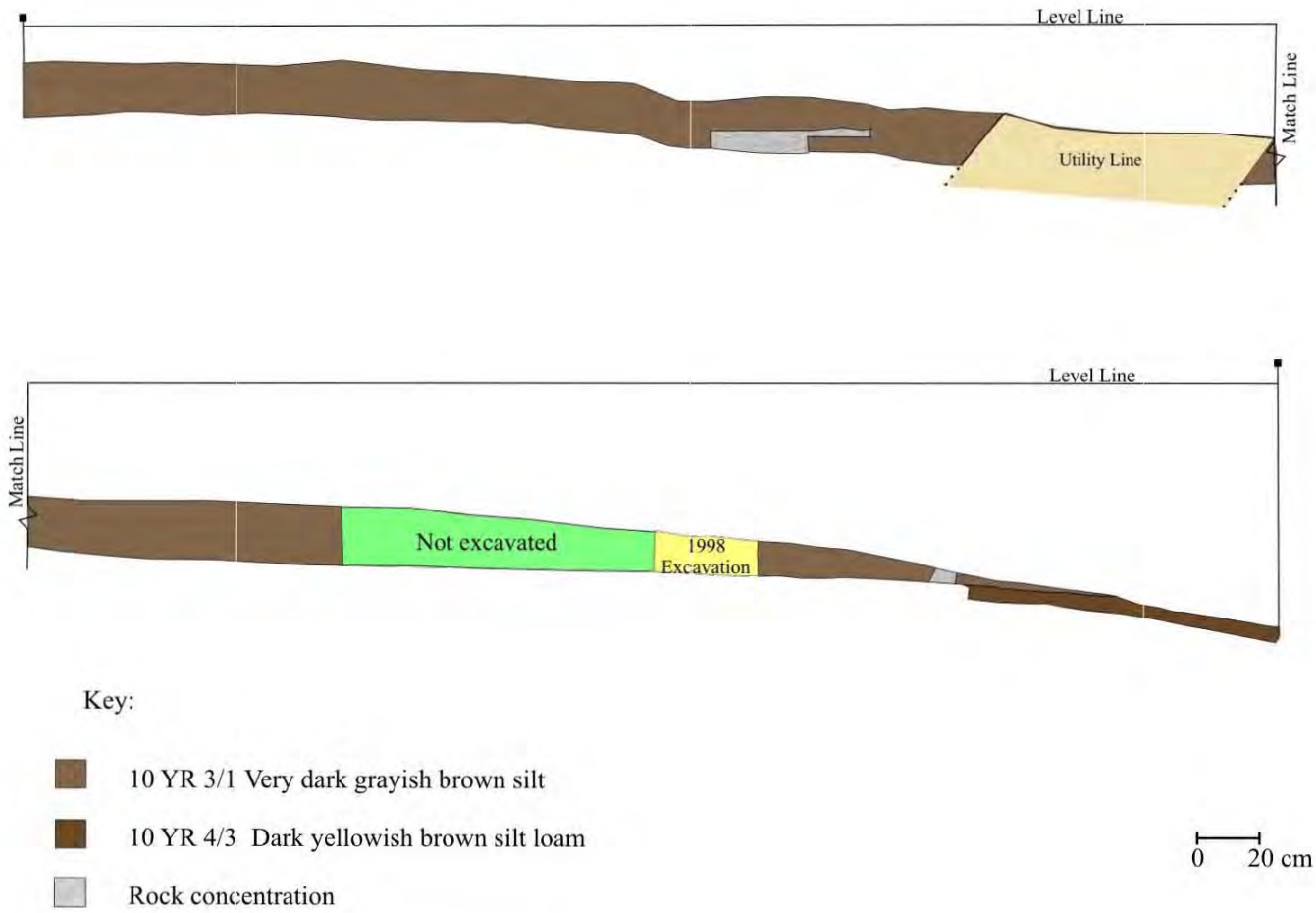
Figure 29: Feature 6, Post Mold



Imported gravel was encountered at or just below the surface across most of the west and central portions of the block. Two 20th century utility trenches extended from southeast to northwest across the center and northwest portions of the block. A backhoe trench, dug in recent decades to service a second utility line, was uncovered in the northwest corner of the block (Figure 28). The least disturbance was found in the east and southeast edges of the block where a surface layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt was encountered, averaging about 10 centimeters thick, overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/3) silt loam (Figure 30). Recovered from units throughout the block was a limited quantity of 19th century artifacts, including stoneware, whiteware, ironstone, and cut nails, as well as liberal amounts of modern garbage. The majority of the whiteware was concentrated in Units 1N 1W; 1N,1E; 1N, 2E; and 1S,1E. Stoneware and cut nails were concentrated in two of the same units, 1N,1W and 1N,1E. The only other artifact concentration was a number animal bones in Units 3N,1E; 2N,1E; 2N,2E; 1N,1W, and 1N,1E.

Uncovered in the north portion of the block was the test units opened during the 1998 Phase II investigations. Disclosed within the units at that time was a linear concentration of loose brick fragments. Probing had indicated that there may be a line of bricks continuing to the west that could mark the location of a house wall. Phase III excavations in this location revealed, however, that the concentration, consisted of discarded brick fragments and gravel. These did not conform to a straight line and were not associated with foundation remains.

Figure 30: West Wall Profile Across “Old House” Area



Machinery Excavations

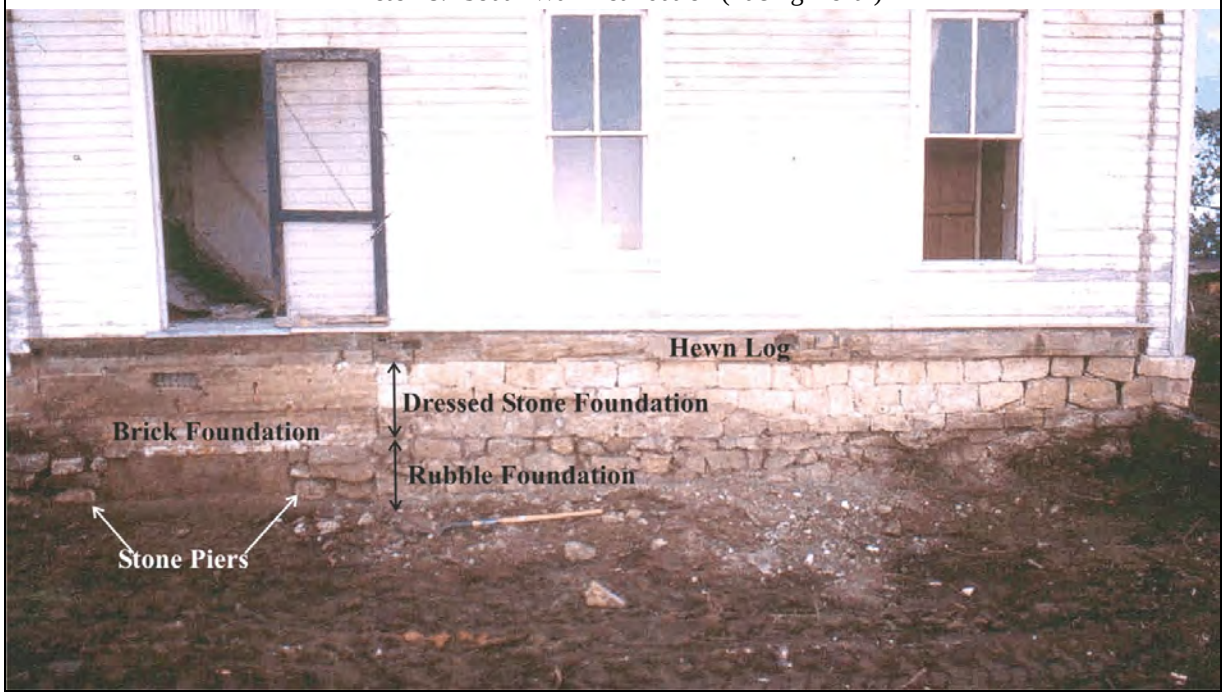
After the completion of the test units, a trackhoe was used to carefully remove the soils next to the house in order to search for tangential features (Photo 15). An area approximately 20 meters wide was scraped from all sides of the house except on the north, where active water and electric lines existed. These were needed for use of the farm outside of the project area, regardless these lines had probably severely impacted any features that may have existed in that area. The front porch on the south side of the house was removed using the trackhoe to look for any evidence of an earlier porch and provide more insights into the building sequence of the house (Photos 16-18).

Photo 15: Trackhoe Being Used to Remove Sediments from Around House (Facing South)

Photo 16: Removing Porch on South Side of Residence (Facing East)

Photo 17: Carefully Skimming Soils Beneath Porch to Search For Features (Facing East)

Photo 18: South Wall Foundation (Facing North)



Away from the residence, a backend loading scraper and operator provided by Hostetter Construction Company, Inc was used to remove the upper soils in order to expose features (Photo 19). During the scraping process, only a sample of diagnostic artifacts were collected. Exposed features were shovel scraped in order to define their boundaries, then flagged and covered with polyethylene tarp. In general, features were bisected and hand excavated in halves removing only their fill (Photo 20). The fill was processed through 1/4 inch wire mesh and all artifacts were saved with the exception for architectural debris, which was only sampled. A flotation sample, usually measuring 10 liters, was taken from the second half of the feature. The features were photographed and mapped in cross section and planview.

Due primarily to feasibility or safety issues, some features were excavated with the use of either the backend loading scraper or the trackhoe following consultation with MoDOT archaeologists. The scraper was used to remove the top soil from the area of the modern pole barn, where an older barn once existed. Very deep features such as the ice house vault, a well, and a storm cellar were excavated using the trackhoe. The trackhoe made a vertical cut into these features removing half of the fill and sloping the ground from the excavated side allowing the field crew to examine the feature fill and map the remaining profile. Well excavations had to be abandoned because even using a stepped-back excavation approach, the trackhoe was still unable to reach the base of the well. The road swale south of the residence was also examined using the trackhoe to excavate a trench at a right-angle to the swale axis. Fill from the road swale was hand checked for artifacts and the trench profile was drawn. Original plans for excavating the fill from the standing privy, the back porch cistern, and a second well northwest of the residence were discarded when it was learned that no vault existed beneath the privy, the cistern and the well were unfilled.

Each unit, block, feature, and extant building location was plotted with an Ashtech ProMark 2 GPS system, which is accurate to 1 cm horizontally and to 2 cm vertically. The global positioning system information was used to produce a scaled map showing the location of all features in relation to the then extant buildings. All potential features were assigned consecutive numbers at the time that they were first disclosed. When subsequent excavations revealed some to be the result of natural disturbances, their numbers were deleted from the list.

Photo 19: Crew Preparing to Follow Behind Backend Loading Scraper
(Facing Northwest)

Photo 20: Removing Darker Fill From Feature 15, Western Feature Complex
(Facing West)

Feature Excavations

Blading the area between the standing farmstead buildings revealed another 41 historical features, in addition to the two post molds (Features 1 and 2) found in Unit 5 and Features 3 and 6 found in the "Old House" Area. In the following discussion, the features have been grouped by four areas in which they clustered: the Central Area covering the yard space east of the driveway and west of the residence, the West Area located west of the driveway, the Northeast Area situated south of the "Old House" Area and in between the standing ice house/shed and chicken house, and the South Area to the south of the residence (Feature 31). Information obtained from existing remains -the barn, well, ice house vault, storm cellar, and road swale, will be described last.

Central Area

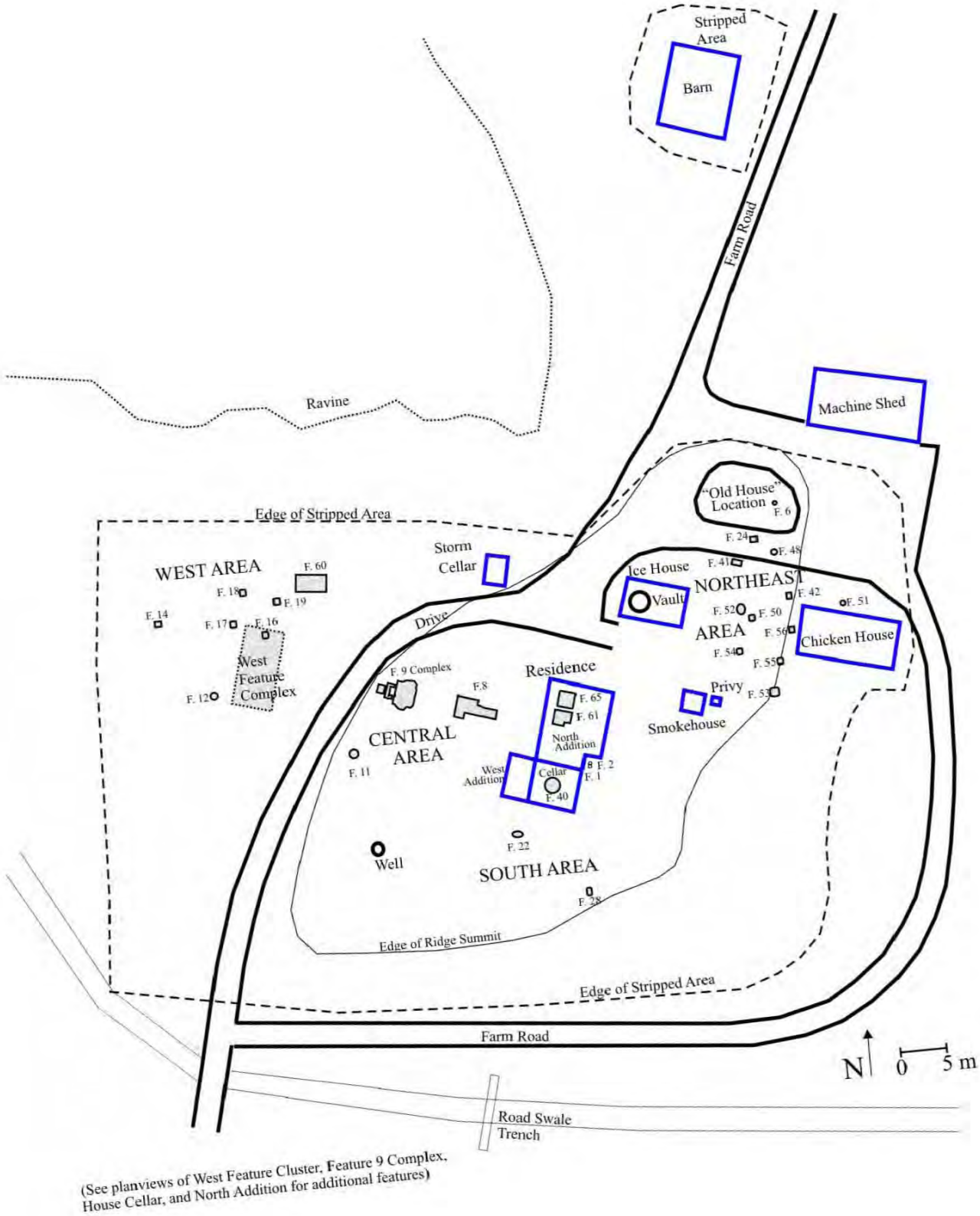
Within the Central Area were found six features (8, 9, 11, 32, 33, and 37). Features 8 and 9 appear to be related, representing the western and eastern ends of a razed residence that predates the standing house. The area between the features measuring about 14.4 meters (48 feet) relatively east-west would have fit the size of a log dogtrot. Subfloor storage facilities were found within both of these features. Only one other feature, #11, was found in the Central Area, outside of the razed house to the southwest (Figure 31).

Feature 8, Cellar

Feature 8 consists of two parts, its western half has a deep L-shaped cellar measuring 288 centimeters north-south and 294 centimeters east-west (Figures 32 and 33). Its vertical walls descend to a depth of about 105 centimeters below current ground surface, to a roughly level floor. Hand excavation of the west half of the cellar was prevented by the presence of a large tree stump that was removed with the use of a backhoe (Photo 21). The location of the stump and its considerable root system meant that portions of the north, west, and south cellar walls could be only approximated on the feature planview. The extension of the wall near the southwest corner of the cellar probably represents an exterior entrance, which was probably accessed by steep wooden steps.

Photo 21: Removing Tree Stump from Western Portion of Feature 8 (Facing North)

Figure 31: Feature Location Map



(See planviews of West Feature Cluster, Feature 9 Complex, House Cellar, and North Addition for additional features)

Figure 32: Features 8 and 9 Plainview

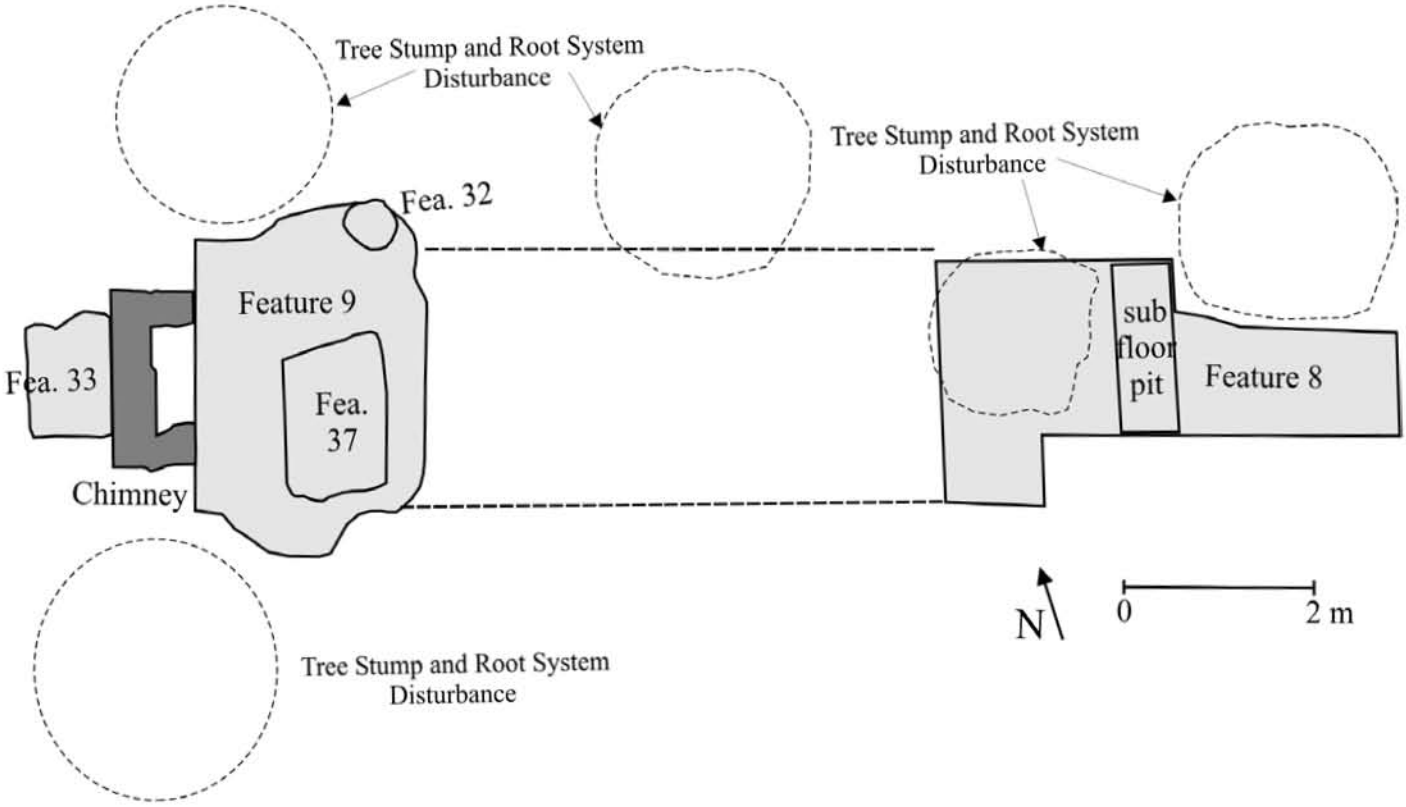
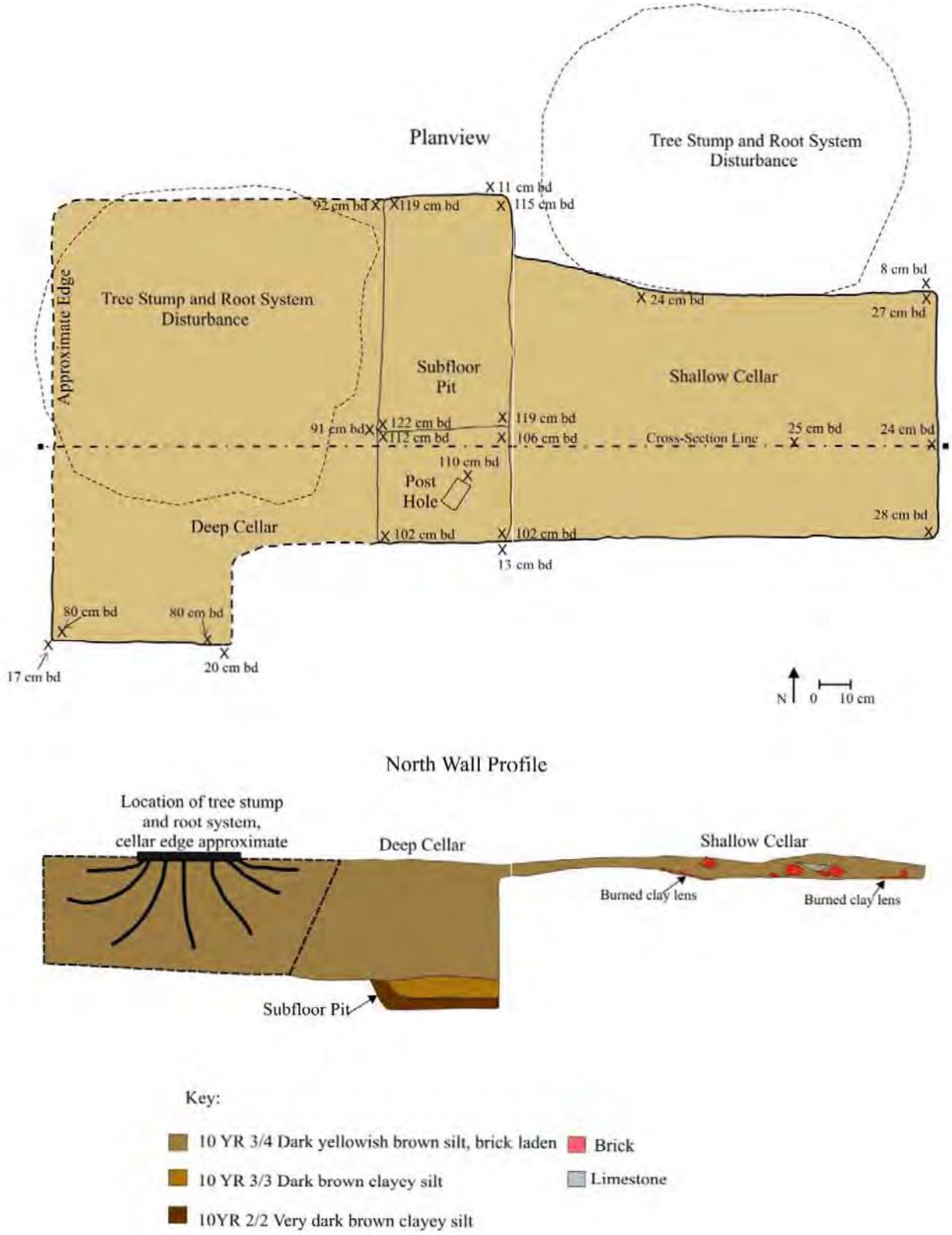


Figure 33: Drawing of Feature 8



Against the east wall of the deep cellar is a subfloor pit, measuring 228 centimeters north-south by 86 centimeters east-west (Figure 33 and Photo 22). The floor across the southern one-third of this pit was reached at a depth of approximately 20 centimeters below the main cellar floor, while the northern two-thirds of the pit was about 10 centimeters deeper. A shallow square post hole was located in the base of this subfloor pit, near its southern wall. The post hole was extremely small, measuring 6 by 13 centimeters, and 6 centimeters deep, with a tapering profile. It may have provided the seating for an angled plank, used to prop a floor joist or cellar wall.

Photo 22: Feature 8 Subfloor Pit with Shallow Cellar in Background (Facing East)

The second part of Feature 8 represents a shallow extension on the east. Roughly rectangular in plan, the extension measures 184 centimeters north-south and 273 centimeters east-west, its uneven, undulating floor located 9 to 18 centimeters below the base of topsoil. It could represent a subfloor crawl space accessed from the main cellar or a shallow storage area. It was the southeast corner of this eastern extension that was identified in Phase II test excavations in 1998 (Latham 1999).

Latham reported a concentration of brick fragments at this location suggesting that this area may have served as a brick clamp. Several brick fragments were found during the present investigations, which had been distorted and darkened by intense heat, indicative of waste bricks produced in the uneven fire of a brick-making operation. While a discontinuous layer of burned soil, about 1 to 2 centimeters thick, was found across the floor of the eastern extension of Feature 8, this would seem to fall far short of the effect that a brick clamp fire would have had on the soil beneath it. Wingfield, Richmond, and McKelway in their report on excavations of a brick clamp in Kentucky at site 15SH50 described its identifying characteristics as “alternating bands of gray ash and yellow/red burned flue soils [that] contrasted with the baked red on either side of the flue creating a striped pattern in planview... and a layered pattern in profile...” (Wingfield et al. n.d.). Neither of these distinctive attributes, nor any other clear evidence of a brick clamp, were found within Feature 8.

Instead the brick is more likely to have been associated with the use of this area as a residence. Other construction debris were also recovered such as mortar, brick, and cut nails supporting the presence of a building at this location. The quantity of bricks and nails were not great suggesting that the overlying building was of log and not of frame or brick construction.

The bricks and the burned soil on the eastern side of Feature 8 could have been redeposited from a chimney located at this end of the building. In addition to the construction debris, a diversity of domestic artifacts were recovered including: ceramics, utensils, a brass button, a clay marble, two gun flints and one lead shot, and a mouth harp supporting a use of this building as a residence (Appendix B).

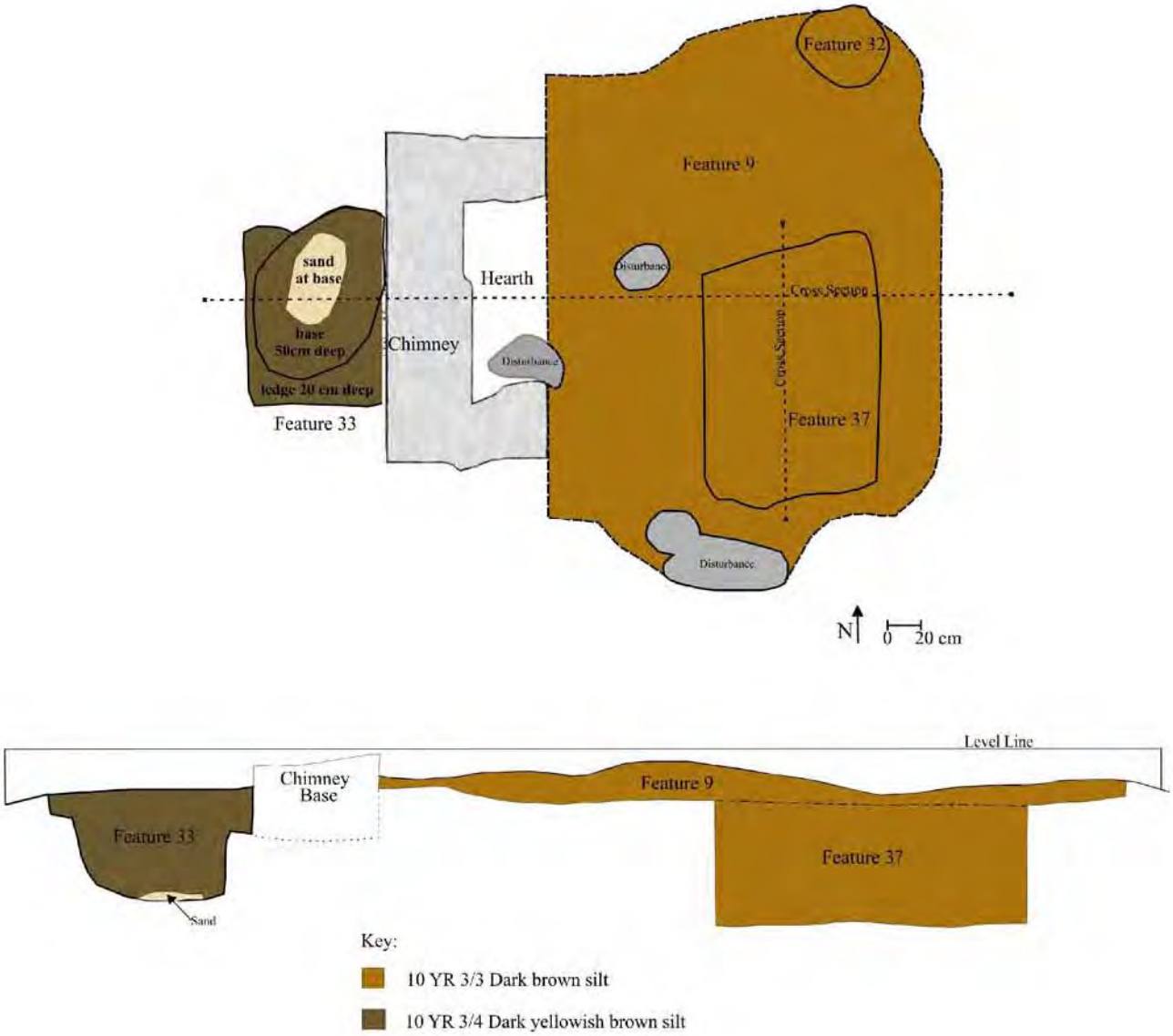
Subfloor residential cellars, used as cold storage space for vegetables, fruit, wine, and butter, were common on 19th century farmsteads across the Midwest. A Chicago agricultural newspaper argued that, "A good cellar is necessary for a winter supply of potatoes, squash, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, and other vegetables" (*Emery's Journal of Agriculture* 1859:276). The deeper subfloor pit in Feature 8 may have been used for the storage of more perishable items such as fruits or butter. The dimensions and morphology of this particular cellar are, however, unusual among 19th century cellars unearthed in previous archaeological excavations in the Midwest, placing it somewhere between the shallow reach-in cellars common to early 19th century sites and the wider and deeper walk-in cellars, often lined, that are frequent on mid-19th century farmsteads. The shallow eastern extension of the feature is likewise atypical. By itself, it would roughly correspond to some cellar pits found on early 1800s sites in Illinois, yet in serving as an apparent component of a larger feature it lacks clear archaeological precedent (Mazrim 2002:165).

Feature 9, Subfloor Depression

Feature 9 appeared to be a shallow, basin shaped depression with an amorphous outline. The exact shape of the feature was difficult to distinguish because it's edges have been distorted by tree roots to the north and south, and on the east by a tree which once grew between Features 8 and 9 (see Figure 32, page 116). Further disturbance was caused by the main entrance to this farm from the public roadway (the road swale) to the south. One of Mrs. Corder's photographs (Photo 8, page 49) shows a deeply entrenched farm road already existed at this location by the start of the 20th century. As a result of these disturbances only an approximate boundary could be distinguished for Feature 9 (Photo 23 and Figure 34).

Photo 23: Feature 9 and Associated Features (Facing North)

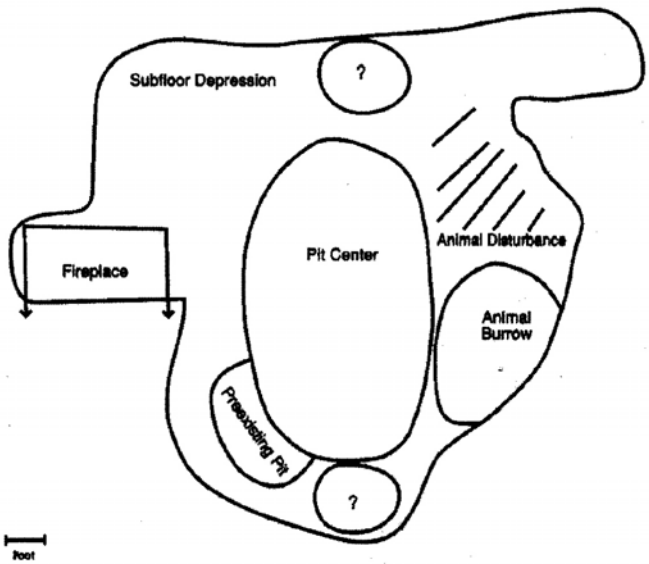
Figure 34: Drawing of Feature 9 Complex



The defined portions of Feature 9 had a maximum depth of 18 centimeters, with dimensions of 256 centimeters east-west and 380 centimeters north-south. Its western edge was marked by a single course of stonework that was C-shaped in planview. Probably the basal remnants of a chimney, the stonework measured 140 by 220 centimeters. Roughly centered within the floor of Feature 9 was a rectangular subfloor pit cellar, Feature 37. Located on the floor in its northeastern corner was Feature 32, a small, round basin. A deep pit, Feature 33 is situated adjacent to Feature 9, abutting the west wall of the chimney base. Much of the floor in Feature 9 was heavily disturbed by roots and by animal burrowing.

A depression very similar to Feature 9 was found in excavations at the Losch Farm Site in southern Illinois (Figure 35). Probably marking the location of a log house dating to the 1820s, Feature 234 at the Losch Farm consisted of a basin-shaped, shallow depression measuring about 10 by 11 feet (300 x 340 cm.). Excavators had difficulty discerning its irregular boundaries and producing an accurate planview. Centered within the floor of the depression was a subfloor cellar pit and situated on its west wall were the remnants of a brick pad believed to be the base of a chimney or firebox. Immediately east of the subfloor pit was an area of considerable disturbance, apparently caused by rodent or small animal burrowing. In his report on the site, Robert Mazrim wrote that Feature 234 was "a multi-faceted subfloor feature, probably associated with a small dwelling." Most of the depression "was probably created unintentionally, during construction of the structure, and the subsequent burrowing of animals below a floor raised above the ground by a small foundation or foundational piers" (Mazrim 2002:69). The same description and explanation could very well apply to Feature 9 at the Galbraith Site. The depression, however, may also imply that the residence at one time had an earthern floor. Heavier use of the hearth area could have resulted in the Feature 9 depression.

Figure 35: Losch Farms Site, Feature 234, Extrapolated Base Planview (Mazrim 2002:70)



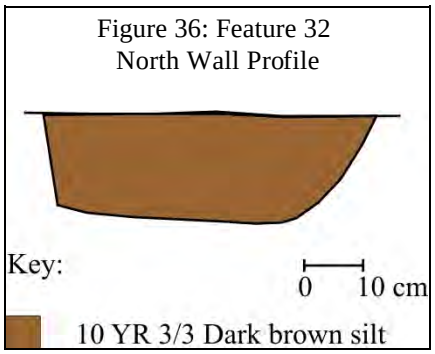


Figure 36: Feature 32
North Wall Profile

Feature 32, Possible Storage Pit

Feature 32 is situated at the northeastern edge of the Feature 9 depression. This small pit has a roughly oval shaped opening measuring 53 by 47 centimeters (Figure 36). The walls inslant towards a flat base that has a maximum depth of 17 cm. The pit may have served as a small storage facility or it may have once contained stones used to support a floor joist or sill.

Feature 33, Possible Storage Pit or Barrel Cistern

Feature 33 is located adjacent to the west side of the chimney base. The upper portion of the feature was roughly rectangular in outline, measuring 90 by 116 centimeters and up to 20 centimeters deep (see Figure 34, page 120). It may have served as a ledge on which rested a plank to cover the deeper oval portion of the feature which descended to a maximum depth of 49 centimeters below the base of topsoil. The feature was filled in a single episode, its fill consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt, probably shoveled into the feature from the surrounding yard space. Artifacts within this pit were similar to those recovered from Features 8 and 9 (see Appendix B), suggesting that this pit was open at the same time that the residence was being utilized. Providing a clue as to feature use was a layer of sand found lining a portion of its base. The sand could have been used to drain water away from containers or raw produce, assuming that this was a storage facility. The location of the pit situated outside of the residence and behind the chimney would have made this an unusual and an rather inaccessible storage pit. It is more likely that the pit was used as a seating for a barrel cistern, where water, funneled down through wood guttering from either, or both eaves, would have been collected. The sand would have prevented water from collecting inside the pit. Placing the barrel at this location would have allowed for water to be collected from both sides of the residence. Situated next to the chimney may have aided in keeping water in the barrel from freezing in the winter. The lack of a formal cistern associated with this residence could further support the pit holding a barrel cistern.

Feature 37, Subfloor Cellar Pit

Located in the base of Feature 9, Feature 37 was a subfloor cellar pit with vertical walls and level floor, probably accessed by a trapdoor through the floorboards of the house (see Figure 34, page 120). Roughly rectangular in planview, the feature measured 116 centimeters east-west by 162 centimeters north-south. Damage during its use-life include caving in portions of its walls and altering what had originally been a more perfect rectangular outline (Photo 24).

Photo 24: Feature 37 (Facing Northwest)

Subfloor cellar pits of these dimensions, used for food storage, are a hallmark of early 19th century sites in the Midwest frequently constructed under the floor of a log house. Feature 37 is of similar plan and dimensions to a subfloor cellar pit found at Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site in Illinois. The New Salem pit was probably constructed sometime around 1829 by people who, like the Galbraiths, had emigrated from Kentucky (Naglich and Mazrim 1996b). Other roughly rectangular subfloor cellar pits dating from the 1800s and 1820s have been excavated at the Truman Road (Denny Farmstead) Site in St. Charles County, Missouri (Naglich 1999:215-217), and at the Losch Farms and Whitley sites in Illinois (Mazrim 2002:74-75; Gums 1999:25-27).

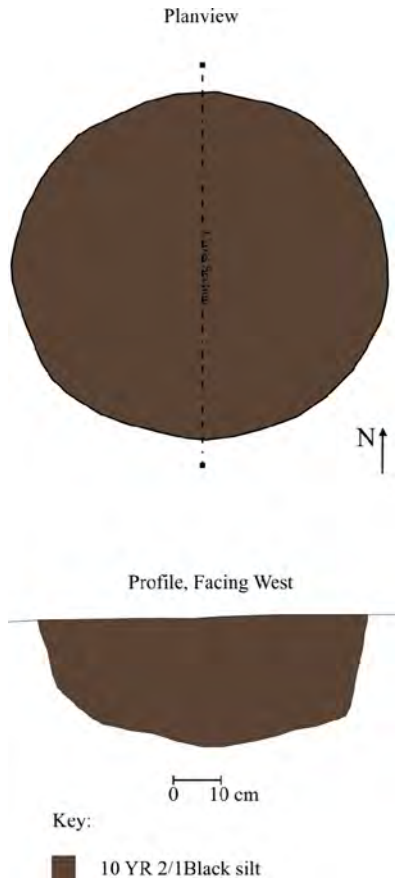
The morphology of the pit and its placement directly in front of the fireplace are typical to those encountered in the excavations of slave quarters in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, including those at Locust Grove plantation in northern Kentucky. Each of three slave houses excavated at that site contained a shallow, rectangular subfloor cellar pit, varying in width from 1 to 1.1 meters and in length from 1.5 to 1.8 meters. Amy Young in an article on these features argues that they may have been used to hide food that slaves obtained without the permission or knowledge of their masters. The presence of the storage pits could therefore suggest that slaves were supplementing their diet by hunting and fishing and were not relying solely on rations distributed by their white owners (Young 1997:101-111). Young, however, agrees with Richard Kimmel who cautions that the presence of this type of cellar pit near a hearth cannot be taken as sufficient proof that a residence was occupied by slaves (Kimmel 1993:103-105). This point is borne out by the presence of a nearly identical cellar pit adjacent to what was probably a hearth at the Losch Farms site in Illinois which was occupied exclusively by European American settlers.

Feature 11

This is the only feature identified in the Central Area outside of Features 8 and 9. It was located about 6 meters to the southwest of those features. A circular basin measuring 78 centimeters in diameter and 28 centimeters deep (Figure 37), its fill consisted of a black (10YR2/1) silt containing burned wood and clay, as well as a very small quantity of burned bone. Also found within the fill were small burned pieces of metal, a burned earthenware sherd, a single sherd of salt glazed stoneware, and a nail fragment of indeterminate type. Considering the quantity of burned material, perhaps the feature was used as an ash pit. Also recovered from Feature 11 were the only hemp seeds found anywhere on site.

A 19th century source states that hemp grown for seed was typically raised in a separate field, then cut in late September or early October. The crop was carried to a barn or stockyard where the seeds were detached from the plant with the use of a thrail. The seeds were subsequently spread on a floor and allowed to cure before storing (Hartshorn 1889:27-28). Feature 11 may have been located close to a barn or yard where hemp plants were threshed for seeds or near an outbuilding where hemp seeds were cured or stored.

Figure 37: Drawing of Feature 11



West Area

_____West of the drive another 22 historic features were identified (see Figure 31 page 115). These features appear to be associated with outbuildings. The majority of these (N=15) were associated with a complex of superimposing pits and trenches identified as the West Feature Complex.

West Feature Complex
(Features 15, 20-21, 23, 25-27, 29-31, 38-39, 57-59)

The 15 features in this cluster were arranged within a roughly rectangular area measuring about 4 meters east-west and 8 meters north-south (Photo 25 and Figure 38). Some of the features were first discerned at shallow depth within the top soil (ca. 15 cm below surface) and it is probable that ground surface at the time of feature creation was at roughly the same level as the current ground surface. It appears that most, if not all of the pits and trenches of the complex are of 19th century date

Photo 25: West Feature Complex (Facing South)

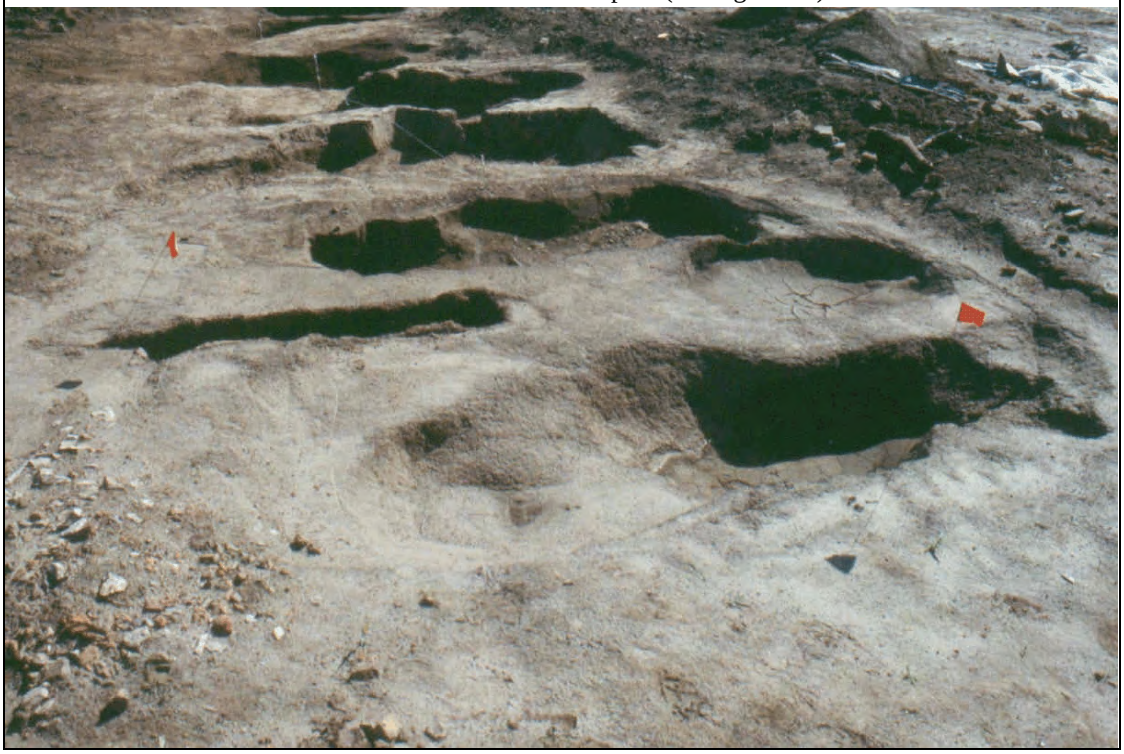
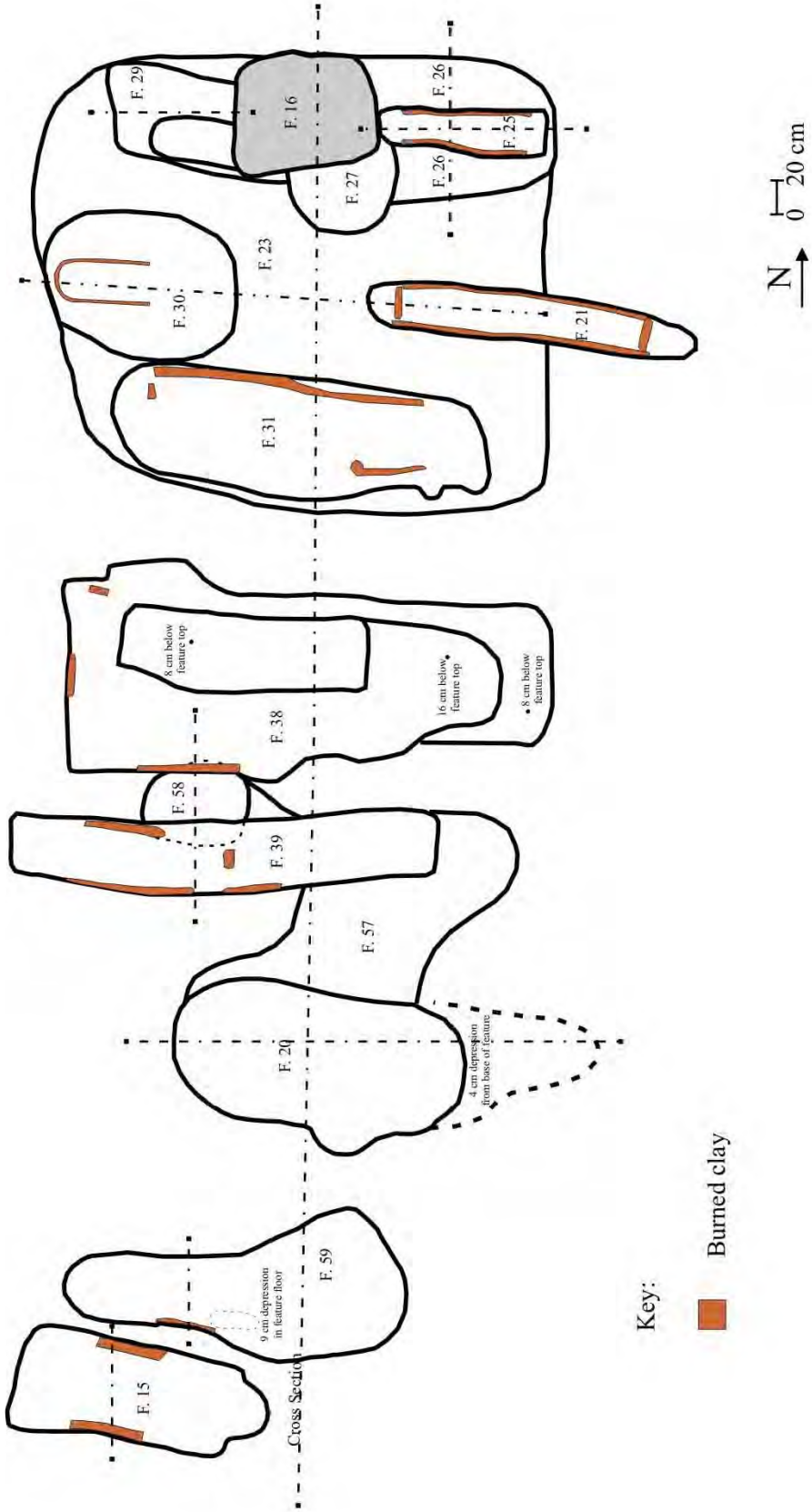


Figure 38: West Feature Complex
(Features 15, 20, 21, 23, 25-27, 39-31, 38, 39, 57-59
Feature 16 is not part of West Feature Cluster)



Shallow, amorphous pits at the south end of the complex, Features 15 and 59 had straight walls and flat floor, with portions of the walls containing a lense of burned clay. Various zones of burned wood, as well as burned bone, were found within the very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fill of Feature 15 (Figure 39) suggesting a fire had been placed within this pit. Among the artifacts recovered were porcelain, a metal hinge, and cut nails (see Appendix B). Also present in the fill was a large piece of limestone, possibly a remnant of a foundational pier. Feature 59, with straight to gently sloping walls, contained a fill of dark brown (10YR3/3) silt with lenses of charcoal and burned soil on its floor and on a portion of its south wall (Figure 39).

Adjacent to the north was Feature 20, an oval shaped basin, 32 centimeters deep (Figure 39). A substantial lens of burned wood lined a portion of the basin floor and continued into the extremely shallow trench that comprised the easternmost portion of the feature, projecting out from the upper portion of the principal basin wall. The burned wood lens probably represented in situ burning of firewood or a structural timber. The entirety of the feature was filled with a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt that held an abundance of charcoal and burned wood. The north wall of the Feature 20 basin superimposed Feature 57, a shallow amorphous basin, probably produced by erosion, that is superimposed on its north end by Feature 39 (Figure 40).

Feature 39 was a roughly rectangular, shallow trench with steeply slanting walls and a flat base (Figure 40). Charcoal appeared in a thick horizontal lens on or just above much of the feature floor. Burned soil lined portions of its walls and appeared in a small concentration in the center of its floor. Artifacts within its very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fill included two pieces of burned bottle glass, a cut nail fragment, and a small quantity of bone. The north wall of Feature 39 superimposed Feature 58, an oval basin 42 centimeters deep containing a few pieces of brick and a window glass fragment. Feature 58 was superimposed on its north side by Feature 38, a roughly rectangular pit with straight, nearly vertical walls and flat floor. In the northwest portion of its floor is a subsidiary pit extending an additional 15 cm. in depth. It's fill, deposited in two episodes, consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt laden with charcoal, superimposing a brown (10YR4/3) silt. The feature was probably filled with brown silt, then a portion of the fill was re-excavated, to create a second pit with slightly narrower width. The subfloor, subsidiary pit may have been created during this second excavation. Eventually, the replacement pit was filled with brown silt.

Figure 39: Feature 15, 59, and 20 Profiles

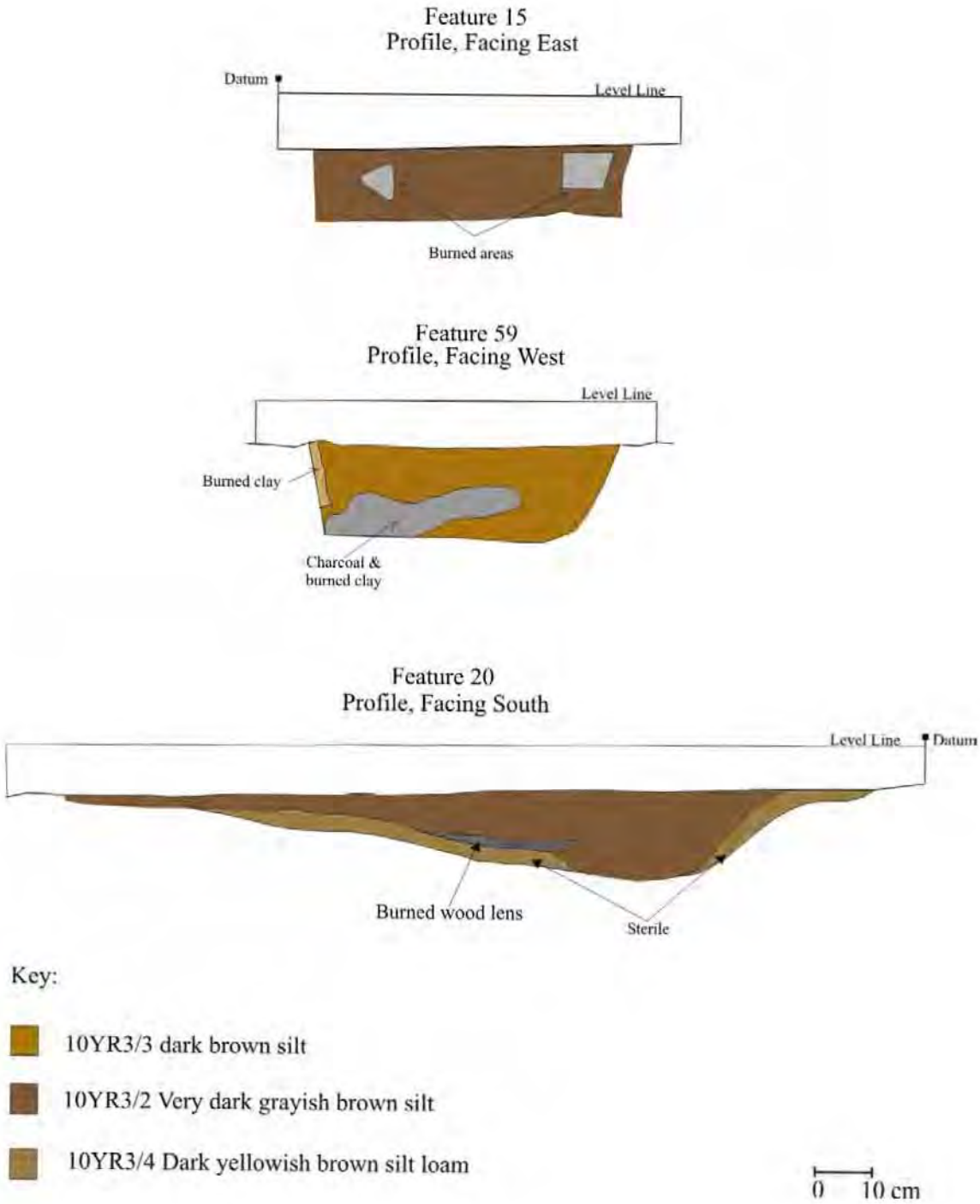
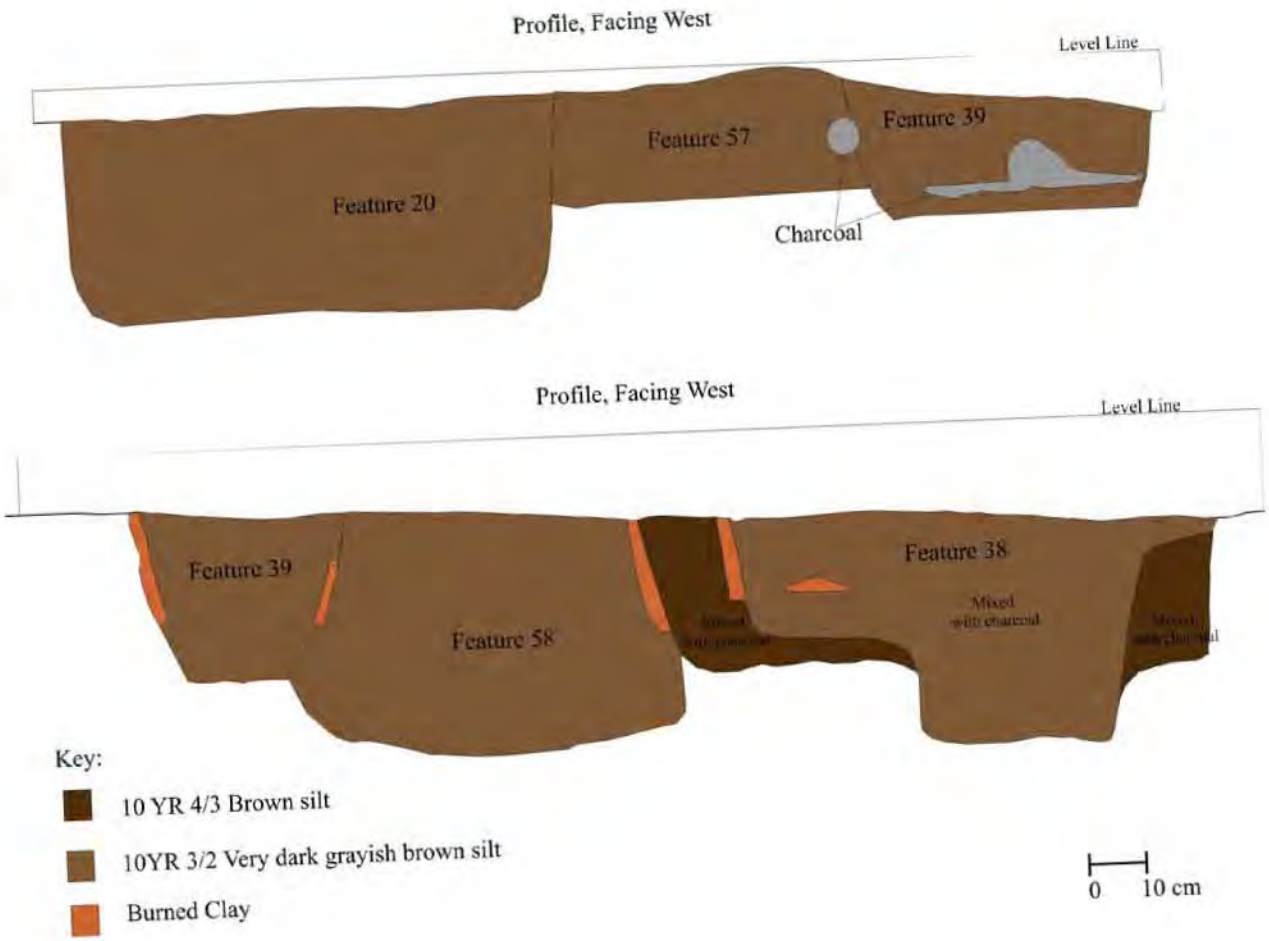


Figure 40: Feature 39, 57, and 58 Profiles



Defining the north end of the complex is Feature 23, a very shallow roughly rectangular basin, extending a maximum of 8 centimeters below bladed surface and measuring 256 centimeters north-south by 290 centimeters east-west (Figure 41). Feature fill consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silt containing a small quantity of artifacts including cut nail fragments, an ironstone rim sherd, and a shell edge whiteware sherd. Soil comprising the floor of the feature appeared to be compacted, possibly by foot traffic. Situated on the floor of Feature 23 were a series of pits and trenches designated as Features 25, 26, 27, 29, and 30 (Figure 38). Superimposing Feature 23 were Features 21 and 31.

Feature 25, a trench, superimposed Feature 26 and was superimposed on its west end by Feature 16. A burned clay lining defined most of its north and south walls, as well as its eastern terminus and portions of its base (Figure 42). The feature measured about 28 centimeters wide and a maximum of 19 centimeters deep, but because its west end was truncated by Feature 16 its original length is unknown. A dark brown (10YR3/3) silt, its fill contained two artifacts, ironstone sherds probably of 19th century date. Superimposed by Features 16, 25, and 27, Feature 26 was a basin 10 centimeters deep filled with a brown (10YR4/3) silt containing a cut nail fragment (Figure 38). Feature 27, an oval pit with inslanting walls, was filled with dark brown (10YR3/3) silt laden with charcoal and burned clay (Figure 41). It superimposed Feature 26 and was superimposed by Feature 16.

Feature 29 was a roughly rectangular pit with rounded base, measuring up to 30 centimeters in depth (Figure 42). Most of its fill consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt at the base of which was a lens of burned soil and charcoal, measuring about two centimeters thick. Beneath this lens was a brown (10YR4/3) silt about seven centimeters deep that lined the base of the feature. Recovered from the feature fill were 4 cut nail fragments and 1 whiteware sherd of probable 19th century date, as well as a bone fragment. Feature 30 was an oval basin 20 centimeters deep, filled with dark brown (10YR3/3) silt laden with charcoal and burned clay particles (Figure 41). Recovered artifacts included 2 cut nail fragments and 2 small pieces of bone. What appears to be the truncated remnant of a trench superimposed the center of Feature 30, its outline in planview and its base marked by burned clay ranging up to six centimeters in thickness.

The most intact and easily defined of the burned clay-lined trenches in the West Area feature complex, Feature 21 extended 206 centimeters east-west, 29 centimeters north-south, and a maximum of 23 centimeters below bladed surface (Photo 26). It superimposed and overlapped the east edge of Feature 23. The longitudinal walls of the Feature 21 trench were inslanting, the north wall straight, the south wall bowed slightly inward (Figure 43).

Figure 41: Feature 21, 23, 27, 30, and 31 Profiles
(Note Feature 16 excavated later and not part of West Feature Cluster)

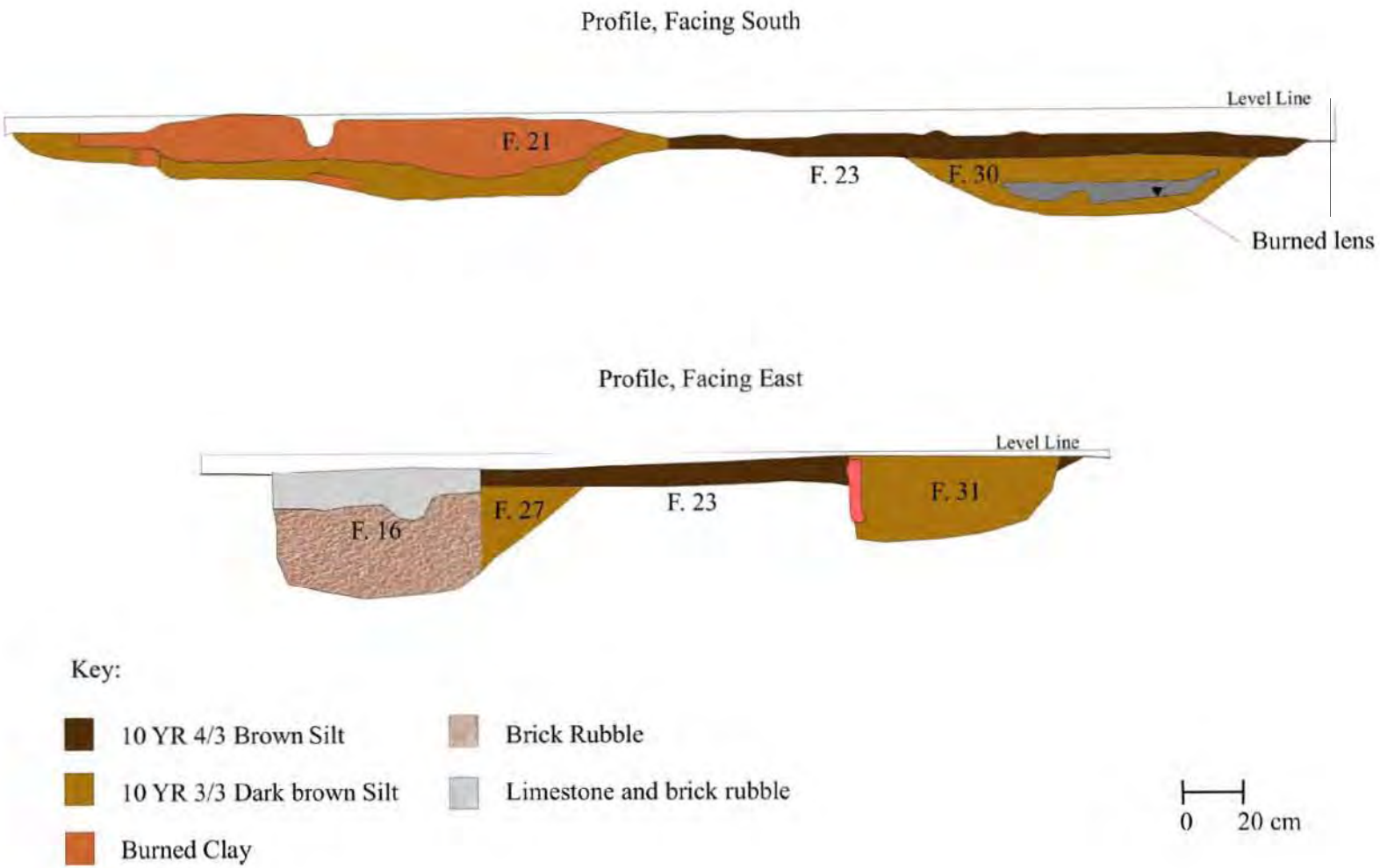


Figure 42: Feature 25, 26, and 29 Profiles

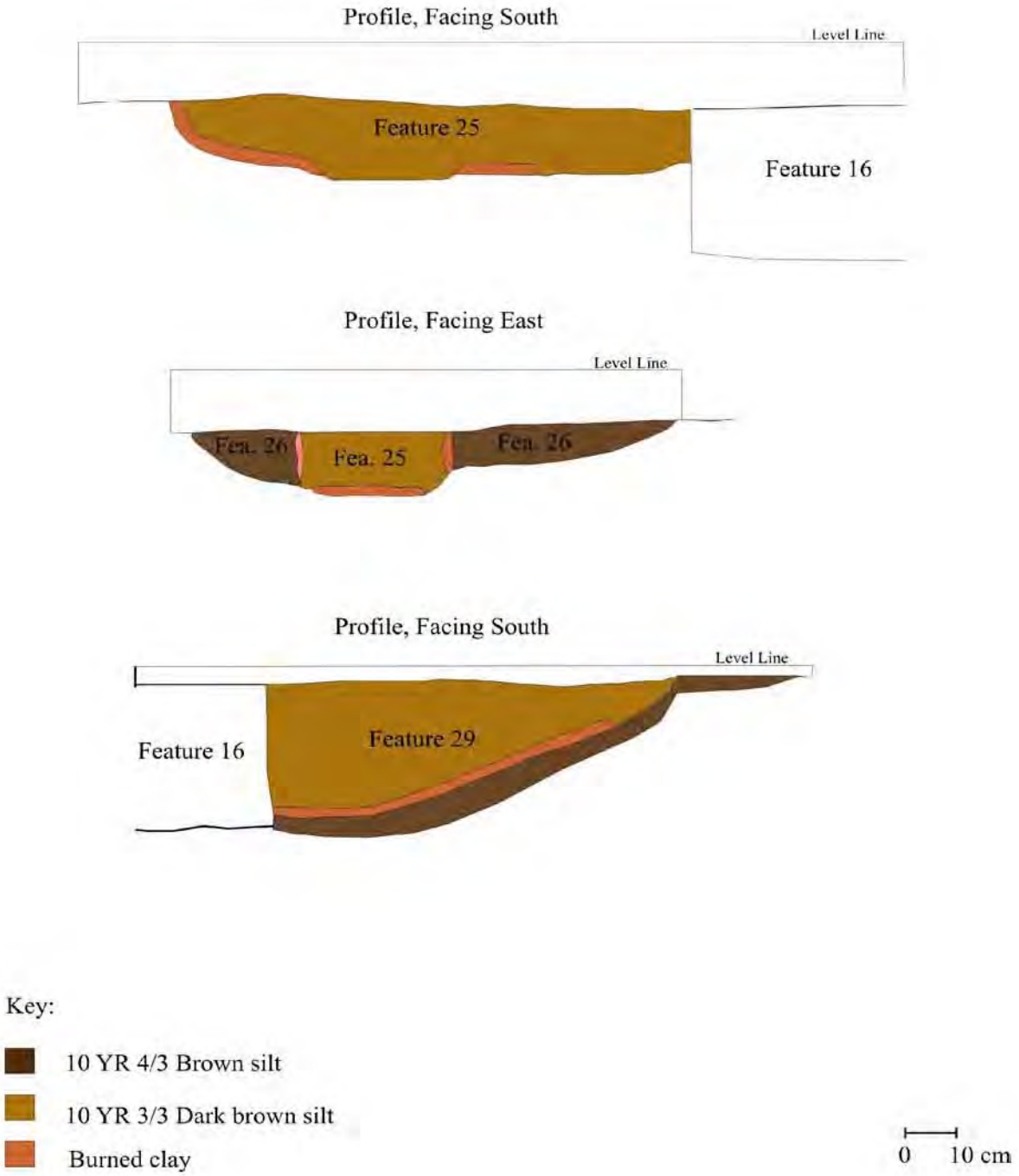
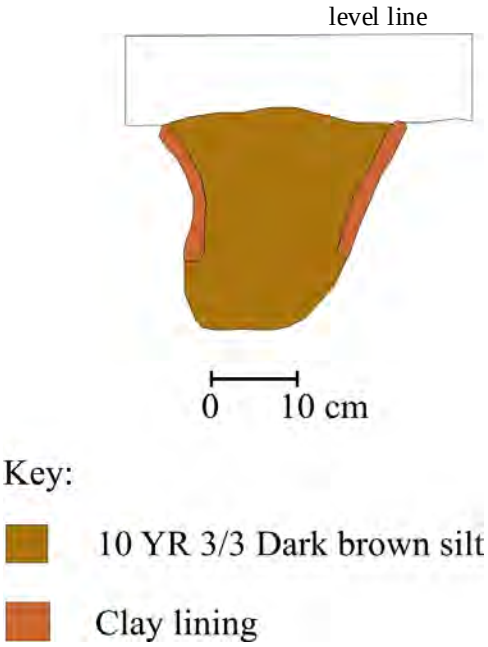


Photo 26: Feature 16, Trench with Burned Clay Walls in Foreground, Placed over Feature 21
(Facing West, Note Feature 16 in background associated with a later building
not part of West Feature Cluster)

Figure 43: Feature 21 West Wall Profile



At its east and west ends, the base of the trench was stepped and then ramped upwards in a more gradual slope. Burned clay lined most of the north and south walls from bladed surface down to a depth about 10 centimeters above feature base. Two pieces of burned clay stood upright on the floor, nearly spanning the width of the feature, one located about 20 centimeters interior to the west feature edge, the other about 25 centimeters interior to the east feature edge. A third chunk of burned clay, probably dislodged from the feature wall above, was found atop the center of the feature floor. A dark brown (10YR3/3) silt, the feature fill was laden with small pieces of charcoal and burned clay. Artifacts recovered included 2 ironstone sherds and 1 cut nail.

Feature 31, superimposing the south portion of Feature 23, was roughly rectangular in planview. Measuring 28 centimeters deep, the pit had inslanting walls and a gently sloping base (Figure 41). Its fill of dark brown (10YR3/3) silt contained cut nail fragments, a whiteware sherd, and a stoneware sherd. A trench could be at least partially defined within the fill of Feature 31, its north edge marked by a lining of burned clay along the north feature wall and the remainder of its boundaries inexactly defined by an area of the fill in which pieces of burned clay were concentrated. A small vertical lens of burned clay was unearthed near the southeast edge of this fill area.

Possible explanations for the West Feature Complex include its use as a subsurface brick clamp, although, as mentioned above in the discussion of Feature 8, evidence of burning should be much more widespread if this were the case, including a large area of burned soil, appearing in alternating bands that would mark the location of interior flues. Neither can the brick clamp hypothesis explain the presence of deep, narrow trenches lined with burned clay and relative lack of brick fragments. Another possibility is the use of this area as a tobacco barn. A 19th century tobacco barn, moved from its original location to a farmstead known as the “Homeplace” in Tennessee, currently contains parallel trenches excavated into its dirt floors. The trenches had been dug to accommodate slow burning fires used periodically to cure tobacco hung above them. Livestock including goats, allowed to roam freely about the Homeplace farmstead, have employed the trenches as comfortable wallows, causing the reduction and subsequent erosion of the original trench walls. This would require repair work to old trenches or the digging of new trenches prior to the building of fires for the next season’s tobacco harvest. The result would be a complicated series of overlapping trenches and shallow basins, matching the morphology of the West Feature Complex. Unfortunately, no documentary evidence has been found indicating that the Galbraiths raised tobacco on their farm, although tobacco was produced by many other farmers in Lafayette County prior to and after the Civil War. Mrs. Corder indicated that her family did raise some tobacco for their own use. But her information suggests that the buildings within the Western Area were used for other purposes (e.g., equipment sheds and a chicken house) when she lived on the property (see Photo 8, page 49). The artifacts also suggest that the trenches were used between 1830-1860. A more likely explanation is that the trenches were used to process hemp, although no 19th century literature on hemp processing refers to narrow trenches being utilized. Alan Dronkers (2002:personal communication) of the Hash Marihuana Hemp Museum in Amsterdam, indicated that hemp stalks were sometimes dried over fires in order to separate the wood core from the outer bark fiber. Fires could have been started in several of the burned trenches and then hemp stalks spread over them. No evidence, however, of carbonized hemp seeds or stalks were found in the trenches to positively substantiate this use.

Feature 12, Possible Shed Corner Support

Feature 12 is a shallow circular pit with vertical walls and level floor, measuring 39 centimeters in diameter and 11 centimeters deep. Its fill consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt, containing a single piece of mortar and a brick fragment. The pit may have served as the seating for an outbuilding foundational pier, possibly marking the location of the northwest corner support for the storage shed shown in a photograph (see Photo 8, page 49) or an older building dating to the 19th century associated with the west feature complex.

Feature 14, Privy

Feature 14 was a shallow rectangular pit with straight walls and flat floor (Photo 27 and Figure 44). The feature floor was 12 centimeters deep, except at its northern end where it stepped down to a depth of 17 centimeters. This is similar to the morphology of shallow 19th century privy pits that were periodically cleaned; the deeper portion of the feature floor could be the product of a cleaning episode. Its horizontal dimensions of 46 by 70 centimeters are, however, small for a privy of this type. The only artifacts present included a single brick fragment and a piece of charcoal.

Photo 27: Feature 14, Privy (Facing South)

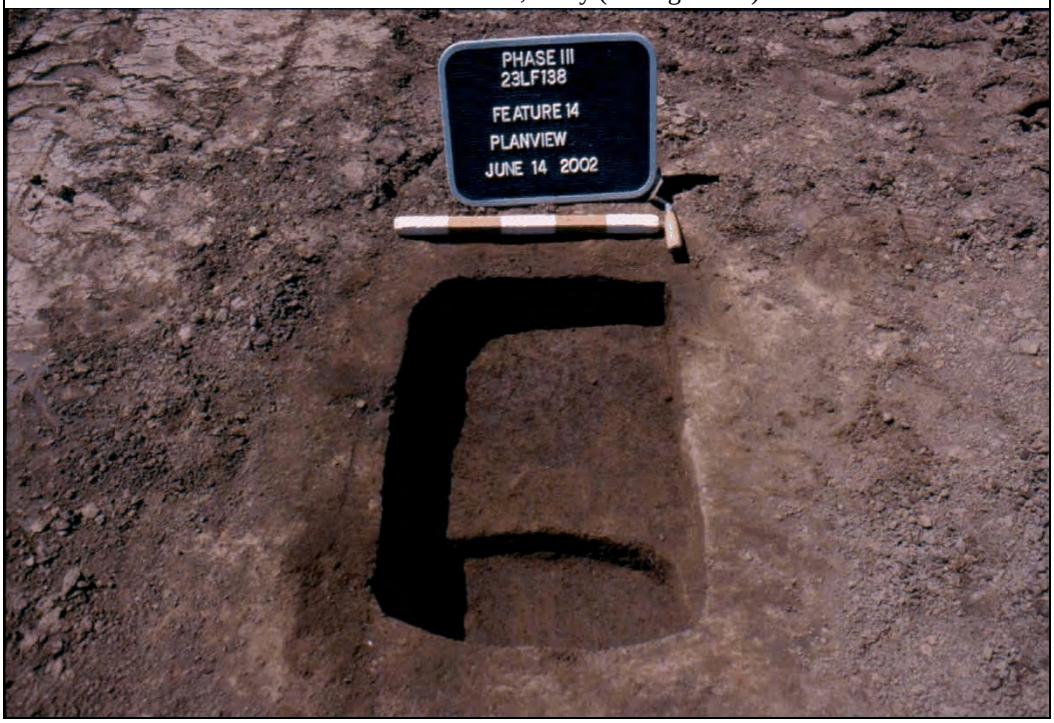
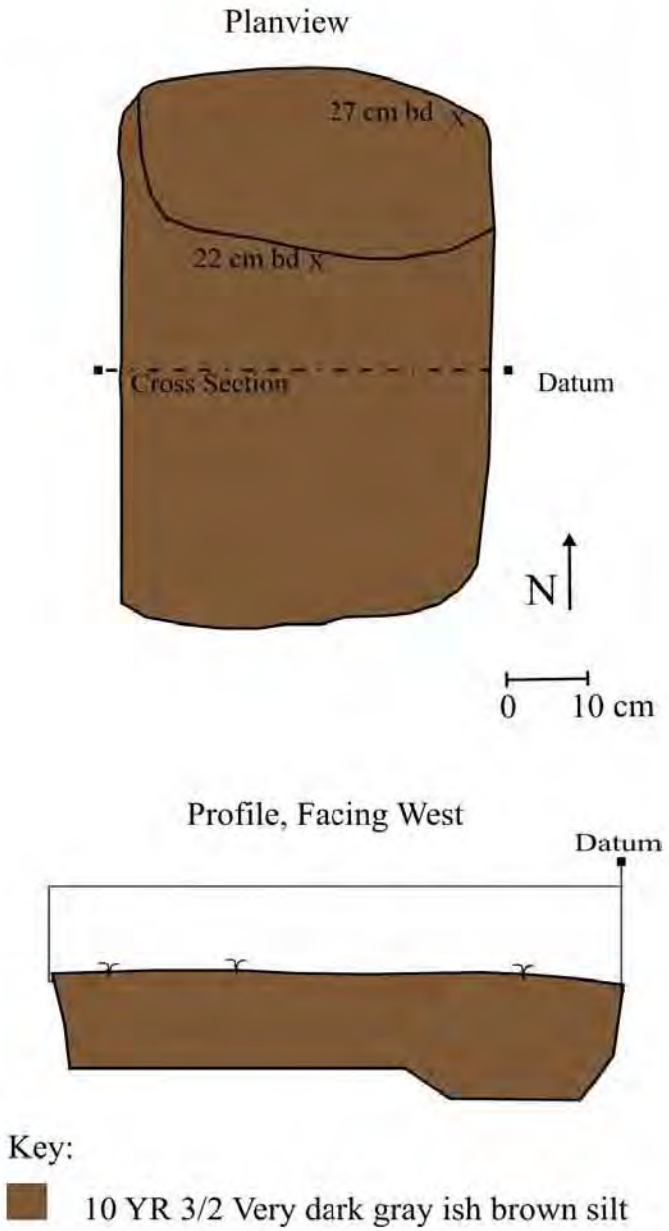


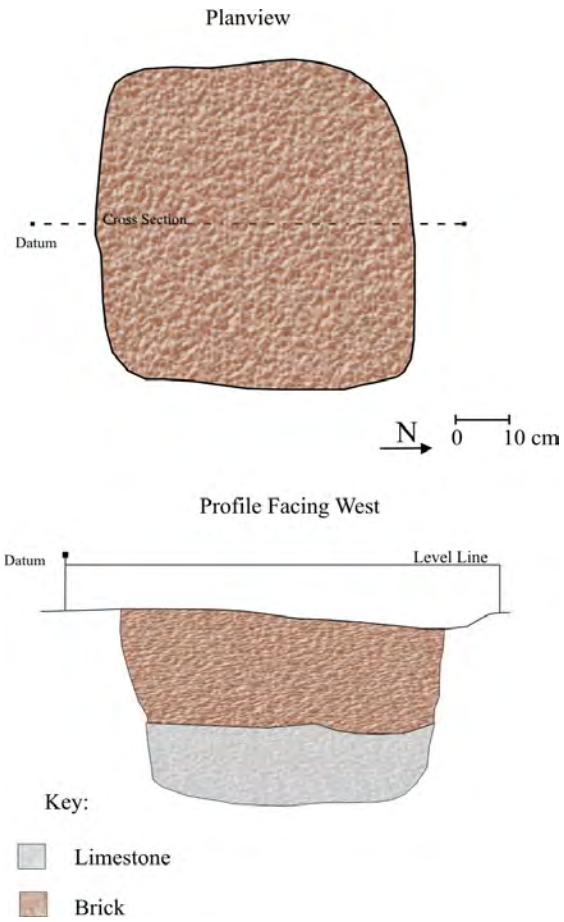
Figure 44: Feature 14



Features 16-19, Foundational Supports

Features 16, 17, 18 and 19 were rectangular pits arranged in a square measuring about four meters on a side (see Figure 31, page 115). The pits were filled with limestone and brick rubble including some bricks distorted by heat, probably discards from a brick kiln. The pits varied in length from 60 to 70 centimeters, in width from 58 to 60 centimeters, and in depth from 29 to 49 centimeters below bladed surface. The planview and profile of Feature 19 are representative of all four features (Figure 45). This feature, however, differs from the other three pits as it has limestone at its base which was covered by brick. The other three features are filled with brick, with limestone slabs placed on top of them starting at ground level. What little soil was included within the fill of the pits consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt. Other than brick fragments, few artifacts were recovered, including a milk glass canning jar lid liner and a cut nail fragment. A glass bead was recovered from the top of Feature 16, but since this pit was dug into earlier features, it is unclear which feature the bead was originally associated.

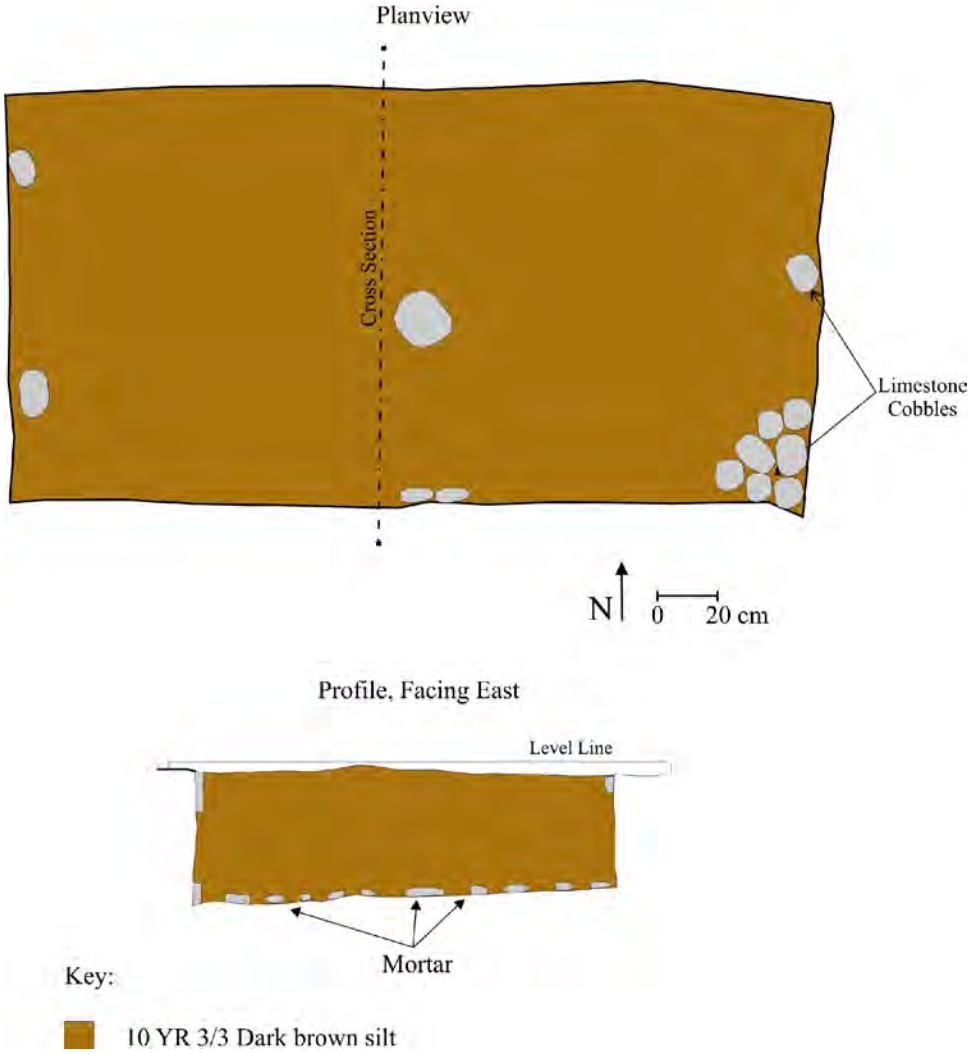
Figure 45: Feature 19



Feature 60

Feature 60, just to the northeast of the west feature complex, was a rectangular pit measuring 140 by 274 centimeters, with straight sided walls and a flat floor reached at a depth of 45 centimeters (Figure 46). When defined at the base of machinery excavations, all four edges of the feature were clearly delineated by a thin lens of mortar. This lens did not continue as a wall lining beneath this depth and soon disappeared as excavations continued downward. Fill consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt, varying little from surrounding sterile soil. It contained a number of limestone cobbles on it's floor, including several clustered in the southeast corner. Artifacts collected included ironstone, whiteware, and porcelain, as well as a minimum number of 71 cut nails and 1 wire nail, suggesting a c. 1870s closure date for the feature. The presence of limestone and mortar could suggest tht this pit was used in mortar processing.

Figure 46: Feature 60



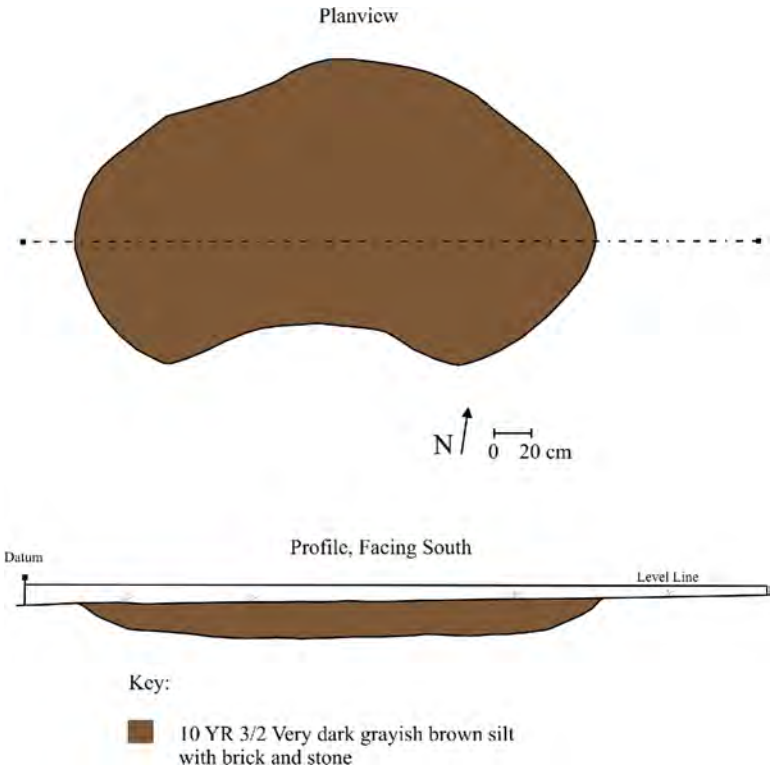
South Area

_____Only two features were found south of the standing residence (see Figure 31, page 115), a shallow basin filled with architectural rubble and a limestone and brick concentration.

Feature 22, Architectural Rubble

Feature 22 was a shallow, irregularly shaped basin, located about 5 meters south of the standing residence. The basin measured 146 centimeters north-south by 380 centimeters east-west and had a maximum depth of 13 centimeters (Figure 47). Its fill consisted almost exclusively of architectural debris, including large pieces of limestone and brick fragments. What soil was present within the feature fill consisted of a brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt from which two cut nail fragments were recovered. The feature was first identified as a limestone concentration at the base of Test Unit 10 during Phase II investigations in 1998, excavators at that time observing cut nail fragments, as well as transfer printed and handpainted ceramics, within the top of the fill. It was thought at that time that the concentration could "represent the area in which the large limestone blocks used for the foundation of the southeast portion of the house were reduced and shaped" (Latham 1999:60). Based on the result of the present excavations, however, in which both limestone and brick rubble were found in the fill of Feature 22, it is unclear whether the architectural debris was deposited here during the building of the original house or during work on subsequent additions and alterations.

Figure 47: Feature 22



Features 22 and 28, Architectural Debris

Features 22 and 28 represented two shallow basin features about 10 centimeters deep representing the few features found in front of the residence to the south. Feature 22 was roughly bean shaped measuring 230 centimeters east-west by 100 centimeters north-south (Photos 28 and 29). Feature 28 was smaller measuring 118 centimeters north-south and 55 centimeters east-west. Both pits were completely filled with brick and limestone rubble, but no other artifacts were recovered from the little fill found between the rubble. Encountered during blading at the base of topsoil, the rubble concentrations could represent discarded architectural debris from the original house construction or subsequent alterations.

Photo 28: Removing Brick and Limestone Rubble to be Screened From North Half of Feature 22, Facing Northeast

Photo 29: Feature 22, Facing South

Northeast Area

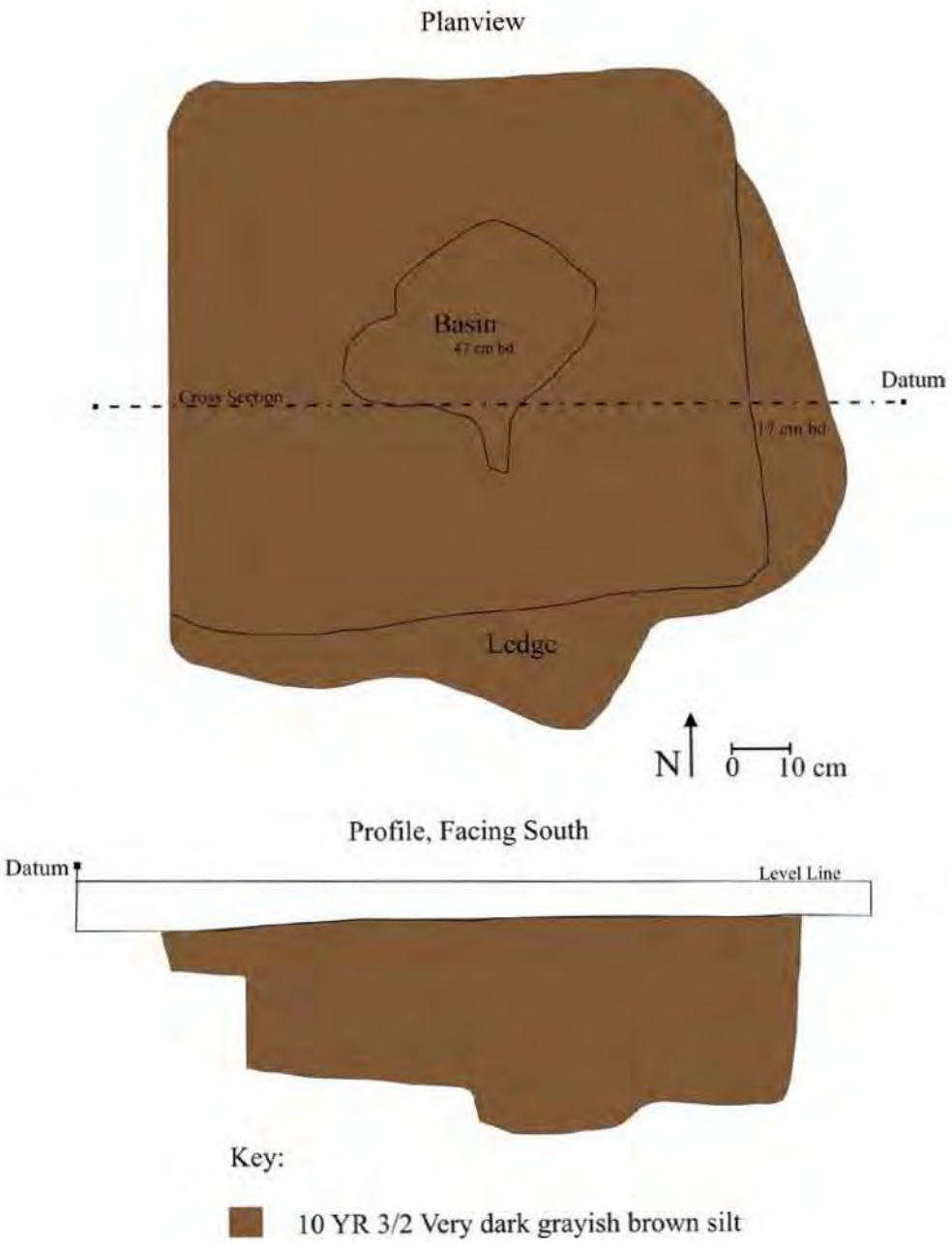
Features in this area were located between the "Old House" Area to the north, the standing ice house to the west and the chicken house to the east (see Figure 31, page 115). The 11 features in this area appear to be associated with outbuildings dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Feature 24, Privy

The northern most feature in this area, Feature 24 represented a privy pit in use during the mid-19th century. The pit was found within the sunken farm road. Dimensions of the feature measured 102 by 116 centimeters and extended 34 centimeters below the base of scraped surface (Photo 30 and Figure 48). The south side of the feature displayed a scalloped edge and centered within its floor was an irregularly shaped gouge about 5 cm. deep. Likewise identified as a privy pit was an 1820s-1830s feature excavated at New Salem State Park in Illinois, displaying similar characteristics (Naglich and Mazrim 1996a). Both the scalloped edge and the gouge in the floor were most likely produced by a shovel used during periodic emptying of the privy vault. Feature fill consisted of a single layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt. Among the few artifacts found within the feature fill were an ironstone plate rim and a porcelain cup fragment displaying paneled shapes particularly popular during the 1840s and 1850s (Wetherbee 1996:33-66).

Photo 30: Feature 24, Privy Pit (Facing South)

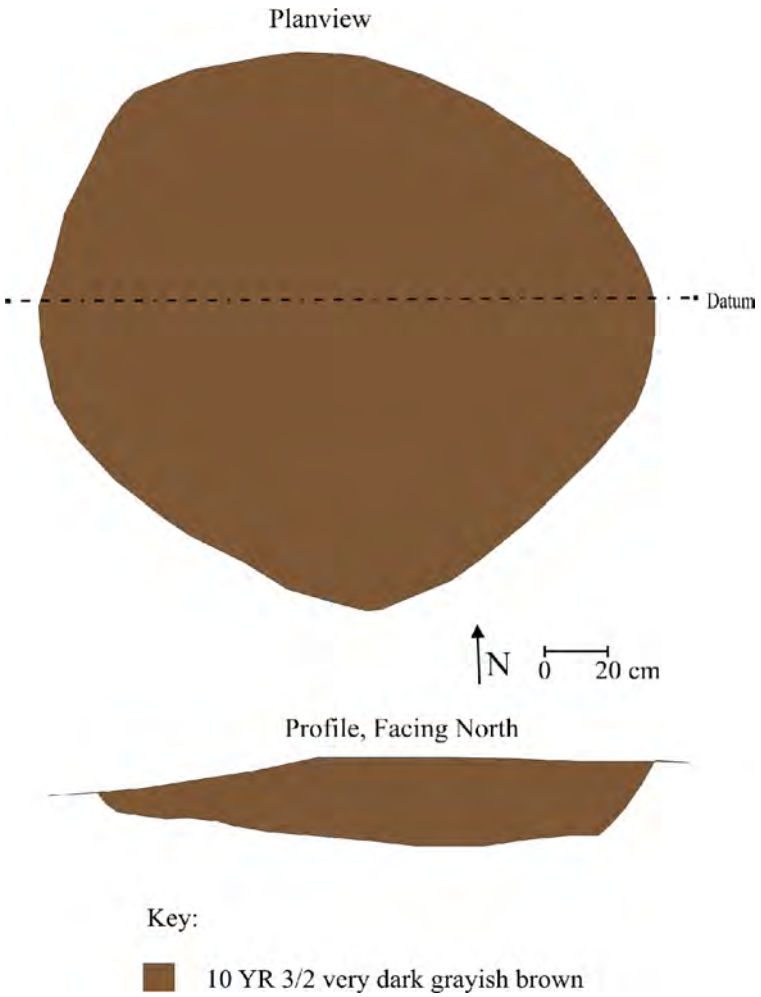
Figure 48: Feature 24



Feature 48, Storage Pit

Feature 48 was also found within the sunken road, about 3 meters southwest of Feature 24. This oval shaped pit measured 97 by 89 centimeters, with a shallow basin shape in profile only 15 centimeters deep (Figure 49). The pit, however, was likely to have originally been deeper, but has been cut by the farm road, which continued to be used until the start of the data recovery investigations. The feature's fill contained a dark grayish brown (10YR2/2) silt along with numerous artifacts, despite the shallow depth of the pit. Items included animal bones, peach pits, two whiteware sherds (one painted), a porcelain 4-hole button, a rose shaped push pin, an 1867 five cent piece.

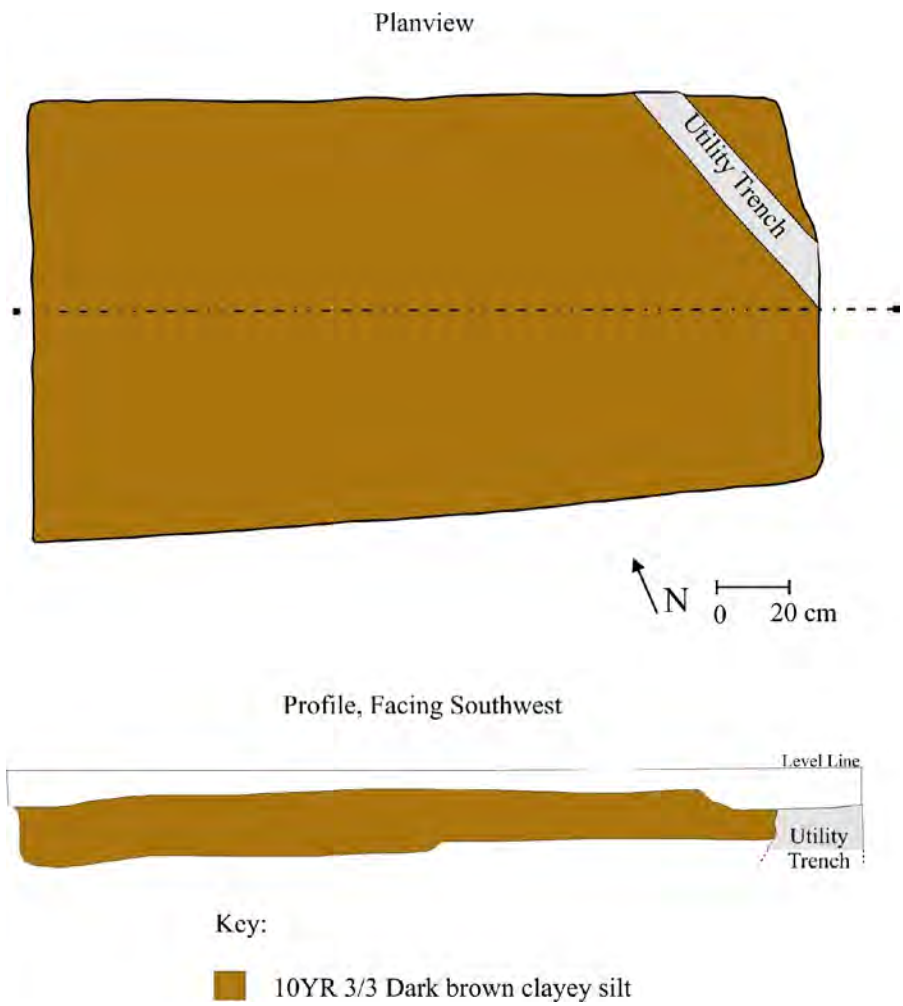
Figure 49: Feature 48



Feature 41, Storage Pit or Privy

Feature 41 was a shallow rectangular pit with straight vertical walls and flat floor. Measuring 126 by 211 centimeters in planview, the feature extended only 20 centimeters beneath the base of topsoil. The northeast corner of the feature was crossed by a 20th century utility trench (Figure 50). Fill consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey silt containing a very small quantity of artifacts including a single ironstone sherd that could be of 19th century date. The ironstone suggests that this pit may also date to mid 19th century and be related to Feature 24, possibly serving as a shallow storage pit or a privy.

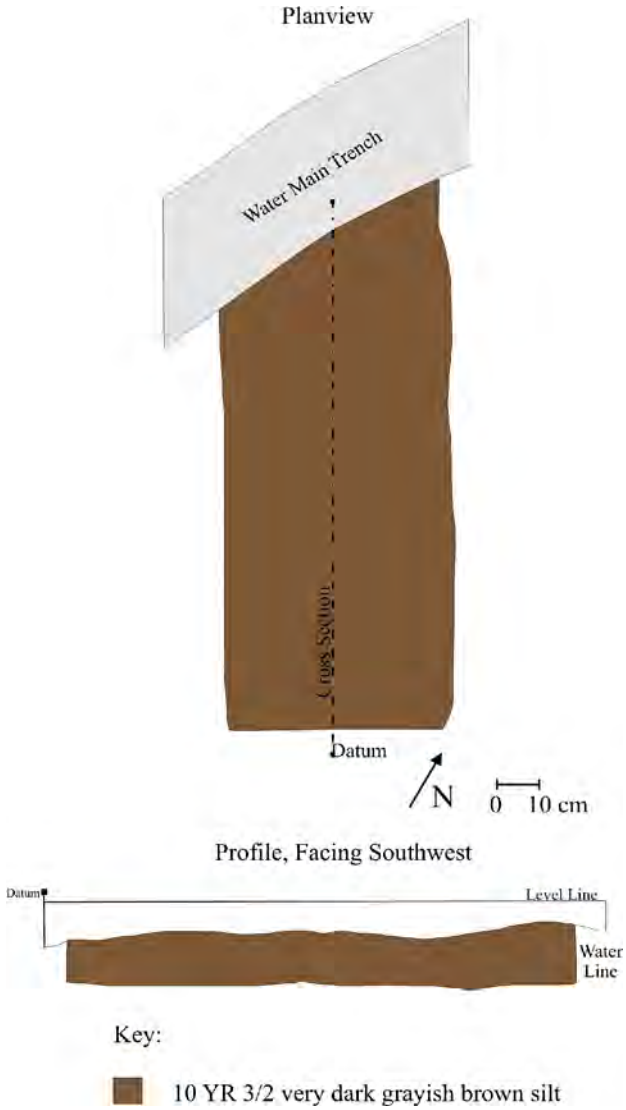
Figure 50: Feature 41



Feature 42, Storage Pit or Privy

Feature 42, similar in morphology to Feature 41, was a rectangular pit with straight vertical walls and a flat floor, although it was smaller in horizontal dimensions, 54 by 135 centimeters, and a depth of 16 centimeters (Figure 51). The west edge of the feature was truncated by a 20th century utility trench. Its fill consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt containing a very small quantity of artifacts, including cut nail fragments. This feature may also have served as a shallow storage pit or a privy.

Figure 51: Feature 42

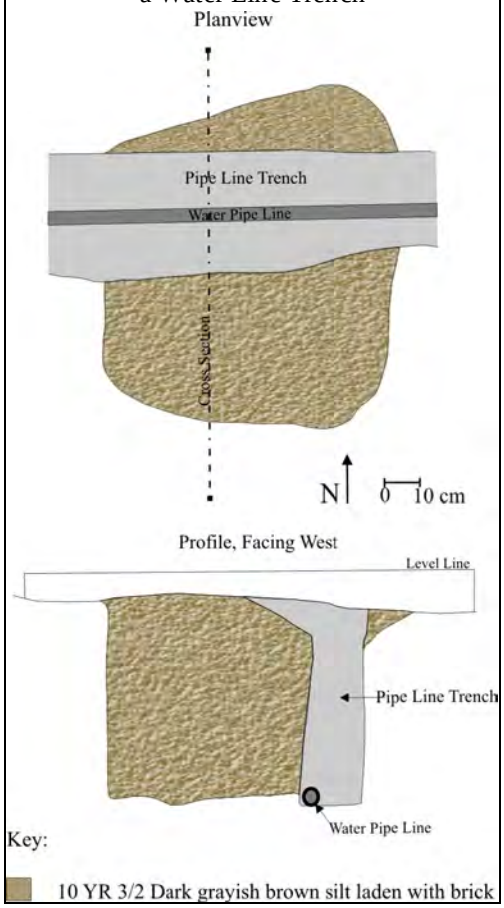


Features 50, 54, 55, and 56; Outbuilding Foundational Supports

Features 50, 54, 55, and 56 consisted of roughly rectangular pits filled with brick rubble, including some brick fragments distorted by an intense heat, probable discards from a brick clamp. The brick filled pits served as the footings for a building that was at least 5 meters long east-west and 5 meters wide north-south. The pits had openings ranging from 72 to 95 centimeters wide and 60 to 92 centimeters in depth (Photo 31 and Figure 52). Intermixed between the brick fragments within the pits was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt and a limited quantity of other artifacts. Despite the pits being filled with brick rubble, some historic artifacts were recovered from this location including several pieces of ironstone with painted and transfer print floral patterns, glass bottle fragments, and cut nails. In addition, 28 pieces of molded ironstone were found in Feature 54, coming from at least one chamber pot. This feature also produced a brass straight pin. The artifacts could indicate that this was the actual location of the slave cabins depicted in Mrs. Corder's photographs. A close examination of the Photo 6 (page 48) does show that these buildings were set on brick piers about the same size and shape as the brick filled features. The distance between the piers is about the size of one of the buildings described by Mrs. Corder consisting of a single room. Footings for the second building were not found, but these could have been destroyed if the building was to the west when the ice house was expanded or if it was to the east where the chicken house was later constructed.

Photo 31: Bricks in West Half of Feature 50 (Facing West)

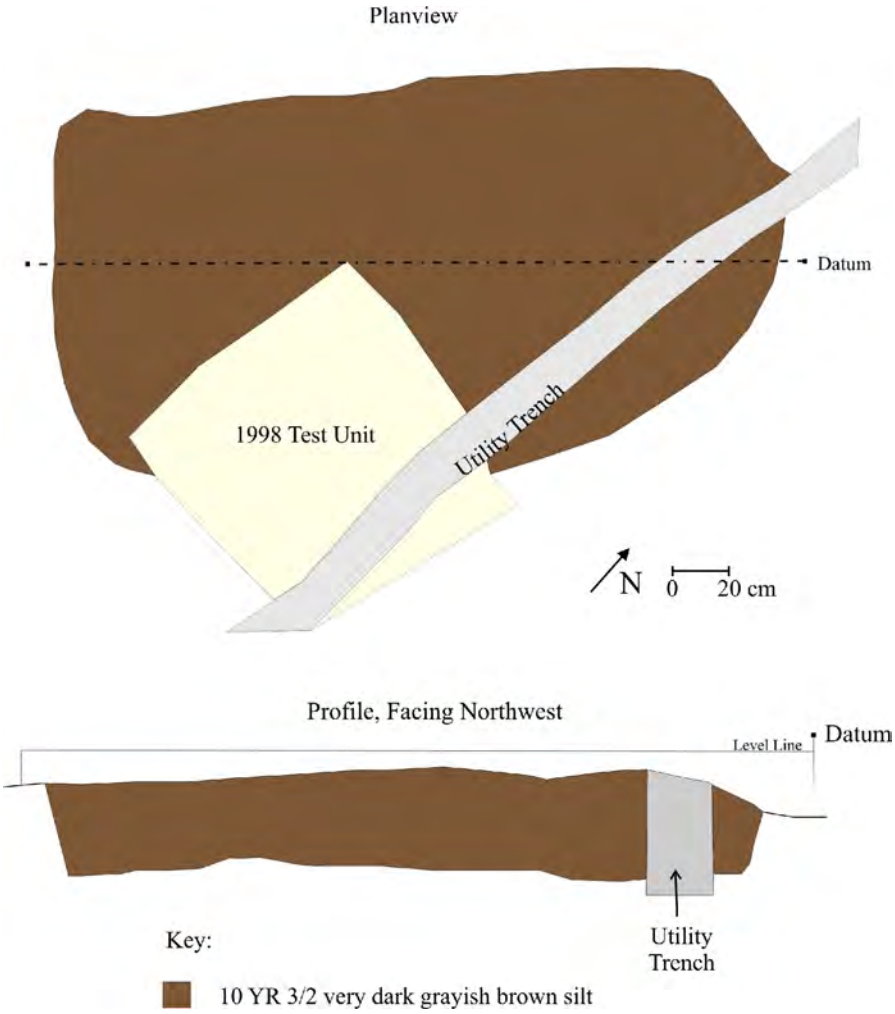
Figure 52: Feature 54 Partially Destroyed by a Water Line Trench



Feature 52, Possible Storage Pit

Feature 52 was roughly rectangular in planview, with straight-sided walls and roughly level floor. Similar in morphology to Features 41 and 42, it measured 138 by 244 centimeters in horizontal dimensions and 34 centimeters deep (Figure 53). A portion of the feature was first disclosed within a 1 by 1 meter unit excavated during Phase II investigations. Excavators at that time noted a considerable amount of bone in the fill and Lavern Brewe noted that the feature was near a location where butchering activities took place during the time period that the Brewe family lived on the farm. A portion of their unit, however, was placed in an area previously disturbed by the excavation of a water line. Feature fill consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR2/2) silt containing a very limited quantity of artifacts that prevented a precise date for feature construction or infilling. Situated immediately northwest of the brick filled piers could indicate that the feature could be associated with the slave houses, possibly representing another storage pit.

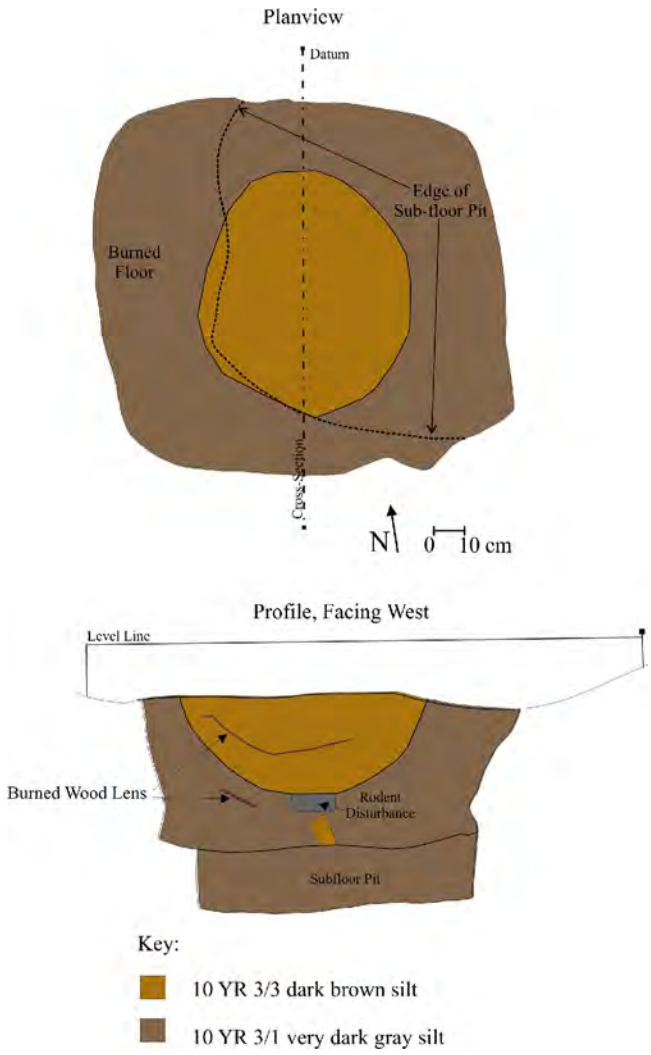
Figure 53: Feature 52



Feature 53, Privy

A privy pit, Feature 53 was situated where a privy was located during the early 20th century, according to the map prepared by Marion Corder. The privy, according to Corder, was situated immediately behind the smokehouse portion of the outbuilding described above. Roughly rectangular in planview, the main portion of the pit measured 84 by 95 centimeters and extended to a maximum depth of 51 centimeters below bladed surface (Figure 54). Its walls were straight to slightly inslanting, its floor roughly level, although extending across most of this floor was a subfloor pit, rectangular in planview and descending another 20 centimeters in depth. Fill within the main portion of the pit consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt and a dark gray (10YR3/1) silt. Found within the fill were a Ball Mason jar and newsprint, confirming that this was the privy built and in use c. 1915 to 1928. A subfloor pit was filled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt within which was a lens of dark brown (10YR3/1) loosely compacted silt. This lower portion contained a large number of egg shells. It was unclear if this lower portion was also related to the privy or possibly represented an older feature, which was nearly destroyed when the privy pit was excavated.

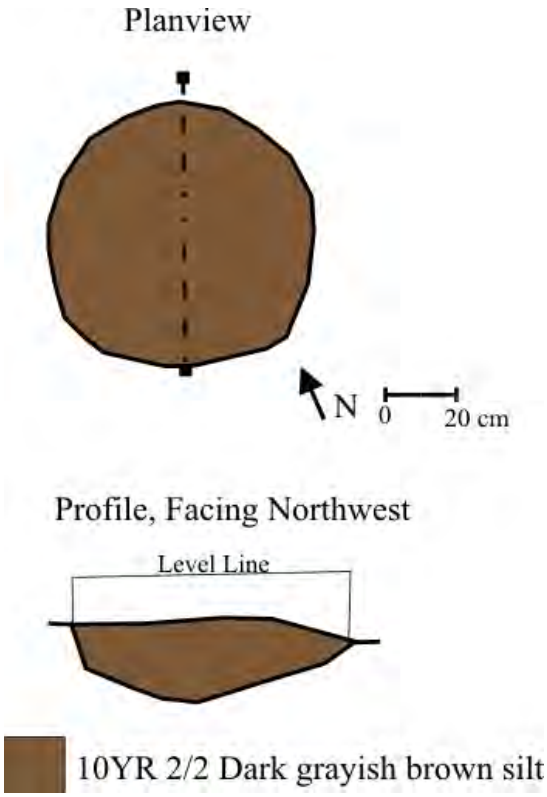
Figure 54: Feature 53



Feature 51, Post Mold

Feature 51 is separated from the rest of the features within the Northeast Area. It further differs as it is has a rounded opening 44 centimeters in diameter and a shallow conical shape, 14 cm deep (Figure 55). Its fill consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR2/2) silt, but no artifacts were collected from it. This may represent a post mold. A fence row is shown leading south from the slave quarters in one of Marion Corder's photographs (see Photo 6, page 48).

Figure 55: Feature 51



Post-Demolition Excavations

Following demolition of the standing residence, hand excavations were undertaken in the underlying soil. Initial work involved the excavation of test units, including Unit 11, located beneath the west addition; Unit 12, beneath the breezeway; and Units 13, 13A, 14, and 15, situated in the floor of the stone-lined cellar beneath the original portion of the house. Beneath the north addition a block of units was excavated including Units 10, 18-24, 26-79, 84, and 98-103, covering a total of 70 square meters. Revealed at the base of topsoil within this block were five features.

West Addition and Breezeway Test Units

Unit 11, measuring 1 by 2 meters, was located beneath the southeast corner of the west addition to the house, abutting the west wall of the original house (see Figure 22, page 96, and Photo 32). The unit was excavated at this location in an attempt to determine when the original portion of the house was constructed. With a depth of 13 centimeters, the upper layer consisted of loose soil and debris deposited there during house demolition. Beneath this layer was a loose to moderately compact silt varying in color from brown (10YR5/2) to pale brown (10YR6/4). Artifacts found down to a depth of about 30 centimeters included mostly early to mid 19th century artifacts including pearlwares and whitewares with painted or transfer print designs. One of the sherds had a "Canova" pattern popular between 1826 to1848, which was similar to the pieces found in Features 8 and 37 suggesting the cellar was in place during this time. A glass bead was also recovered at a depth of 20 cm below the surface. At depth of 30 to 40 centimeters, the soil consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt containing a very limited quantity of artifacts, mostly prehistoric lithic debris. What few historic artifacts were present at this level were found in loose soil immediately adjacent to the west wall of the original house.

Photo 32: Units 11 and 12 Being Excavated Outside of Cellar to Original House (Facing North)

Unit 12, also measuring 1 by 2 meters, was located adjacent and exterior to the north wall of the original house, beneath the breezeway. Similar to Unit 11, this location was chosen to determine when and how the original residence was constructed, as well as determine when the breezeway was added and if there was any evidence of an earlier addition at this location. Surface soil within the unit was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt varying in depth from 10 to 25 centimeters, beneath which was a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt. Mostly mid 19th century artifacts were recovered along with a number of animal bones probably discarded from a summer kitchen to the north. As a result of house demolition, the north wall of the house cellar bowed toward the south leaving a cavity into which soil from Unit 12 began to collapse, leading to the termination of hand excavations within the unit at a depth of about 25 to 27 centimeters.

Stone-Lined Cellar Excavations

_____Demolition of the original house destabilized the stone walls of the underlying cellar. It was therefore decided to remove all but the lowest courses of stonework from most of cellar wall line with the use of a backhoe before hand excavations within the cellar floor commenced (Photo 33).

Photo 33: House Cellar (Facing East)

During 1995 archaeological excavations of the residence cellar at White Haven, the antebellum home of slaveholder Frederick Dent in St. Louis County, two artifact concentrations were disclosed. In their report on excavations, James Price and Mary Jane Hastings suggested that the concentrations could have been deliberately placed ritualistically by slaves as means of warding off evil spirits, curing ailments, or bringing good fortune (Price and Hastings 1998:18-20). It was for this reason that within the Galbraith cellar the floor space and any possible features excavated within the floor were carefully examined.

Test units were excavated into the cellar floor in order to recover any artifacts that may have been deposited to suggest activities within this portion of the house. Most of the units were placed under the brick apron (Figure 56) where erosional disturbance was less severe, although rodent disturbance was just as great. Unit 13 measuring 1 by 2 meters, was placed immediately in front of the stone fireplace on the east wall of the cellar. Excavations within the unit descended to a depth of 13 centimeters in order to remove a disturbed overburden. Within the east half of the unit a brick apron was disclosed, abutting the west side of the stone chimney and serving as a portion of the hearth. Its width equaling the length of two bricks, the brick work was one course deep. Artifacts found between and adjacent to the bricks included a small quantity of both 19th century and 20th century items, including cut nail fragments and a “church key” bottle opener. Following mapping of the brickwork, it was removed, revealing Features 47 and 49. Feature 47, a basin shaped pit measured 43 centimeters long and 36 centimeters wide, with a maximum depth of 18 centimeters. Its fill consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt containing no artifacts. A small conical pit, measuring 12 centimeters in diameter and 7 centimeters deep, Feature 49 could have been a small post hole (Figure 57).

Test Unit 13A, measuring 42 by 78 centimeters, was situated within the fireplace interior portion of the hearth where brick flooring was removed and a sand lens beneath it was excavated. Artifacts found beneath the floor included a plain ironstone cup rim, an embossed bottle glass fragment, and a cut nail fragment, that could all date to the mid-19th century.

In the northeast corner of the cellar floor, Unit 14 produced embossed bottle fragments, cut and wire nail fragments, a transfer printed ironstone bowl rim sherd, and bone fragments. Also revealed beneath the bricks was Feature 46. Perhaps a shallow post hole or a pier seating, Feature 46 appeared roughly square in planview and measured 32 centimeters on a side. Its was, however, extremely shallow and irregular in profile, and may have been disturbed by water erosion (Figure 57). Its fill, consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt contained no artifacts.

Test Unit 16 was placed immediately north of Unit 13 and west of Unit 14. The unit was placed at this location in order to determine if there may have been another feature in this area associated with either Feature 47 found in Unit 13 or Feature 46 found in Unit 14. No pit was found, but some artifacts were recovered including an ironstone sherd, cut nail fragments, embossed bottle glass and bone.

Figure 56: House Cellar Planview

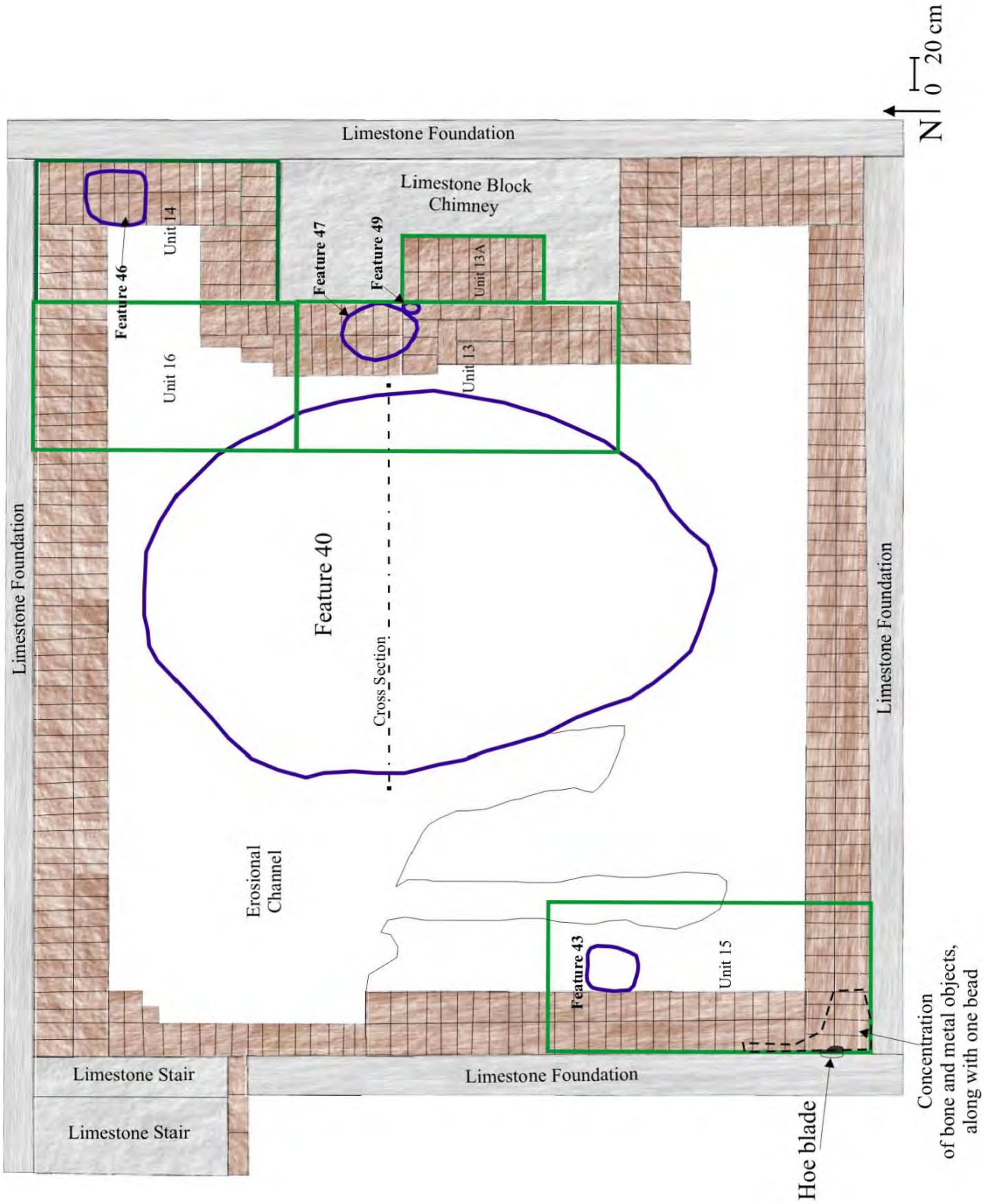
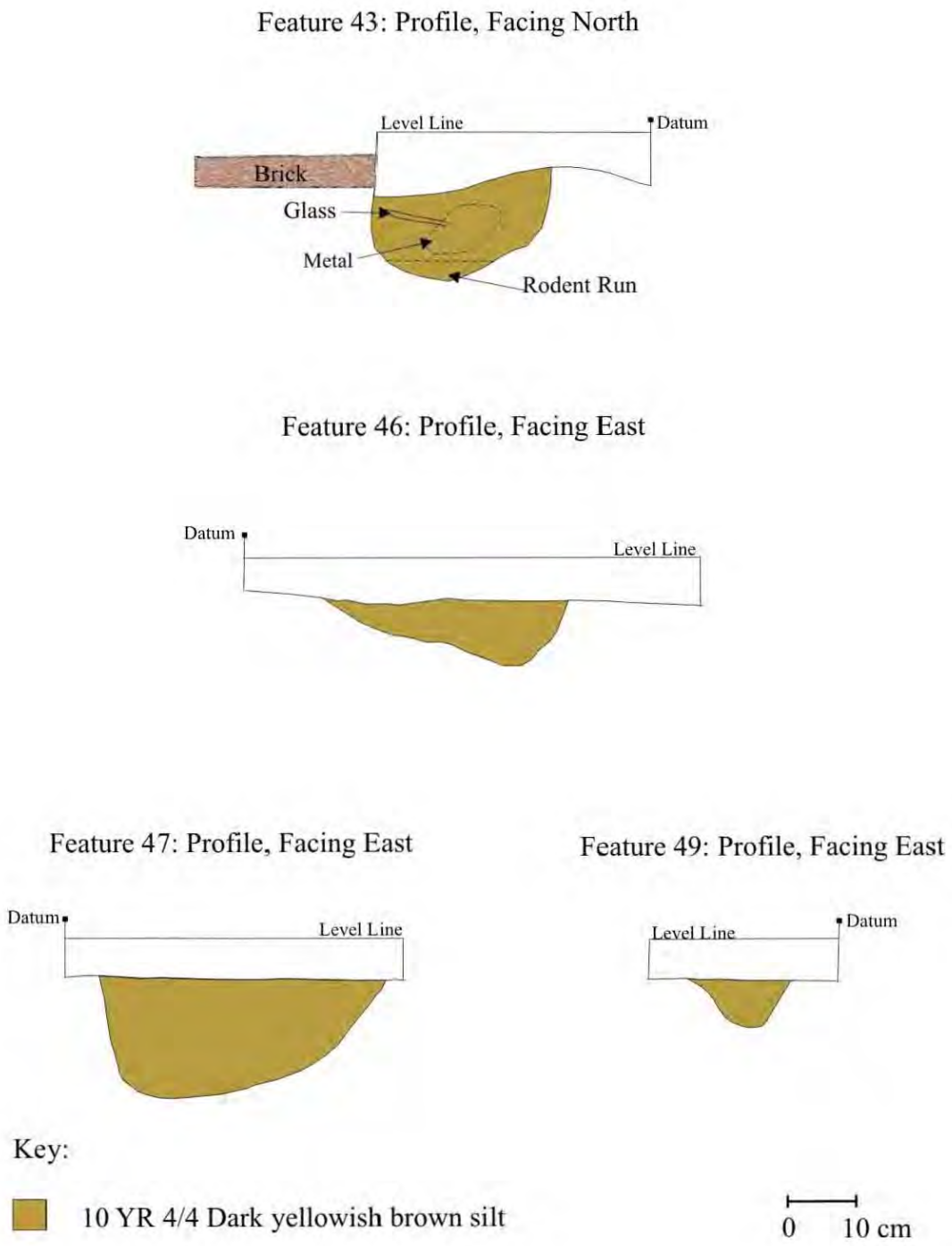


Figure 57: Profiles of Features 43, 46, 47, and 49



Unit 15 was located in the southwest corner of the cellar floor. No more than five centimeters of displaced soil was removed from the unit, revealing the sterile soil which comprised most of the cellar floor. Found adjacent the brick apron was a rectangular pit, Feature 43 (Figure 57). The only artifacts recovered from its fill of mottled dark yellow brown (10YR4/4) silt were a cut nail fragment and glass sherds. This feature represents a post mold which once contained a hewn log, used to support a platform made from two large hewn logs. Still standing prior to removal of the house (Photo 34), the platform was once supported by three additional square hewn posts, two at its southern end and one west of the post in Feature 43. These posts were not set into the ground but rested on top of the brick apron. The northern end of the logs rested on two limestone slabs. Under the platform in the southwest corner of the cellar was a concentration of brick, unknown metal objects, and a glass bead (Photo 35) . A forged hoe blade and the remains of a metal kettle were found wedged between the brick flooring and the west stone cellar wall. The hoe blade, other metal pieces, and bones may have been deliberately placed, the bead may have been an accidental loss. These pieces could represent the remains from a cache left by the Galbraith's slaves. The cellar was likely used as a living quarters for some of the slaves with the platform serving as a place where they slept and sat.

Photo 34: Hewn Log Platform in Southwest Corner of Cellar
(Facing Southwest)

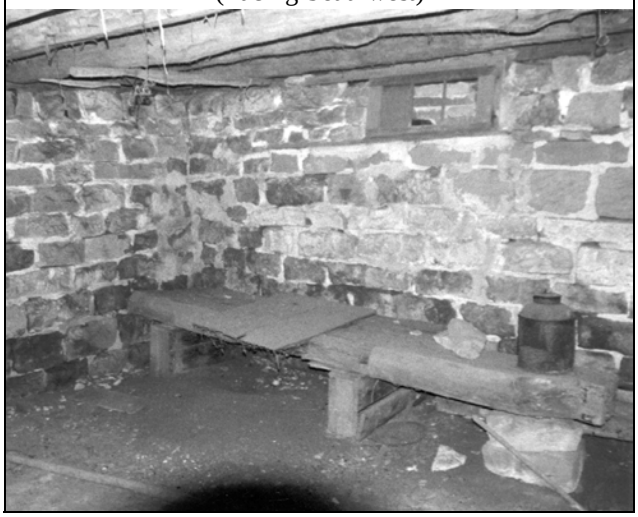
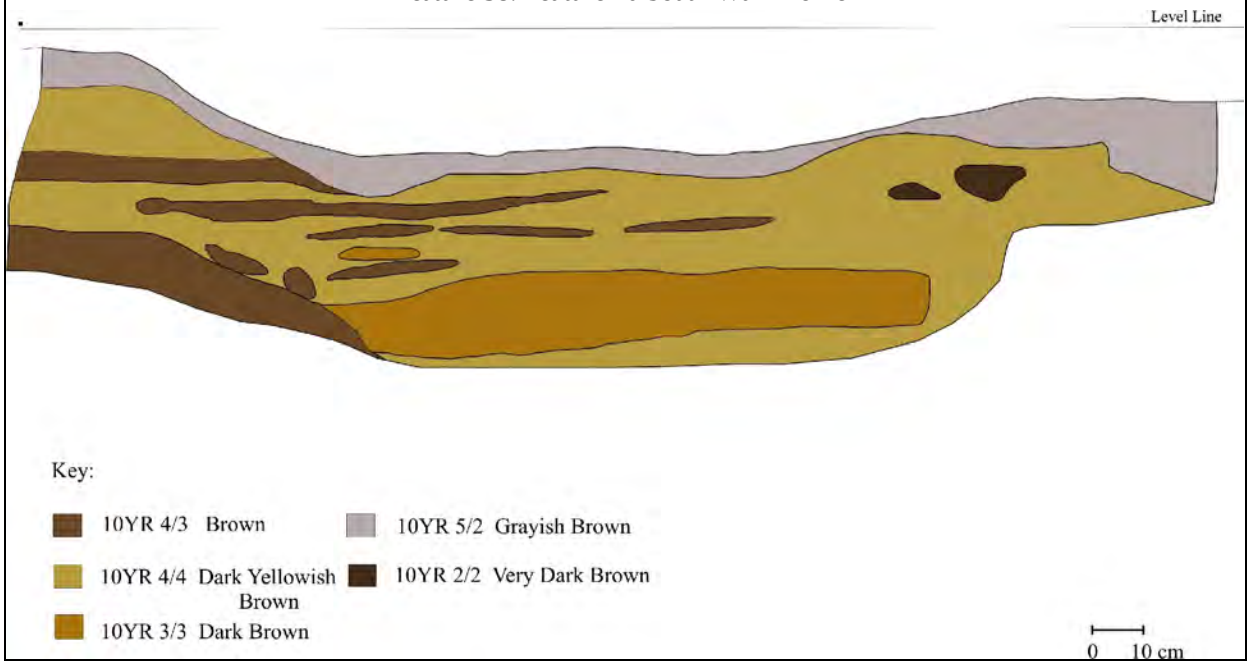


Photo 35: Concentration of Bone and Metal Pieces in Southwest Corner of Cellar
(Facing West)

Feature 40

Feature 40 is a large rectangular subfloor storage pit roughly centered within the floor of the cellar in front of the chimney. Located about 50 centimeters from the fireplace hearth, it measured 2 meters north-south (matching the length of the chimney) and 1.5 meters east-west. Just below floor level the pit was lined with a wood frame that accommodated planks stretching east-west across it. The planks could have been used to access foodstuffs used in the preparation of dishes prepared in the adjacent fireplace. The wood was likely added later as the upper portions had collapsed into the pit, becoming a hazard. Both Corder and Brewe recall their parents keeping them out of the cellar for fear of falling into this pit. Excavation of the north half of the feature revealed that the pit had been filled mostly by water washed sediments; the water primarily entering down the stairway entrance at the northwest corner of the cellar, as evidenced by a deep erosional basin between the stairway and the storage pit (Figure 58). The original feature base was about 65 centimeters below the cellar floor. Only a single artifact, a cut nail fragment, was recovered from this massive amount of fill. Since the storage facility had been cleaned out before it was abandoned and contained mostly redeposited sediments, the southern half of the feature was not excavated.

Feature 58: Feature 40 South Wall Profile

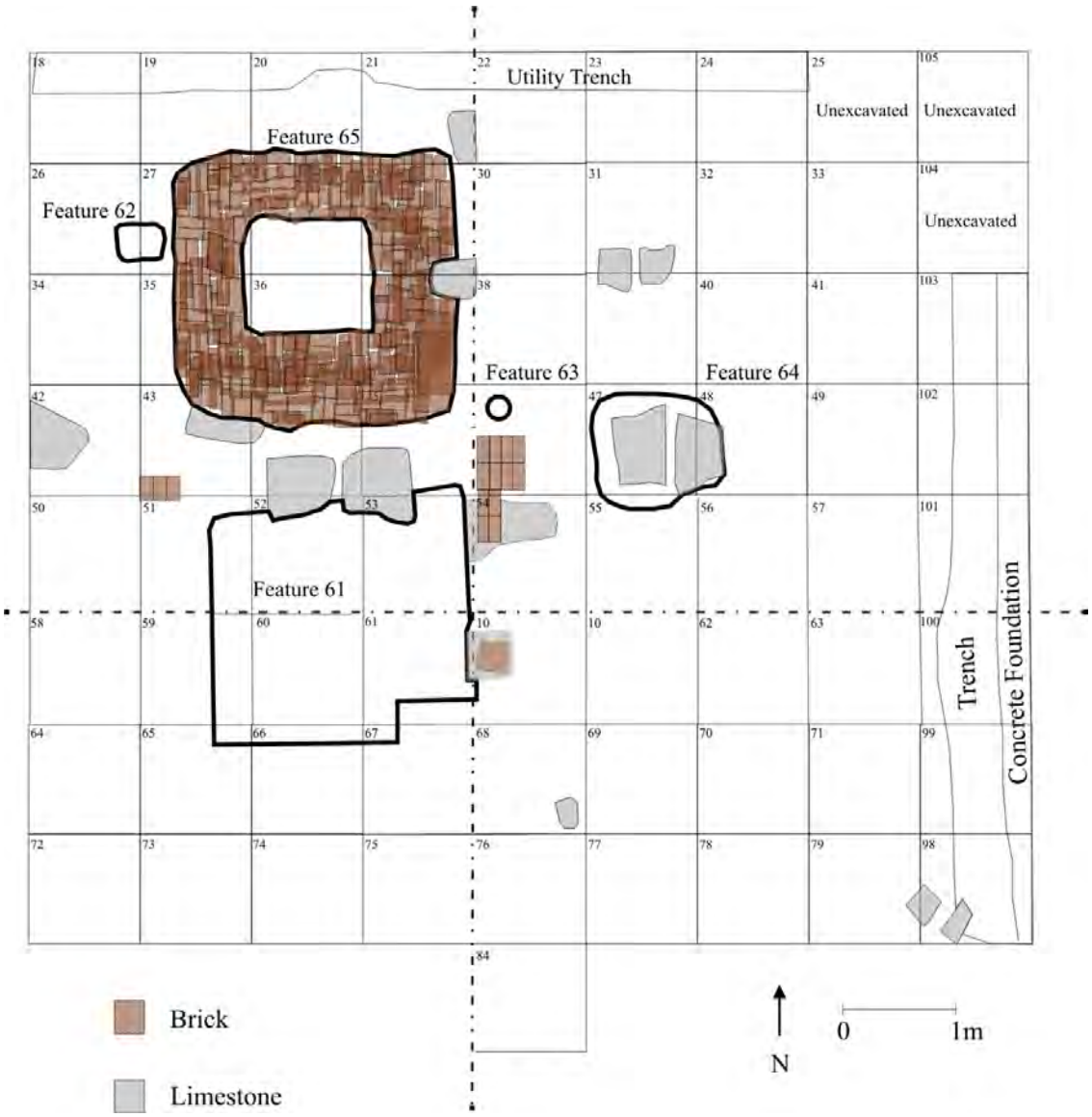


As stated above, the stone-lined cellar with its large fireplace may have been both work space and living area for some of the Galbraith slaves. A food storage pit located adjacent to a fireplace was a typical feature of slave quarters in the Upper South, although its presence cannot be taken as positive proof of African American presence. It is possible that the cellar was originally used as a place for the slaves to prepare meals for the Galbraith family. Access was originally from a stone stairs (later covered by wooden steps) in the northwest corner of the cellar. Although two small windows were placed on the east side of the foundation, this would have been a dark and damp place to have lived and worked.

North Addition Block

_____Initially Unit 10, measuring 2 x 1 meters, was excavated under the north addition of the residence in order to determine if any intact remains existed in this area. Almost immediately 19th century artifacts were uncovered including buttons, shoe leather, lamp glass, bottle glass, a rubber comb, and pieces of pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone dinnerwares. Since the unit indicated that intact artifacts did exist under the addition, the remaining area was divided into 1 x 1 meter units and most of the units (18-24, 26-79, 84, and 98-103) were excavated (Figure 59).

Figure 59: North House Addition Block Map



Much of the block was covered with a thin layer of debris left behind by demolition activity. Topsoil within the block consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loose silt averaging about 25 centimeters deep. Below this sediment was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt that was about 10-20 centimeters deep covering the dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clayey silt of the subsoil (Figures 60 and 61). A mixture of both 19th century and 20th century artifacts were recovered from the topsoil, with 20th century debris concentrated in its upper portion.

Figure 60: North Addition Block, West to East Profile

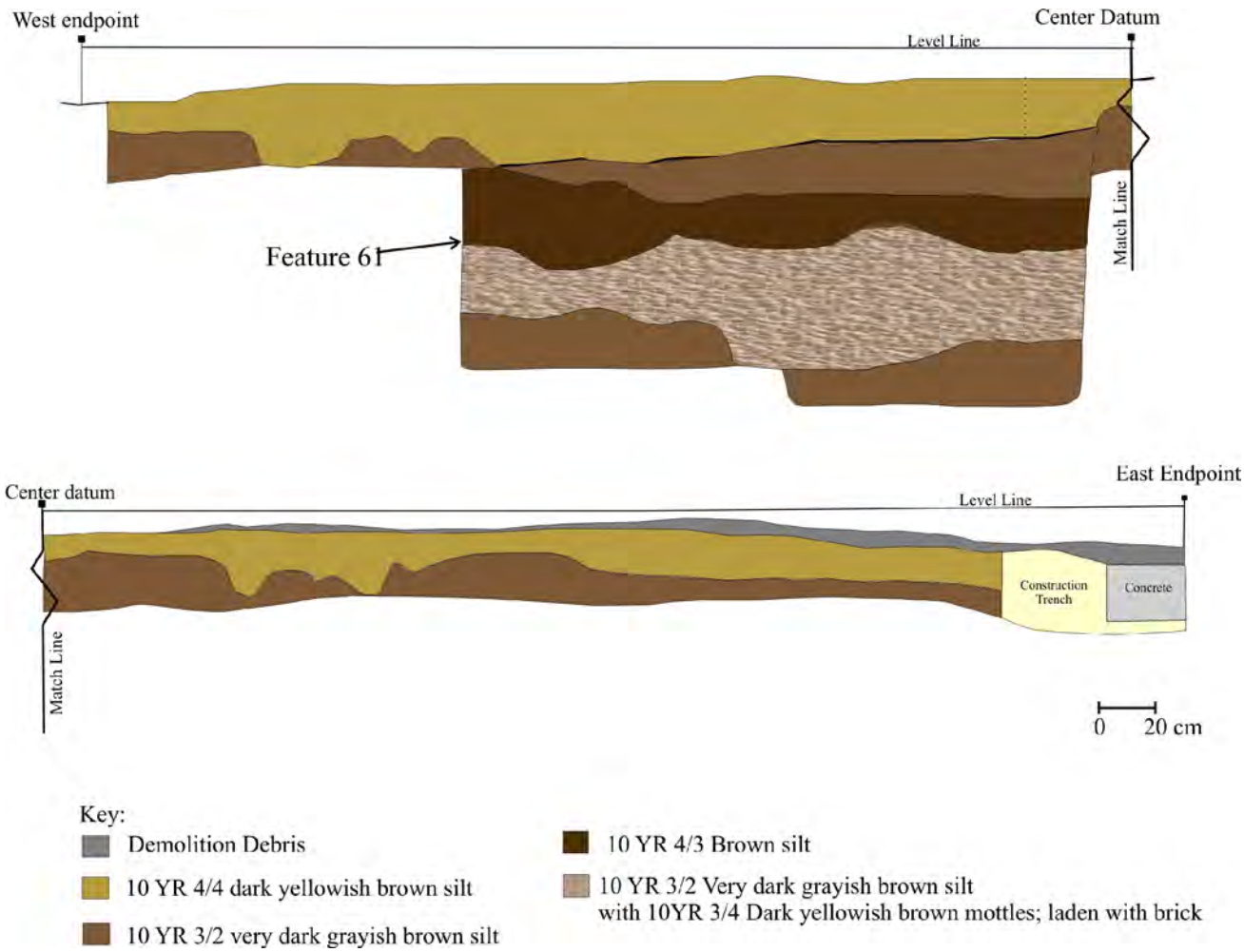
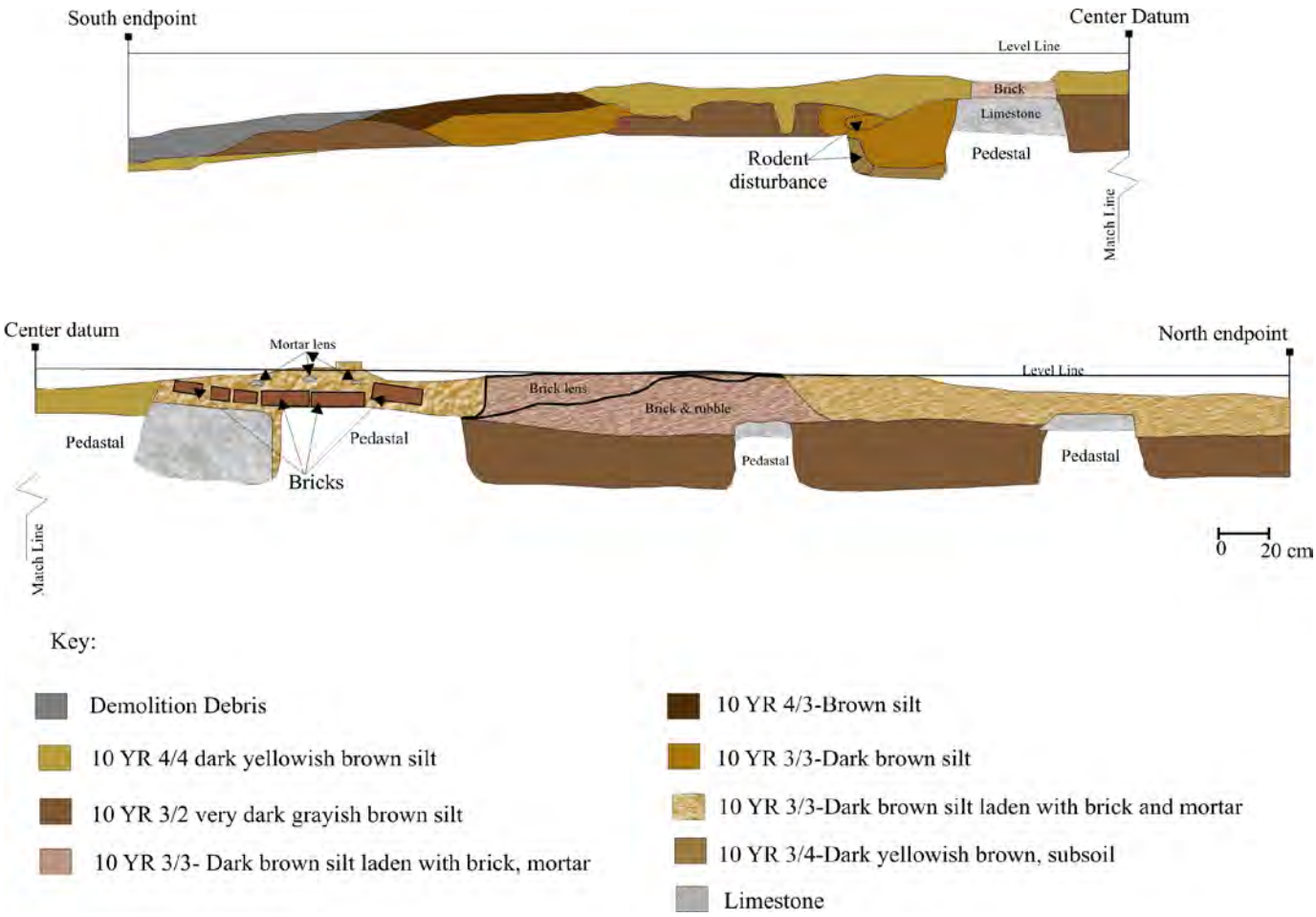


Figure 61: North Block Addition, South to North Profile



In general, artifact density reduced with depth, although in the immediate vicinity of Features 61 and 65 a large quantity of artifacts was found throughout the topsoil, including some mends with artifacts found within the fill of these features. Within the southernmost portion of the block, demolition activity had displaced most or all of the original topsoil, leaving a disturbed profile (Figure 61). Unearthed at the north edge of the excavation block was a 20th century utility trench, while along its east edge was the replacement concrete block foundation, of c. 1940s or 1950s date, along with an associated worker's trench. Revealed at the base of topsoil within the block were Features 62-65, an earth-walled cellar, a post hole, structural supports, and a square trench of unknown function (see Figure 59, page 157).

Feature 61, Cellar

Feature 61 was a cellar located beneath the floor of a building (Figure 62). Found within its fill were sherds of whiteware and ironstone suggesting that the cellar was built prior to the Civil War. It is possible that the cellar was located below a wing of the house separated from the remainder of the building by a breezeway. It is alternatively possible that the building which stood above the cellar was a separate summer kitchen. The morphology of Feature 61 closely matched that of Feature 8. Roughly L-shaped in plan, the cellar measured 270 centimeters east-west and 216 centimeters north-south. Its straight walls descended to a roughly level floor situated about 57 to 62 centimeters below the base of topsoil or about 95 centimeters below the ground surface as it existed following backhoe demolition of the north addition to the standing house. On the southeast corner, the top of the feature wall curved east to encompass a large stone that could mark the location of a ladder or very steep stairway entrance.

Figure 62: Feature 61, Planview

Two rectangular subfloor pits were located within Feature 61, one situated in its northeast corner measuring 108 centimeters north-south, 100 centimeters east-west, and 17 centimeters deep (Photo 36) . Standing upright on the roughly level floor of this pit were the largely intact remains of an oak barrel measuring 92 centimeters (28 inches) tall and 42 centimeters (17 inches) in diameter at its base. Holding together the barrel's staves were hoops fashioned from braided wood splints (Photo 37). The barrel may have been used for fruit storage during the use-life of the cellar. A large quantity of peach pits was found throughout the fill of Feature 61 and it is possible that peaches were stored in the barrel. The barrel was apparently empty at the time that Feature 61 was closed, soil within the barrel matched those exterior to it; likewise artifacts including ceramic sherds recovered from the barrel interior match those found in fill outside of it. A plank, possibly part of the original cover or flooring above Feature 61, was on top of the barrel. It was most likely placed in this position after Feature 61 was filled with trash and fill dirt when the cellar was closed.

Photo 36: Feature 61 Showing Subfloor Pits

Facing South

Facing East

A second subfloor pit was found along the south wall of Feature 61. This pit measured 166 centimeters east-west, 108 centimeters north-south, and 35 centimeters deep. Centered on its level floor was a platform of bricks, two courses high and measuring 65 by 128 centimeters. The platform could have comfortably accommodated two barrels such as that found in the other subfloor pit, keeping them elevated off the damp cellar floor. Much of the southwest portion of the platform had crumbled into rubble prior to the filling of the feature.

Photo 37: Oak Barrel with Braided Wood Hoop Staves Found in Feature 61

Barrel Excavation, Facing Southwest

Barrel with Hoops, Facing East

The fill within Feature 61 consisted of four layers deposited into the cellar and its subfloor pits in a single episode over a short period of time, probably shoveled into the feature from nearby yard space, a midden-rich source (see Figure 60, page 158). A sherd of a porcelain cup recovered from fill at the base of the feature matched in pattern and possibly originated from the same vessel as a sherd recovered from unit excavations in topsoil above the feature. Several whole or nearly whole ceramic vessels could be reconstructed with sherds recovered from the feature fill, suggesting that they were either discarded directly into the feature or were redeposited there within a short time after breakage. The top two layers consisted of the very dark grayish brown overlying the subsoil across the North Block Addition area suggesting that this was a midden which formed after the cellar had been closed. Beneath this fill was a dark brown silt. The lower portion of this silt contained numerous pieces of brick and limestone rubble. The lower portion of the feature was composed of the very dark grayish brown silt.

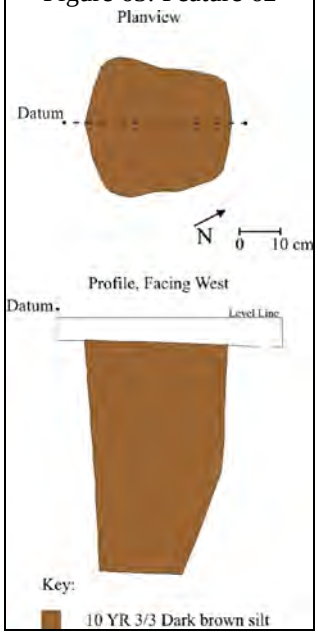
The various layers of fill were lightly compacted and easily differentiated from surrounding subsoil, indicating that once shoveled into the cellar the fill was not long exposed to the elements. It therefore appears that the north addition to the currently standing residence was built overhead very shortly after the feature was closed. Structural analysis of the north addition indicates that it was erected sometime in the 1870s or 1880s. Taken together, the artifact assemblage and structural details converge on an early 1870s date for the filling of the cellar and the construction of the north addition.

Partially overlapping the north edge of the fill are two large stones, an unstable location if they were seated there while the cellar was in use. While the stones may have been salvaged from the earlier building that stood above Feature 61, they were most likely moved to their current location to serve as foundational supports at the time that the current north addition was built. Likewise, the line of brick and stone work extending north-south along the east edge of Feature 61 may have been laid at the time of north addition construction, but it is possible that these stones were once associated with an older building in this area, which were moved slightly during the later construction of the north addition (Figure 62, page 160).

Features 62, 63, and 64, Post Holes and Structural Supports

Feature 62 was a large post hole measuring 34 by 36 centimeters in horizontal dimensions and 56 centimeters deep (Figure 63). Adjacent to the west of Feature 65, it may have been contemporary to and associated with that feature. The fill contained a small quantity of artifa cts, including ironstone and porcelain of probable mid-19th century date. Feature 63 was a circular post hole with rounded base, measuring 20 centimeters in diameter and 27 centimeters in depth. Along the same north-south line as other stone and brickwork to the east of Features 61 and 55, the post within it may have served as one of the structural supports for the interior wall line of the north addition. A rectangular pit, Feature 64 served as the seating for two large pieces of limestone, each measuring about 70 centimeters long. The interstice between the two stones had been filled with brick and mortar fragments. The stone and brick apparently served as a support for the east-west interior wall of the north addition, dating to about 1870.

Figure 63: Feature 62



Feature 65

Just 65 centimeters to the north of Feature 61 is Feature 65, a trench of unknown function (Figure 64 and Photos 38 and 39). Up to 63 centimeters deep and ranging from 50 to 78 centimeters in width, it forms a square about 250 centimeters across. Excavation of the trench left a platform of subsoil within the interior of the square measuring 118 centimeters east-west and 100 centimeters north-south. Loose brick fragments, including several which appeared to be wasters from a brick clamp, comprised the majority of the fill within Feature 61. What few artifacts were present included sherds of a mid-1800s transfer printed ironstone plate, indicating the trench was roughly contemporary with Feature 61. The east and west edges of Feature 65 roughly aligned with those of Feature 61 and it is probable that both were associated with the same building. The brick rubble with which the trench was filled could have served as part of a foundational support for walls standing above it, although the interior dimensions delimited by the trench are too small for a room. Perhaps Feature 61 represents the base of a chimney or a large oven.

Overlapping the fill at the east edge of the feature is a large stone, while another large stone stands directly adjacent to the northeast corner of the feature. Both appear to be a northward continuation of the foundational supports located along the east wall of Feature 61 and were probably set in place at the time the c. 1870 north addition was constructed. Adjacent to the west edge of Feature 61 is the large post hole, Feature 62 (Figure 64). Considering its proximity, the post seated in Feature 62 could have been related to the unknown function of Feature 65. Given its situation away from known exterior and interior wall lines of the north addition, it probably did not serve as a structural support for that construction.

Figure 64: Feature 65 Planview and Profile

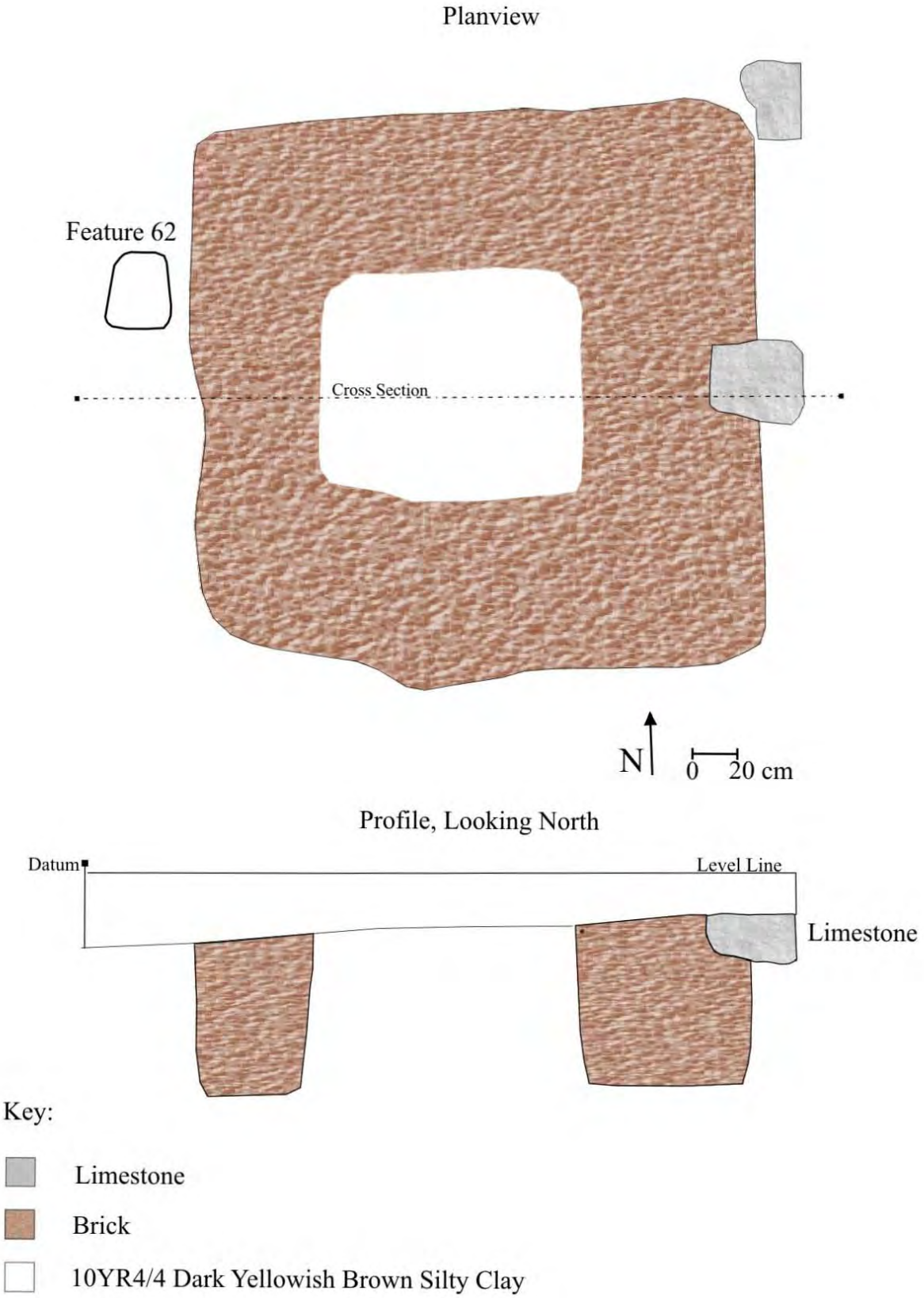


Photo 38: Feature 65 at Start of Excavations Showing Brick Rubble, Facing South

Photo 39: Feature 65 Completed, Facing South

Mechanical Investigations

Features investigated with the use of either a trackhoe or a scraper included the old road swale south of the standing house, the ice house vault, a well, a 20th century storm cellar, a barn site, and the area near the family cemetery.

Old Road Swale

The old road swale extending east to west in front of the house probably dates to about 1847, at the time that local residents petitioned for a new road leading from the Boonville-Lexington state road northwest into Waverly. The road was in use during the early 1900s, both Marion Corder and Lavern Brewe remembering it as the Santa Fe Trail or Santa Fe Trail Road. Gregory Franzwa in his book mapping the route of the Santa Fe Trail, plots the trail as closely following Highways 24 and 65 through the Waverly area. According to Franzwa, "The precise location of the Santa Fe Trail in Lafayette County was a mystery to the survey team until contact was made with Roger Slusher of Lexington." Slusher noted 24 antebellum houses along Highway 24. "Theorizing that in the 1840s and 1850s when they were built, there would have been just one major road through the area – the Santa Fe Trail – it could be concluded that Highway 24 follows the route of the old trail very closely" (Franzwa 1989:16). This may be the case across much of Lafayette County, but 19th century maps indicate that it is not true in the immediate vicinity of Waverly.

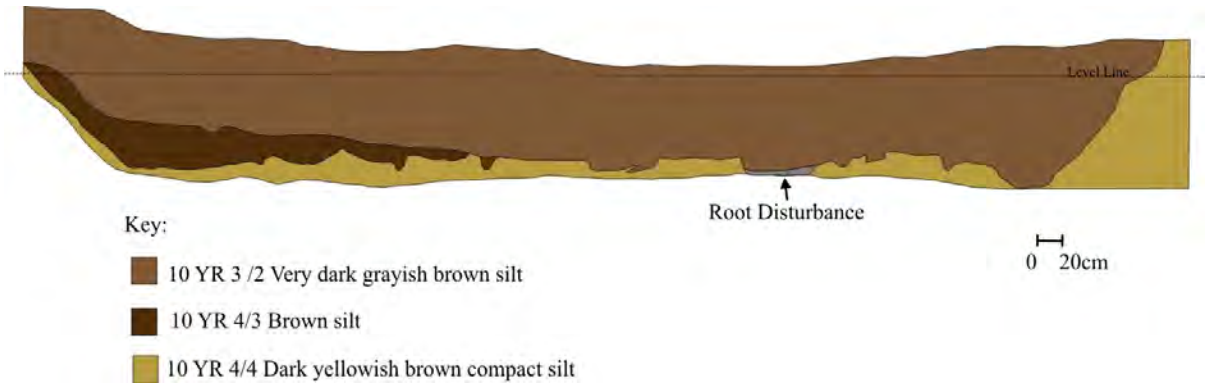
Among the earliest maps of the area is that produced by the General Land Office Survey (Latham 1999), dating from the period 1826 to 1843 and showing only one road or trail in the vicinity, the Osage Trace (see Figure 3, page 11). According to Franzwa, the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail had shifted west to Independence by 1828 (Franzwa 1989:3), therefore the segment extending through Lafayette County was perhaps no longer referred to as the Santa Fe Trail by the time the map was made and government surveyors may have decided to label it with its earlier designation or local name, the Osage Trace. It is mapped as trending northeast to southwest, passing through the middle of Section 25 and the southeast portion of Section 26, Township 52 North, Range 24 West, never approaching closer than one mile to the Galbraith farmstead site (situated in the northeast corner of Section 23 in the same township) and avoiding the future site of Waverly entirely.

A map of Missouri published in 1833 (Tanner 1833) shows only one road across Lafayette County (see Figure 4, page 12). Large scale and inexact, the 1833 map shows this road, presumably the former Santa Fe Trail, passing many miles south of the Galbraith Site and Waverly. On the other hand, Fiala and Haven's (1861) map of Missouri, dating from 1861, does show section lines and can perhaps be regarded as a more accurate depiction of the road system as it then existed (see Figure 5, page 13). Only one major road extends east-west through northern Lafayette County; probably the former Santa Fe Trail, it passes through the south portion of Section 23, about one-quarter to one-half mile south of the Galbraith Site. The 1861 map also shows, however, a branch road leaving the main road at the east edge of Section 23 and

heading northwest to Waverly. This is almost certainly the road that passed in front of the Galbraith house, its location marked by the deep swale that was the object of mechanical testing.

Trenching of the road swale was performed with the use of a trackhoe at a location south of the standing residence. According to Lavern Brewe, the original road swale at this location or slightly farther to the east had been filled and otherwise altered with the use of heavy machinery that pushed soil from the swale's south wall into the adjacent field. No evidence of deep disturbance was, however, encountered in trenching. Excavated at right angles to the road, the trench measured over nine meters long and one meter wide (see Figure 31, page 115). The surface layer of soil within the swale as revealed in the trench consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt (Figure 65). Against the north wall of the swale this soil was underlain by a brown (10YR4/3) silt. The base of the original swale was identified beneath these silt layers in the top of subsoil, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) compact silt, at a depth of 75 to 110 centimeters below ground surface. Measuring about eight meters in width, the swale base was marked by apparent wheel ruts in the top of the subsoil layer. The south wall of the swale was quite steep, rising at a 45 degree angle from base to ground surface in the space of one meter, while the north wall rose at a shallower angle. No artifacts were observed during excavation of the swale and no evidence of roadside features was disclosed.

Figure 65: Road Swale, East Wall Profile



The Ice House

Due to the depth of the ice vault and the potential danger of the loose brick vault collapsing, a trackhoe was used to remove the modern rubbish and remove one half of the vault producing a south wall profile. The trackhoe also cut a sloping rampway from the north preventing the surrounding ground from collapsing and providing easier access to the base of the vault. Excavations revealed that the ice vault was roughly circular in plan, measuring 3.65 meters in diameter, its brick-lined walls descending to a level earthen floor at a depth of 3 meters below the surface. The vault had been filled since the 1960s with a variety of modern debris including major appliances, motor oil cans, and plastic soda bottles. This modern debris was present at the base of the feature, items such as soda bottles found in direct contact with the subsoil floor. The vault was similar to those found in 19th century farmsteads and residences in antebellum Kentucky, including Ashland, the antebellum home of Henry Clay in Lexington, Kentucky, where two deep brick-lined ice houses, circular in plan, are still in existence. The ice house vault at the Galbraith Site could likewise date to before the Civil War, sometime between the 1830s and the 1850s.

Well

The well, located southwest of the house, was exposed in planview during the scraping of the yard area. As revealed at the base of scraping, the well was stone-lined and roughly circular in planview, measuring 2.4 meters in diameter. Due to the potential depth of the well and hazards in excavating it, a trackhoe was used to cut the well in half with a sloping ramp leading to the base of the cut from the north. The well continued down beyond the depth of 9 meters, the greatest depth that the trackhoe could reach after excavation of a 3.5-meter deep approach trench. Modern debris, including a large quantity of beer cans, was found throughout the fill from the surface to the base of excavations. The Brewes recalled several efforts to fill the well, each ending with additional settling. Even during the present investigations, shortly after exposing the top of the well several heavy rain storms took place resulting in the well's fill sinking nearly 1.5 meters. It is likely that the lower well fill is being removed by the ground water. Considering its massive size and stone lining, the well would have required considerable effort to construct and was most likely dug by the Galbraith slaves. The well was probably the main source of fresh water and is situated a short distance to the south of the Galbraith house.

Storm Cellar

Situated across the driveway to the west of the ice house vault was a storm cellar measuring 4.4 meters by 2.65 meters in horizontal dimensions and 2 meters deep. Phase II investigators of the Galbraith site interviewed Lavern Brewe who had asserted that the storm cellar was already there when his family arrived in 1929 and that they subsequently cleaned it and covered its walls with concrete. Marion Corder, who lived at the site from 1915 to 1927 or 1928, recalls no storm cellar at this location (Corder 2002c and d), so most likely it was constructed in

the late 1920s. A trackhoe was employed to remove its concrete floor and walls, but no evidence of earlier construction was revealed beneath.

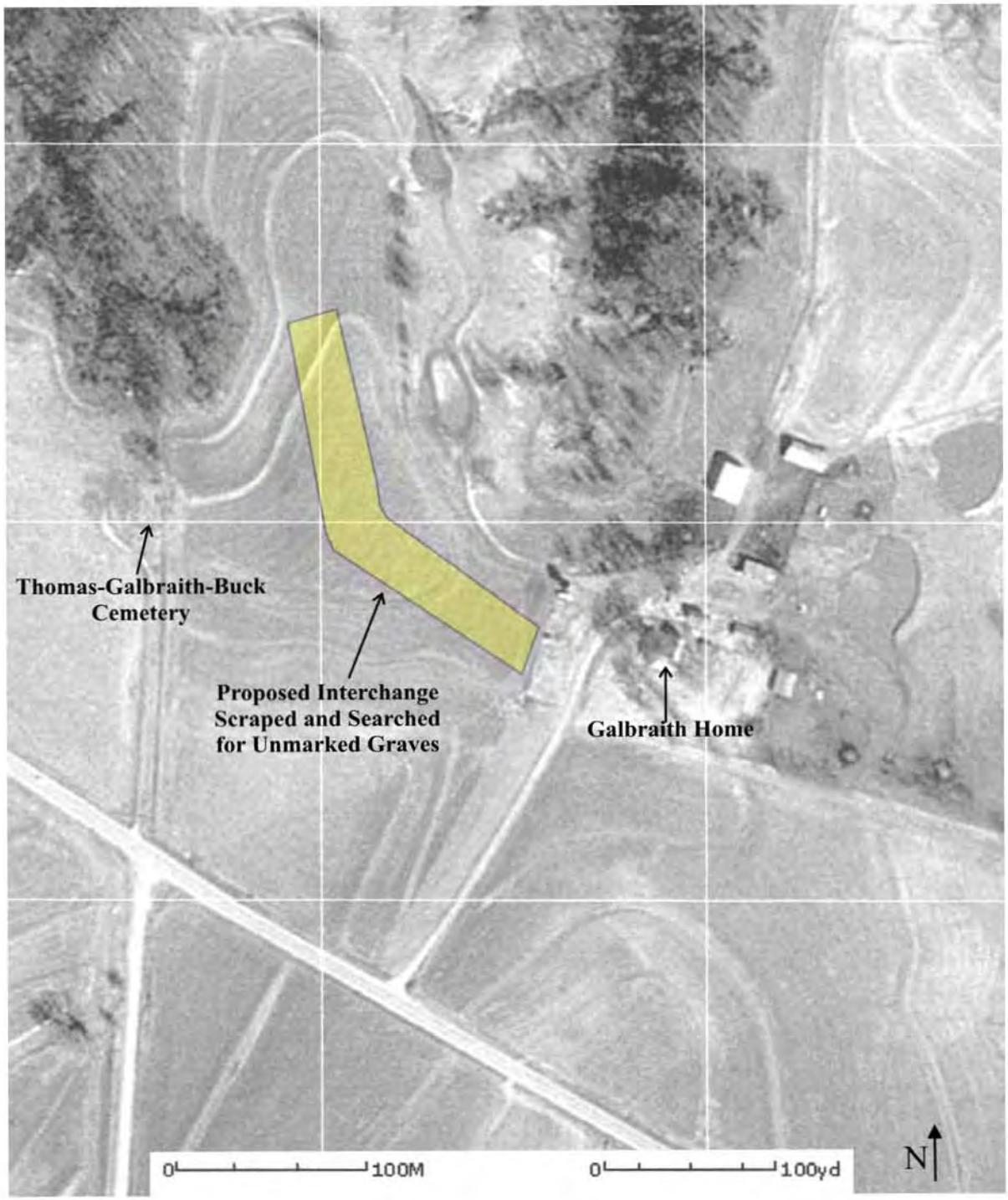
Barn

During Phase III investigations, a modern pole barn was dismantled at the north end of the farmstead. The scraper was used, revealing remnants of an older barn that had once stood at the same site, shown in a photograph dating from sometime between 1915 and 1928 and in use during that time period as a horse barn (see Photo 7, page 49). Exposed remnants included pieces of stone and wood posts forming a rough rectangle about 10 meters east-west by 11 meters north-south, but no subsurface features containing fill which could be used to date the construction or use period of the barn.

Cemetery Area

The Thomas-Galbraith-Buck cemetery was not directly threatened by the proposed interchange. Slave burials, however, tend to be situated just outside the graveyards used by the families who held them. Typically slave burials are not marked and no mention of slave burials were found in the archival records for the Galbraith family. In order to prevent the inadvertent disturbance to slave graves, the portion of the interchange closest to the burial ground was scraped using a backend loading scraper (Photo 40). This machine can make thin long cuts and remove the soils to another location. The field crew walked behind the scraper watching for any evidence of burial shafts, coffins, or pieces of human bone suggesting the presence of graves. No remains were found to suggest that human burials were present within the proposed interchange area.

Photo 40: Aerial Photograph Showing Location of Cemetery and Portion of Interchange Scraped to Search for Unmarked Burials (USGS 1997)



CHAPTER 6: HISTORIC ARTIFACTS ANALYSIS

Recovered cultural materials were sent to the Archaeological Research Center in St. Louis where the artifacts were washed, sorted, weighed, and recorded, then bagged according to provenience. Items were separated by material class and described, when possible, by modification and function. Ceramics were classified by ware type including pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, redware, yelloware, stoneware, and porcelain. A particular problem was encountered in differentiating whiteware and ironstone. For the purpose of the current analysis, whiteware was defined as a refined earthenware with a white body and clear alkaline glaze. Ironstone was defined as a refined earthenware with a harder, less porous, white body and a cold blue-gray caste imparted by its glaze. It should be noted that changes in English whiteware manufacturing techniques during the mid-1800s made the ware increasingly durable and its body less porous, rendering some examples virtually indistinguishable from ironstone. A site ceramic minimum vessel count was derived from an analysis of shape, decorative treatment, paste and glaze. Typical means of determining vessel type included analysis of rim shape, rim diameter, and the presence of interior or exterior decoration.

Flotation samples were processed in a modified SMAP machine and the remains were sifted through graduated mesh screens. Identifiable artifacts from the large and medium fractions were sorted and catalogued. Floral and faunal remains recovered from flotation samples and from the screened fill were sorted and sent to specialists for further analysis. The artifacts recovered from the Galbraith Site were packaged for curation in accordance with current guidelines, and the site collection will be permanently curated by the Missouri Department of Transportation at a curation facility which meets present federal standards.

Historic artifacts found during 2002 excavations at the Galbraith Site date from the 1820s through the late 20th century, confirming a nearly continuous occupation of the site after that time. The cultural materials recovered were divided into the broad categories of ceramics, container glass, personal items, clothing related items, hunting, and tool fragments typical of Midwestern farmstead assemblages, as well as architectural debris. A list of these artifacts is provided in Appendix B. The following discussion will deal for the most part with the assemblage as a whole, focusing on collections from individual features when particularly helpful in determining feature function or date.

Ceramics

Ceramics more than many artifacts reflect subtle changes in consumer's tastes and demands through the years. During the data recovery investigations at the Galbraith Site a total of 1525 ceramic sherds were collected consisting of 589 ironstone, 460 whiteware, 242 porcelain, 98 stoneware, 89 pearlware, 25 unidentifiable earthenware, 11 redware, and 11 yellow ware. Given the varying fragility of different wares and changing patterns of disposal over time, the minimum vessel count is a more reliable means of establishing relative quantities of wares than a sherd count. The recovered sherds represented a minimum of 254 vessels, including 97 whiteware, 67 ironstone, 36 stoneware, 43 porcelain, 19 pearlware, 7 redware, and 5 yellow ware. Vessel types represented in the minimum vessel count include 74 plates, 3 platters, 47 saucers, 31 cups, 28 bowls, 2 tureens, 1 chamber pot, 13 jars, 1 pitcher, 1 milk pan, 1 cooler, 1 flower pot, and 1 miniature toy jug.

Pearlware

The term "pearlware" was derived from Josiah Wedgewood's Pearl White, introduced in 1779 as an alternative to the expensive Chinese porcelain being imported into Europe. "His cynical but accurate assessment of the buying public indicated that a change from 'creamcolor' was due" (Sussman 1977:105). A whitish color was produced by covering a creamware vessel with a blue tinted glaze. Though other Staffordshire potters appear to have been producing the ware as early as 1775, the commonly accepted date range for pearlware production is 1780 to 1830. While late transfer printed pearlware vessels are frequently marked, for much of the typical pearlware assemblage, "it is necessary to rely upon dateable archaeological contexts" for more refined dating within the 50-year range (Sussman 1977:105).

Plain pearlware vessels were very rarely produced and no undecorated pearlware vessels were identified in the site assemblage (Table 4). Vessels in the collection included four edge decorated plates recovered from Features 8, 9, and 33 and from Unit 11 near the southwest corner of the residence. All four have scalloped edges and are decorated with "shell-edge" impressed lines (Photo 41:a) or a raised molded floral designs (Photo 41b), the latter coming from Feature 9. The molded impressions were hand painted prior to glazing with a cobalt blue paint.

Photo 41: Edge Decorated Pearlware

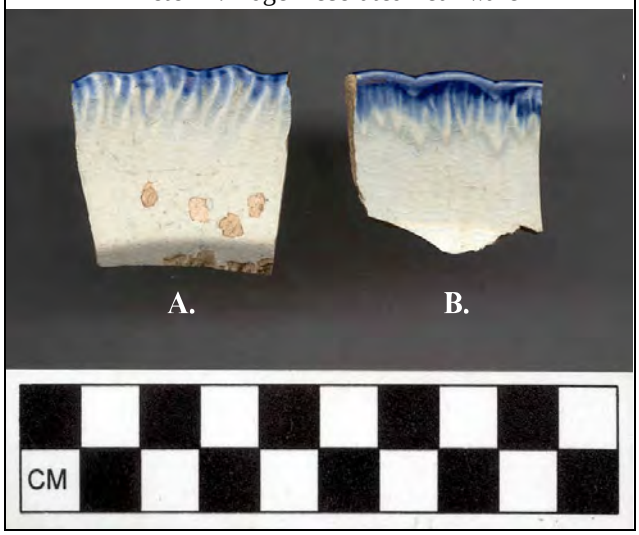


Table 4: Minimum Number of Pearlware Vessels

	Vessel Type	**Decoration**	**Provenience**
1	plate	molded & painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 33
2	plate	molded & painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea 8 & Unit 11, 0-10cm
3	plate	painted and molded blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 8
4	plate	unknown molded edge pattern	Fea. 9, 10-20cm
5	plate	painted floral design	Fea. 8
6	plate	transfer print cobalt blue scenic design	Fea. 37
7	bowl	transfer print cobalt blue floral design	Fea. 8
8	tureen lid	painted cobalt blue floral design	Fea. 37
9	cup	painted cobalt blue floral design	Fea. 8 (2 pieces) & Fea. 8 subfloor pit
10	cup	painted cobalt blue floral design with London shape	Fea. 8
11	cup	painted floral design (same pattern as saucer 14)	Fea. 8
12	cup	painted floral design	Fea. 8
13	cup	painted floral (sprig) design	Fea. 37
14	cup	transfer print blue floral design	Fea. 8 & Fea 8 subfloor pit
15	saucer	painted floral design	Fea. 8 (3 pieces)
16	saucer	painted cobalt blue floral design	Fea. 8
17	saucer	transfer print cobalt blue scenic design	Fea. 61 & Unit 10, 10-20cm (pieces mend)
18	unknown	painted cobalt blue floral design	Fea. 8 subfloor pit & Fea. 9, 10-20cm
19	unknown	painted cobalt blue floral design	Fea. 9
20	unknown	painted cobalt blue floral design	Fea. 37
21	unknown	painted floral design	Unit 11, 30-40cm
22	unknown	transfer print cobalt blue floral design	Unit 11, 10-20cm

The bodies of at least 13 other pearlware vessels were hand painted with floral patterns in a cobalt blue and polychrome colors. These were recovered primarily from Features 8, 9, and 37, but one sherd was found in Unit 11. Sherds whose vessel type could be determined included 1 plate, 2 saucers, 5 cups, and 1 tureen lid. Measuring 14 centimeters in diameter, the saucer from Feature 8 had a polychrome floral decoration comprised of fine-line sprig stems in cobalt blue with broad-lined blue and orange flowers and green leaves (Photo 42). "These colors, referred to as 'soft pastels' by Noel Hume (1970:179) were popular from ca. 1795-1815, although Price (1979:21) suggested they remained popular in the Midwest until ca. 1830" (McCorvie and Wagner 1992:153). A cup fragment from Feature 37, exhibiting a polychrome green leaf sprig design, has a brown stem, which Miller (1988) suggests is indicative of a pre-1830 manufacture date (Photo 43). Other handpainted designs found include broad-lined blue floral patterns found on a saucer from Feature 8 measuring 14 centimeters in diameter (Photo 44). A broad-lined, handpainted blue floral pattern is also seen on the exterior of a cup from Feature 8 with handpainted band on the interior (Photo 45). The lid fragment recovered has a cobalt blue floral decoration that could belong to a soup tureen (Photo 46).

Photo 42: Handpainted Saucer with a Sprig Floral Decoration

Photo 43: Handpainted Cup with a Brown Stem Sprig Floral Decoration

Photo 44: Blue Floral Handpainted Saucer

Photo 45: Blue Floral Handpainted Cup

Photo 46: Blue Floral Handpainted Tureen Lid

One reason why so many pearlware vessels tended to be decorated, versus the earlier creamwares and older vessel types, is that a process for applying cobalt blue transfer prints under a vessel's glaze using a press was invented at about the same time as the introduction of this ware type in 1781. This reduced the costs of producing decorated pieces and standard patterns could be manufactured making it easier to replace broken pieces in a set. At the Galbraith Site at least five pearlware vessels had a cobalt blue transfer printed decoration. These sherds were recovered from Feature 8, Feature 37, Unit 11, and Feature 61 and nearby Unit 10 which were under the north addition. Identifiable sherds came from a bowl, a cup, a plate, and a saucer. From Feature 8, the bowl and a cup have a cobalt blue floral pattern. The cup's decoration probably stretched over the entire exterior of the vessel and half of the interior below the rim (Photo 47). It is typical of transfer printed pearlware found on sites in Illinois dating to the 1820s, including Lincoln's New Salem State Park (Naglich and Mazrim 1996a and b). Another sherd from a plate in Feature 37 bears a depiction of what appears to be a large estate house (Photo 48), and saucer fragments found in Feature 61 and Unit 10, which mend, have a cobalt blue scenic pattern that could not be identified (Photo 49).

Photo 47: Floral Transfer Printed Cup
Left: Interior, Right: Exterior

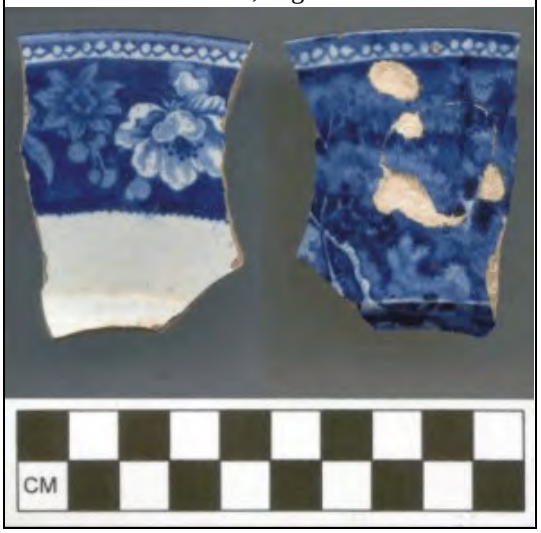


Photo 48: Transfer Printed Plate, Estate House

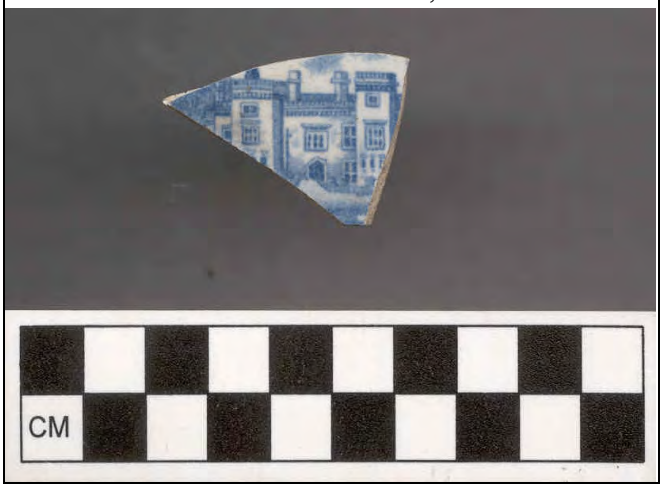
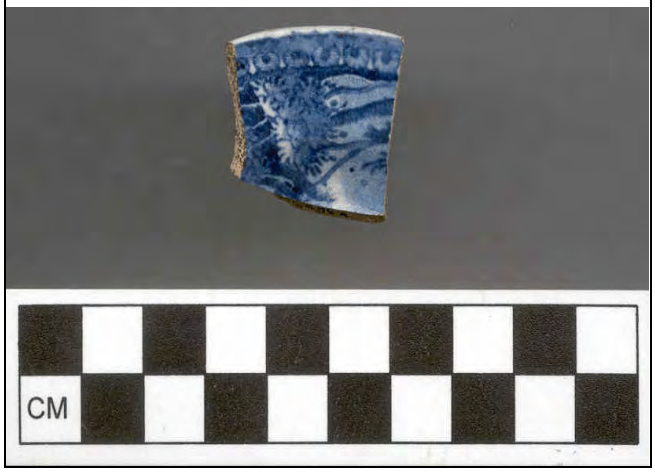


Photo 49: Transfer Printed Saucer



Whiteware

Ranking first in the minimum vessel count, whiteware is a refined white paste earthenware with a clear alkaline glaze (Table 5). Predominantly used for table services, it was produced in England and was widely available in the United States at affordable prices by the 1830s. Included in the site minimum vessel count are 14 edge decorated plates with impressed lines or raised designs. These came from Features 8, 9, and 37 northeast of the residence, Feature 61 and Units 38, 47, and 51 under the north addition, and Feature 23 within the Western Feature Cluster. Nine plates have a shell edge molded pattern painted blue (Photo 50a-c) and another two are painted green (Photo 51:a). A small plate fragment from inside the barrel in Feature 61 has a molded pendant floral edge pattern painted blue (Figure 50:d) and two sherds from Feature 37, possibly from the same plate, have a molded floral edge pattern painted green (Figure 51:b). A sherd with a molded shell edge pattern that was not painted was found in Feature 8 (Photo 52). By the 1850s, shell edge patterns became less popular with consumers and were sometimes left as unpainted molded design.

Photo 50: Blue Shell Edge Decorated Plates

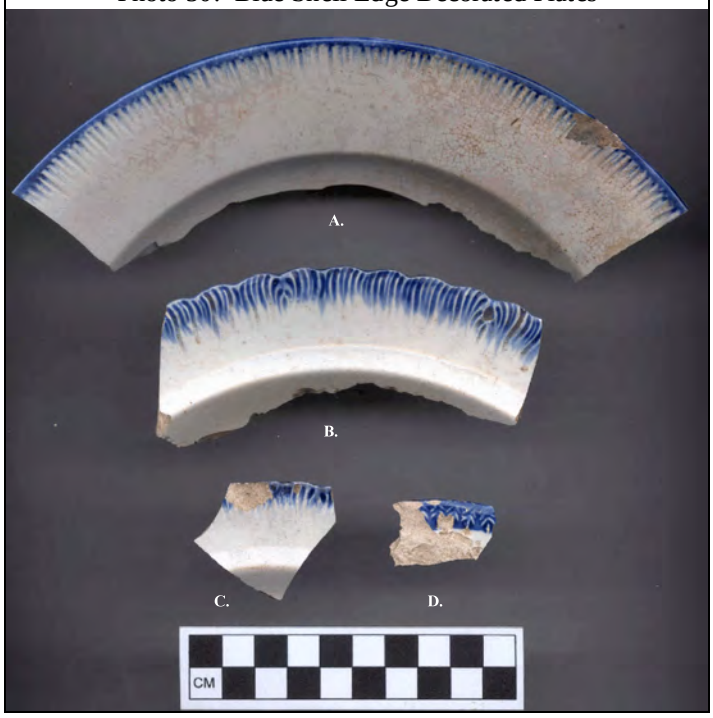


Photo 51: Green Painted Edge Decorated Plates

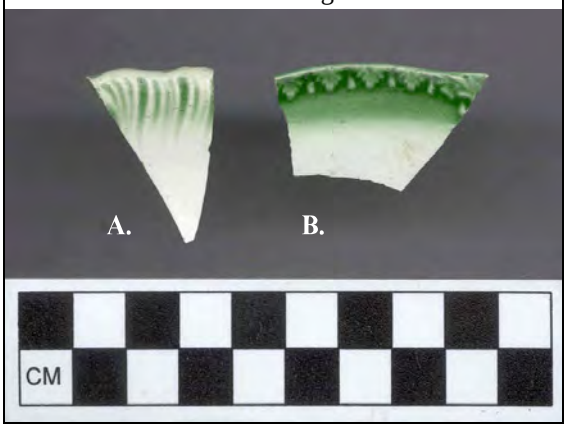


Photo 52: Unpainted Shell Edge Decorated Plate

Table 5: Minimum Number of Whiteware Vessels

	Vessel Type	**Decoration**	**Provenience**
1	plate	unpainted shell edge pattern	Fea. 8
2	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 8 & Unit 38, 10-20cm
3	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 8
4	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 9, 10-20cm
5	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 9, chimney area
6	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 23
7	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 37
8	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 61
9	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Unit 51, 10-20cm
10	plate	painted green shell edge pattern	Fea. 61
11	plate	painted green shell edge pattern	Fea. 9 & Unit 47, 10-20cm
12	plate	painted red &green floral, &blue shell edge	Fea. 9
13	plate	painted & molded green floral edge pattern	Fea. 37 (2 pieces)
14	plate	painted cobalt blue unknown design	Unit 11, 20-30cm
15	plate	painted blue pendant floral edge pattern	Fea. 61, barrel interior
16	plate	painted green, black & blue floral with black sprig	Fea. 8, backhoe trench
17	plate	painted blue & green floral design	Fea. 9
18	plate	transfer print cobalt blue floral design	gen. surface collection east of house
19	plate	transfer print blue floral design	gen. surface collection west of house
20	plate	transfer print light blue scenic design	Fea. 8, backhoe trench & Unit 54, 10-20cm
21	plate	transfer print light blue scenic design	Fea. 8, subfloor pit
22	plate	transfer print light blue (Valletta) design	Fea. 8, subfloor pit
23	plate	transfer print light blue scenic (Canova) design	Fea. 8; “Old House” area, Unit 1N,1E; Fea. 37 (2 pieces); Fea. 61; Unit 11, 30-40cm; gen. surface collection west of house (2 pieces)

	Vessel Type	Decoration	Provenience
24	plate	transfer print blue floral design	Fea. 8 (2 pieces) & Fea. 37
25	plate	transfer print unknown blue design	Fea. 20
26	plate	transfer print blue scenic design	Fea. 37
27	plate	transfer print light blue floral design	Fea. 37; Fea. 65; & Unit 36, 0-10cm
28	plate	transfer print blue floral design	Fea. 61
29	plate	transfer print blue floral design	Fea. 61 subfloor pit
30	plate	transfer print red (Willow Ware) design	gen. surface collection, west of house
31	plate	transfer print red floral design	Fea. 9
32	plate	transfer print red floral design	Fea. 37
33	plate	transfer print unknown purple design	Fea. 9, 10-20cm
34	plate	transfer print unknown purple design	gen. surface collection west of house
35	plate	transfer print purple floral design	Fea. 37
36	plate	transfer print floral (Agricultural Vase) brown design	Fea. 8 (2 pieces); Fea 9 (2 pieces); Fea. 37; Fea. 39 (2 pieces); Fea. 61 (2 pieces); Unit 53, 0-10cm, & Unit 53, 10-20cm
37	plate	transfer print floral (Agricultural Vase) brown design (same as plate above)	Fea. 37
38	plate	transfer print unknown brown design	Fea. 37
39	plate	transfer print unknown brown design	Fea. 9
40	plate	transfer print unknown brown design	Fea. 37
41	plate	transfer print black (Cologne) design	Unit 11, 0-10cm

	Vessel Type	Decoration	Provenience
42	bowl	painted green & brown annularware	"Old House" area, Unit 1S, 3E
43	bowl	painted green & brown annularware	Gen. surface collection west of house
44	bowl	painted brown annularware	Fea. 9, 10-20cm & Fea. 37
45	bowl	painted mocha, roulette annularware	Fea. 61, barrel interior & Unit 38, 10-20cm
46	bowl	painted blue & brown annularware	Gen. surface collection west of house
47	bowl	painted blue annularware	Fea. 37
48	bowl	painted blue annularware	Fea. 9
49	bowl	painted blue sponge & spatter pattern	Fea. 37
50	bowl	painted sponge/spatter design	Fea. 9, 10-20cm; Unit 46, 10-20cm; Unit 52, 20-30cm; & Unit 53, 20-30cm (all unit pieces mend)
51	bowl	painted green floral design	Fea. 37
52	bowl	painted green & black floral design	Fea. 33 & Fea. 61
53	bowl	painted rim band	gen. surface collection
54	bowl	painted black band	Fea. 9, 10-20cm
55	bowl	painted black band	Fea. 37
56	bowl	transfer print light blue (Gazelle) design	Fea. 64
57	bowl	transfer print blue floral design	Unit 5, 0-10cm
58	platter	transfer print light blue scenic (Canova) design	Unit 69, 20-30cm
59	tureen	painted green finiel	Unit 24, 10-20 cm
60	pitcher	painted olive and tan unknown design	Unit 12, 0-10cm
61	pitcher	transfer print brown floral design	Fea. 9
62	cup	painted brown sprig & brown band	Fea. 9 chimney
63	cup	painted teal and blue sprig floral design	Fea. 9
64	cup	painted green and black sprig floral design	Fea. 9
65	cup	painted sponge/spatter (yellow) design	Fea. 37 (2 pieces)
66	cup	painted red band	gen. surface collection west of house
67	cup	painted green floral & black rim bands	Fea. 8 subfloor pit & Fea. 37

	Vessel Type	Decoration	Provenience
68	saucer	painted blue floral design	Fea. 8
69	saucer	painted sponge/spatter design	Fea. 9, 10-20cm & Fea. 37
70	saucer	painted blue sponge/spatter design	Fea. 9 (2 pieces mend) & Fea. 37
71	saucer	painted blue sponge/spatter design	house cellar
72	saucer	painted blue & green sprig floral design	Fea. 9 & Fea. 37
73	saucer	painted blue & green floral design	Fea. 37 & gen. surface collection
74	saucer	painted sprig floral design	Fea. 37
75	saucer	painted blue and green & black sprig floral design	Fea. 61 (2 pieces)
76	saucer	painted red band	Unit 50, 10-20cm
77	saucer	transfer print red floral design	Fea. 9
78	saucer	transfer print blue scenic design	Fea. 61
79	saucer	transfer print light blue scenic design (same pattern as plate 20)	Unit 53, 0-10cm
80	saucer	transfer print light blue scenic design	Fea. 9 (2 pieces) & Fea. 37 (2 pieces)
81	saucer	transfer print red floral (Agricultural Vase) design	Fea. 61; Fea. 61 subfloor pit (2 pieces); Unit 50, 0-10cm; Unit 51, 0-10cm; & Unit 65, 0-10cm
82	saucer	transfer print red scenic design	Unit 74, 10-20cm
83	saucer	transfer print purple scenic design	gen. surface collection west of house
84	saucer	transfer print brown (Rosette Wreath) design	gen. surface collection

	Vessel Type	Decoration	Provenience
85	unknown	painted cobalt blue unknown design	gen. surface collection
86	unknown	painted cobalt blue unknown design	Unit 11, 20-30cm
87	unknown	painted black floral handle	gen. surface collection west of house
88	unknown	painted unknown green design	Fea. 37
89	unknown	painted green floral design	gen. surface collection west of house
90	unknown	painted unknown mocha design	Fea. 9
91	unknown	painted red and blue sponge/spatter design	Unit 27, 0-10cm
92	unknown	painted band (20th century)	Unit 1, 10-20cm
93	unknown	transfer print blue unknown design	Fea. 61
94	unknown	transfer print blue & painted brown unknown design	gen. surface collection west of house
95	unknown	transfer print brown, painted green unknown design	gen. surface collection east of house
96	unknown	transfer print red scenic design	Fea. 37
97	unknown	transfer print light blue scenic design (same pattern as plate 20)	Unit 26, 0-10cm
98	unknown	transfer print unknown black design	Fea. 9
99	unknown	transfer print unknown black design	Fea. 37 (2 pieces)

A minimum of seven whiteware bowls bear a decorative banding identifying them as annularware (Photo 53). By the 1830s, bands were applied to whiteware vessels "with a slip quill that the decorator would blow through as the piece was turned on a wheel" (Leibowitz 1985:10). Its presence on whiteware was common during the antebellum period. At the Galbraith Site, these sherds were found in Feature 9, Feature 37, Feature 61 and nearby Unit 38, in Unit 1S, 1E, at the southern edge of the "Old House" area, and on the surface west of the house.

Photo 53: Annularware Bowls

Whiteware vessels in the minimum count included 35 with handpainted designs. Identifiable vessels include 3 plates, 7 bowls, 1 tureen, 1 pitcher, 6 cups, and 9 saucers. At least eight of the vessels have the sprig floral design with thin-lined stems and small leaves (Photo 54), which reached its peak in popularity during the mid-1800s (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:41-42). These sherds were found in Features 8, 9, 37, and 61. Several fragments from a bowl recovered in Feature 9 and Units 46, 52, and 53 under the northern addition and saucer sherds recovered from Feature 9 and the house cellar have a blue sponge/spatter decoration (Photo 55). In production by English potters as early as 1830, blue sponge/spatter decorated whiteware was manufactured on a large scale during the mid-1800s (Chapman 1993:79). Also in the assemblage are sherds from a cup from Feature 37 with a combination of hand painted floral and yellow sponge/spatter decoration (Photo 56) and a single sherd from Unit 27 under the north addition with a blue and red cut sponge decoration. The remainder of the painted vessels had a floral design or painted bands

Photo 54: Sprig Floral Decoration

Photo 55: Blue Sponge/Spatter Decoration

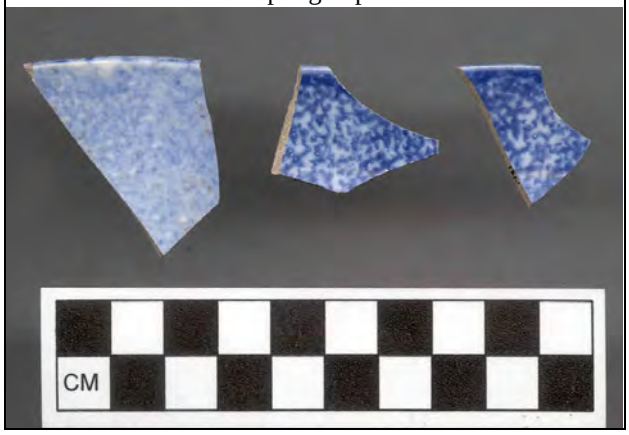


Photo 56: Hand Painted/Sponge Cup

The minimum vessel count yielded 43 whiteware vessels with transfer print designs in blue, red, brown, black, and purple. Transfer print patterns enjoyed widescale popularity during the first half of the 1800s, when many were designed with the United States trade in mind, depicting American locations and historic events. Then in 1842, a British copyright act was passed, requiring registry of ceramic designs and prohibiting the use of book engravings by potters. Following that date and continuing until the 1850s, formulaic romantic scenes came to dominate the transfer market (Coysh and Henrywood 1997:11). At the Galbraith Site, identifiable vessels with transfer print patterns included 24 plates, 2 bowls, 1 platter, 1 pitcher, and 8 saucers

At least two plates (one from Feature 37 and another plate possibly represented by sherds found in Features 8, 9, and 37 northwest of the residence, Feature 39 in the West Feature Cluster, and Feature 61 and Unit 53 under the north addition) and one saucer (found under the north addition with sherds from Feature 61 and Units 50, 51, and 65) display romantic transfer print design elements matching or similar to a pattern known as "Agricultural Vase" (Photos 57 and 58) manufactured in England from about 1836 to 1842 by Ridgway, Morley, Wear and Company (Williams 1978:57). Executed in brown on the plates and in red on the saucer, this transfer pattern depicts a two-handled lidded vase in a river scene, as well as a floral border design.

A light blue transfer pattern called "Canova" decorates a platter (from Unit 69 under the north addition) and one plate (represented by sherds found in Feature 8, Unit 1N,1E at the southern edge of the "Old House" area, Feature 37, Feature 61, and Unit 11 at southwestern edge of the house). This pattern depicts a large urn, with a border design consisting of a series of floral and scenic vignettes (Photos 59 & 60). Produced by Thomas Mayer c. 1826 to 1835 and George Phillips c. 1835 to 1848, the popular pattern was utilized for both tea and dinner wares (Coysh and Henrywood 1997:69; Williams 1978:214-215).

A transfer print design executed in light blue decorates a bowl collected from Feature 64 with a pattern identified as "Gazelle" (Photos 61 & 62), manufactured prior to 1864 by William Adams and Sons (Williams 1978:494). The scalloped rim pattern encircles a central scene that depicts a woman holding a long pole and a young girl offering flowers to a gazelle in a scenic mountain setting.

Another light blue transfer print identified on at least one plate found in Feature 8 is "Valetta" by John Hawley (Photos 63 & 64) . Produced after 1842, the pattern features six vignettes around the rim which depict scenes of a bridge and castle (Williams and Weber 1998:116).

The brown transfer print "Rosette Wreath" has been identified on one saucer found on the surface of the site (Photos 65 & 66). Produced by John and George Alcock c. 1839 to 1846, the border is covered with small rosettes, sprigs, and flowers, with a center medallion comprised of a smaller version of the border pattern (Williams and Weber 1986:45).

Photo 57: “Agricultural Vase” Saucer

Photo 58: Typical “Agricultural Vase” Pattern
by Ridgway, Morley, Wear and Company (Williams 1978:57)

Photo 59: "Canova" Plate and Platter

Photo 60: Typical "Canova" Pattern Produced
by Thomas Mayer and George Phillips
(Williams 1978:214-215)

Photo 61: "Gazelle" Bowl

Photo 62: Typical "Gazelle" Pattern Produced by William Adams and Sons (Williams 1978:494)

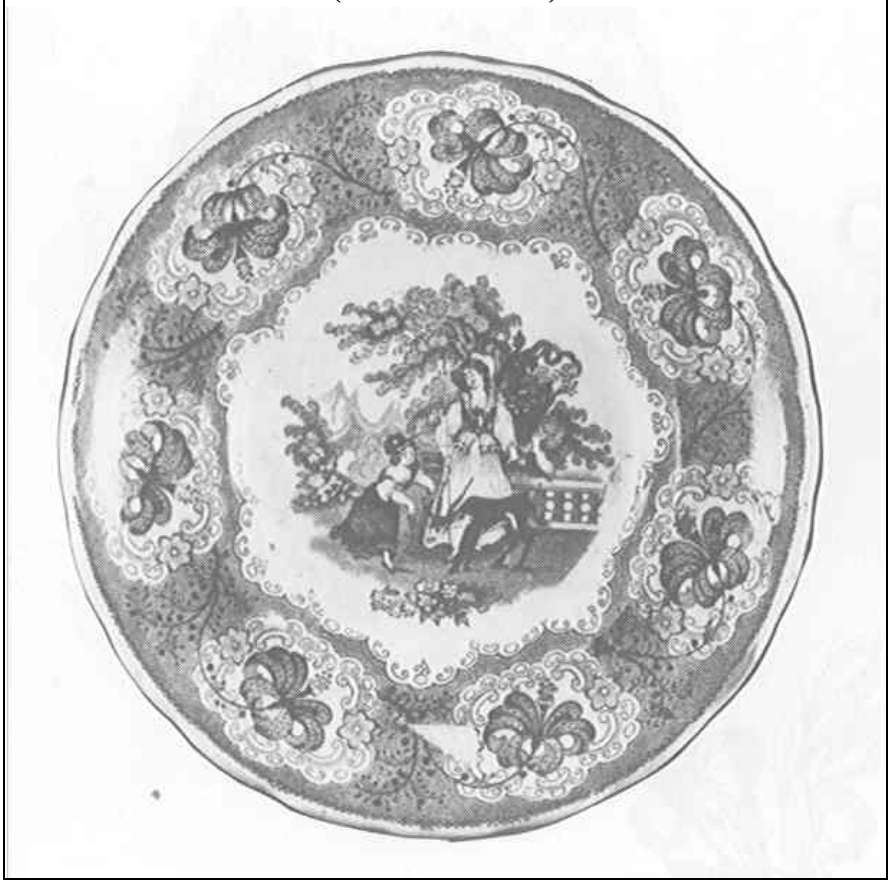


Photo 63: "Valetta" Plate

Photo 64: Typical "Valetta" Pattern by John Hawley
(Williams and Weber 1998:116)

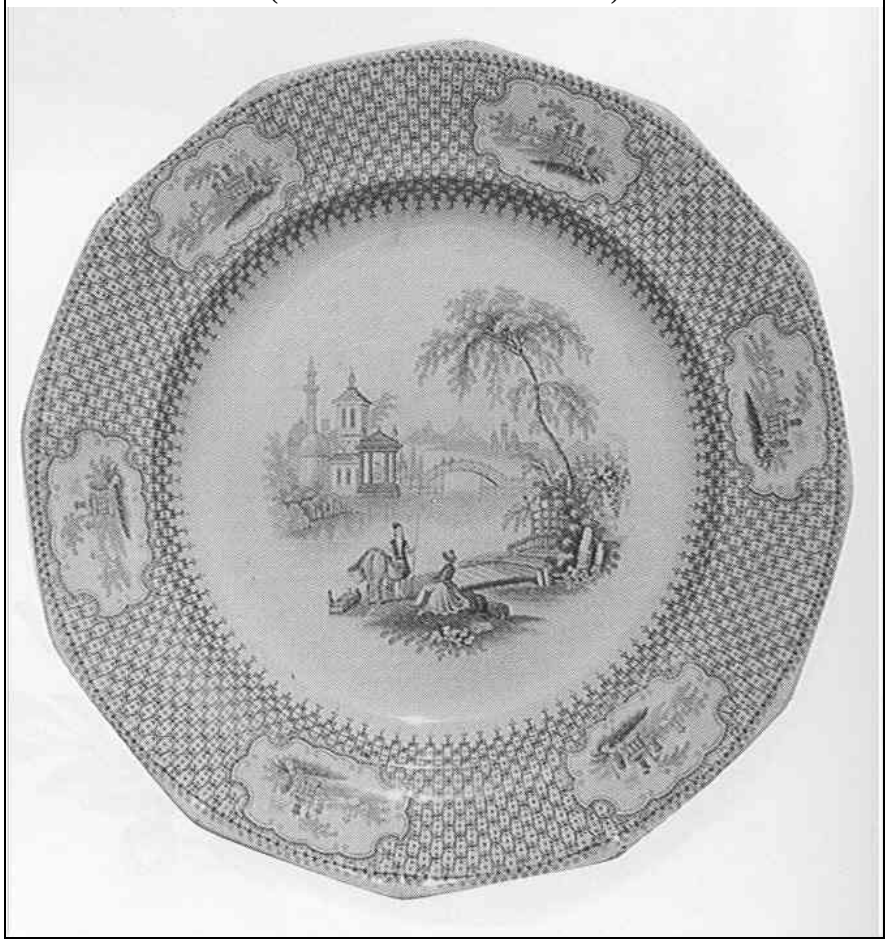


Photo 65: "Rosette Wreath" Saucer

Photo 66: Typical "Rosette Wreath" Pattern Produced
by John and George Alcock (Williams and Weber 1986:45)

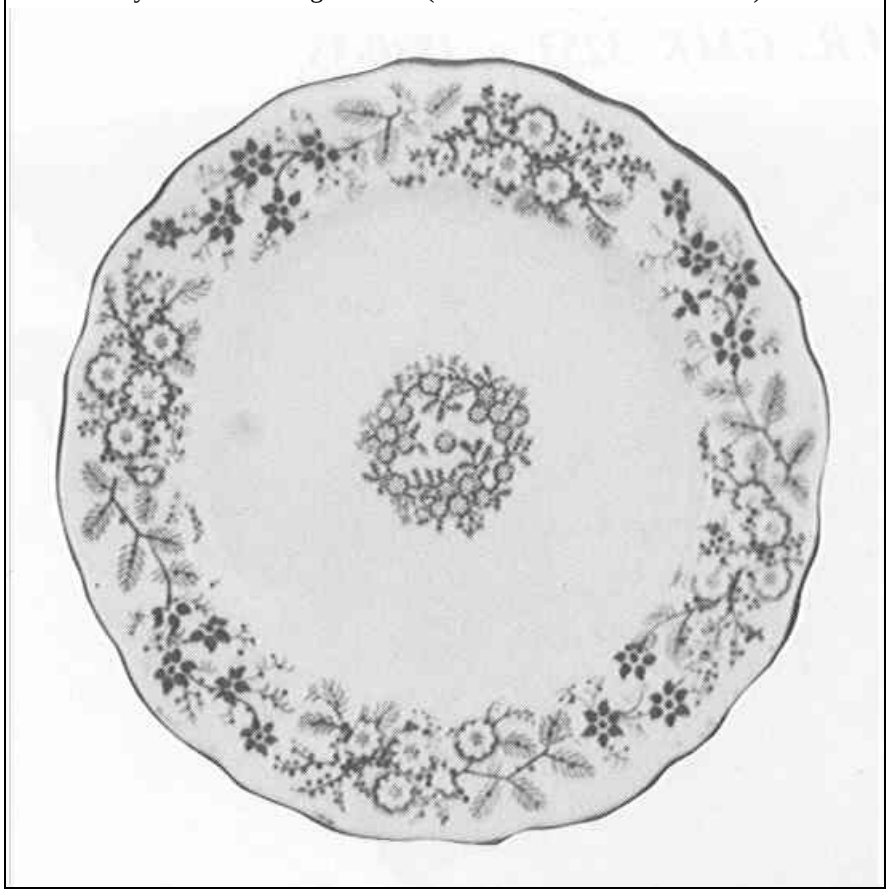


Photo 67: “Cologne” Plate

Photo 68: Typical “Cologne” Pattern Produced
by Ralph Stevenson and Son and Wood and Challinor
(Williams 1978:235)

A plate recovered from Unit 11 at the southwestern edge of the house cellar bears the pattern "Cologne", manufactured by both Ralph Stevenson and Son, c. 1833 to 1835 and Wood and Challinor, c. 1835 to 1843 (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:84; Williams 1978:235). The plate is identified by the well design, which consists of two lacy wreaths (Photos 67 and 68). The border is made up of a series of floral vignettes, and the central design is a river scene with Gothic buildings.

Photo 69: Willow Ware Plate

Also in the site collection is a plate found on the surface west of the home decorated with the willow ware pattern. This pattern features a fanciful Asian-inspired scene surrounded by a geometric border design. In 1830, almost 200 English potteries were manufacturing standard willow pattern ceramics and the United States proved a ready market for their product. A plate by Edge Malkin, 1873-1890 (Bockol 1995:5), depicts a typical willow ware pattern similar to that found on the surface, immediately west of the house (Photos 69 & 70).

Photo 70: Typical Willow Ware Pattern by Edge Malkin (Bockol 1995:106)

Ironstones

Ironstone is a hard paste refined earthenware occupying much the same functional niche as whiteware and likewise exported in great quantities from England. Advertised as a harder, more durable ware, ironstone sales in the United States surged during the 1850s. Much of the ironstone produced initially was decorated with transfer print and hand painted designs matching those on contemporary whiteware. In about 1860, production of transfer printed vessels with either ironstone or whiteware bodies was greatly reduced. White ironstone, bearing a molded design or with no decoration, was widely available and enjoyed a near monopoly of the market after that date (Snyder 1995:11, 36; Wetherbee 1996:8-9).

Among the 66 ironstone vessels in the minimum vessel count (Table 6) are 22 or 23 plates, 1 or 2 dishes, 4 bowls, 3 platters, 1 tureen lid, 2 pitchers, 7 cups or mugs, 17 saucers, 1 sugar bowl, 1 jar, and 2 chamber pots. Blue shell edge decoration, similar to the whitewares was found on 5 plates recovered from Features 37 and 61, and Unit 46 under the north addition, and on 2 platters recovered from Feature 61 (Photo 71). Also in the ironstone collection are sprig decorations on 2 plates from Features 9 and 37, 1 bowl from Feature 52 in the Northeast Area, and 2 saucers from Feature 61 and in the house cellar (Photo 72). A painted blue sponge/spatter design was used on an ironstone saucer found in Feature 9. Floral transfer print designs in blue, green, red, purple, and brown were used on at least 1 plate, 2 bowls, and another 3 vessels which could not be identified. These were found in Feature 9, Feature 55 within the Northeastern Area, and Feature 61 and Units 14 and 100 under the north addition.

Photo 71: Blue Shell Edge Decorated Plates

Photo 72: Sprig Saucer

Table 6: Minimum Number of Ironstone Vessels

	Vessel Type	**Decoration**	**Provenience**
1	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 37 & Fea. 61
2	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 61
3	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 61
4	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 61, barrel interior & Unit 5, 20-30cm
5	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 61, barrel interior
6	plate	painted blue shell edge pattern	Unit 46, 10-20cm
7	plate	painted sprig floral design	Fea. 9
8	plate	painted sprig floral design	Fea. 9 & Fea. 37
9	plate	transfer print light blue unknown design	Unit 51, 0-10cm
10	plate	transfer print brown floral design	Fea. 55 & gen. surface collection, Northeast area
11	plate	molded unknown border design	Unit 65, 0-10cm
12	plate	molded “Rolling Star” pattern	Unit 53, 10-20cm
13	plate	molded paneled “True Scallop” pattern	Fea. 61, subfloor pit; Unit 20, 10-20cm
14	plate	molded paneled “True Scallop” pattern	Fea. 9
15	plate	molded banded	Fea. 50
16	plate	molded banded	Fea. 61, (2 pieces), Fea. 61 barrel interior; Fea. 61, subfloor pit
17	plate	paneled	Unit 50, 0-10cm
18	plate	paneled	Unit 35, 10-20cm; Unit 38, Level 10-20cm; Unit 52, 10-20cm; Fea. 61 (2 pieces)
19	plate	molded	Unit 44, 0-10cm; Fea. 61
20	plate	molded	Unit 44, 0-10cm; Fea. 9; Fea. 61; Fea. 61, barrel interior
21	plate	plain	Fea. 61
22	plate	molded & decal floral design	Unit 66, surface
23	plate or dish	plain	Unit 56, 10-20cm
24	dish	molded “ Edwards Leaf” pattern	Unit 57, 0-10cm; Fea. 61

	Vessel Type	Decoration	Provenience
25	bowl	painted sprig floral design	Fea. 52, 0-10cm
26	bowl	transfer print blue unknown design	gen. surface collection west of house
27	bowl	molded & transfer print green & red floral design	Unit 14, 0-10cm
28	bowl	molded “Fig” pattern	Fea. 61
29	platter	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 61
30	platter	painted blue shell edge pattern	Fea. 61
31	platter	plain	Unit 19, 10-20cm; Unit 26, 0-10cm
32	taureen lid	plain	Fea. 61
33	pitcher handle	plain	Fea. 61 (2 pieces)
34	pitcher spout	molded	Fea. 61, barrel interior
35	cup or mug	transfer print black lettering	Unit 62, 10-20cm
36	cup	plain London shape	Fea. 33
37	cup	plain London shape	Fea. 61
38	cup	molded paneled	Unit 24, 10-20cm
39	cup	molded paneled	Unit 46, 10-20cm
40	cup	plain base	Fea. 54
41	cup	molded paneled	Fea. 59
42	saucer	painted red & green, & black sprig floral design	House cellar & Unit 42, 10-20cm
43	saucer	painted sprig floral design	Fea.61
44	saucer	painted floral & blue sponge design	Fea. 9
45	saucer	molded paneled	Fea. 61 & Fea. 61 barrel interior (mend)
46	saucer	molded paneled	Fea. 63, 10-20cm
47	saucer	molded paneled	Fea. 9; Fea. 61; Unit 10, 10-20cm; Unit 37, 10-20cm; & Unit 52, 10-20cm (all mend)
48	saucer	molded	Fea. 61
49	saucer	molded “Triple Border” pattern	Fea. 61, barrel interior

	Vessel Type	Decoration	Provenience
50	saucer	molded “Triple Border” pattern	Unit 36, 10-20cm
51	saucer	molded “Triple Border” pattern	Unit 60, 0-10cm
52	saucer	plain	Fea. 9
53	saucer	plain	Fea. 9
54	saucer	plain	Fea. 9
55	saucer	plain	Unit 31, 10-20cm
56	saucer	plain	Unit 53, 0-10cm
57	saucer	plain	Unit 43, 0-10cm; Unit 45, 0-10cm; gen. surface collection, Northeast Area (2 pieces)
58	saucer	plain	Unit 69, 0-10cm; Unit 77, 0-10cm; Fea. 61, barrel interior
59	sugar bowl	plain	Unit 53, 0-10cm; 30-40cm
60	jar	plain	Unit 79, 10-20cm
61	chamber pot	molded	Fea. 54 & Gen. surface collection, Northeast Area
62	chamber pot handle	plain	Fea. 61 (2 pieces)
63	unknown	molded & transfer print light blue unknown design	Unit 100, 20-30cm
64	unknown	molded	Fea. 60
65	unknown	transfer print unknown blue design	Fea. 9 & Fea. 61
66	unknown	transfer print unknown purple design	Fea. 61

A total of 44 vessels in the minimum count can be identified as white ironstone. Introduced in the 1840s, white ironstone provided a "whiter" alternative to the expensive porcelains imported from abroad. From around 1840 to 1870, British manufacturers such as Josiah Wedgewood, James Edwards, and Davenport registered many of the shapes and molded designs found at the Galbraith site. It was probably James Edwards who first introduced the public to the new shapes and treatments available on white ironstone during the 1840s. Soon after, many potters such as Mayer, Ridgway, and Wedgwood began offering a variety of shapes and patterns based on the American public's mass consumption of the ware.

Of the five identifiable white ironstone patterns in the site assemblage, four are attributed to James Edwards. These include three small saucers, 11 centimeters in diameter, that bear a three-lined border around the rims identifying the Edwards' "Triple Border" pattern, manufactured as early as 1842 (Photo 73). The saucers were found under the north addition within the barrel in Feature 61 and in Units 36 and 60. The wavy rim design of "Rolling Star" is present on one sherd from a plate found in Unit 53 (Photo 74), made by James Edwards between 1842 and 1854 (Wetherbee 1996:40, 42; Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:182). In addition, at least two paneled plates found in Feature 9 and Feature 61, bear the "True Scallop" pattern, likely manufactured in the 1840s or 1850s (Photo 75). Also in the collection are sherds from a tazza, or pedestaled serving dish from Unit 57, with the "Edwards Leaf" motif, contemporaneous with the other molded ironstones produced by Edwards, but it was copied by later American potters (Wetherbee 1996: 42). The surface of the dish is shaped like a leaf with molded veins (Photos 76 and 77). Vessels possibly including relish dishes or cookie plates were also found. One sherd recovered from Feature 61 appears to be from a bowl that bears the popular "Fig" pattern (Photo 78 and Figure 66). First introduced by Davenport in 1856, the molded floral pattern was subsequently produced by J. Wedgewood (Wetherbee 1996:110).

Photo 73: "Triple Border" Pattern Saucer, Back and Front

Photo 74: “Rolling Star” Plate

Photo 75: “True Scallop” Plate

Photo 76: “Edwards Leaf” Serving Dish

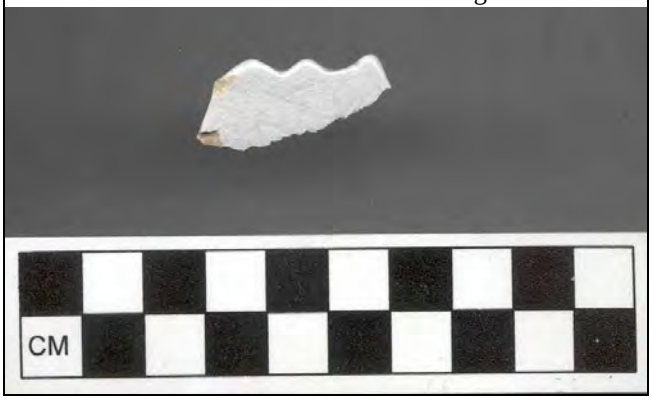


Photo 77: Typical “Edwards Leaf” Serving Dish
by James Edwards
(Wetherbee 1996:42)

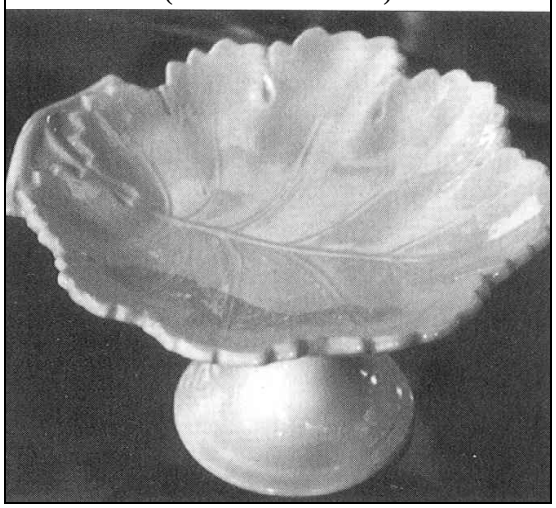
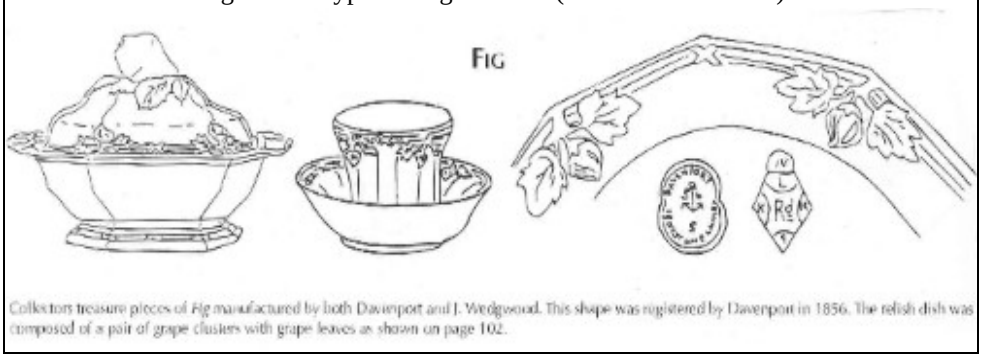


Photo 78: “Fig” Bowl

Figure 66: Typical “Fig” Pattern (Wetherbee 1996:42)



While many of the molded ironstone wares could not be assigned to a specific pattern, there is a relatively high quantity of nearly complete vessels in the assemblage. These included three paneled punch cups from Units 24 and 46 under the north addition and Feature 59 within the West Feature Cluster (Photo 79) and two London shaped tea cups from Feature 33 in the Central Area and Feature 61 under the north addition (Figure 80). All of these probably lacked handles, in emulation of Oriental tea bowls. Very few handled tea cups were made by English manufacturers during the early and mid-19th century. According to Wetherbee, handleless cups “came in approximately two sizes: a 7 ½ oz. teacup with a six inch saucer, and a 10 oz. coffee cup with a 6 ½ inch saucer” (Wetherbee 1996:25). Large portions of three six-inch, molded panel saucers, probably part of a set matching the paneled cups, are also present within Feature 9 and Feature 61 (Photo 79).

Photo 79: Paneled Punch Cup and Saucer

Photo 80: London Shaped Tea Cup

At least 24 ironstone sherds in the site collection bear portions of backmarks. Fifteen marks are identifiable. Five James Edwards royal arms marks were found on sherds recovered from Feature 9, Feature 37, and Feature 61, as well as in Unit 60 under the North Addition (Photo 81 and Figure 67). This mark was used between 1842-1854 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:182). Three sherds from Features 9 and 61 have portions of the impressed James Edwards & Son mark, which dates from 1842-1882 (Cushion 1994:136). Two backmarks dating from 1842-1855 represent two vessels manufactured by Thomas, John & Joseph Mayer (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:274). These were found in Units 19 and 26 under the North Addition (Photo 82 and Figure 68). Four sherds under the North Addition in Unit 54 and Feature 61, and from the surface wihtin the Northeast Area, bear portions of the backmark reading "MANUFACTURED FOR AND IMPORTED BY CHAUNCY J. FILLEY ST. LOUIS, MO." The wares may have been manufactured by the Mayer Bros. & Elliot for export to St. Louis merchant Chauncy Filley, sometime between 1855 and 1860, or could date to the early 1860s (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:272) (Photo 83). One last sherd from Feature 9 bears a mark of John Wedgwood indicating a manufacture date between 1841 and 1860 (Snyder 1997:179) (Photos 84 and Figure 69).

Photo 81: James Edwards Royal Arms Backmarks

Figure 67: James Edwards Royal Arms Backmark (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:182)

Photo 82: Thomas, John & Joseph Mayer Backmark

Figure 68: Thomas, John & Joseph Mayer (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:274)

Photo 83: Chauncy J. Filley

Photo 84: John Wedgewood

Figure 69: John Wedgewood Backmark (Synder 1997:179)

Porcelains

More expensive porcelain vessels are poorly represented at the St. Ferdinand Site. Only 8 (7.1g) sherds were recovered representing a minimum of 4 vessels, two plates and two tea cups (Table 4). All of the sherds are plain. The sherds recovered are small (less than 2 cm long) so it is difficult to tell if they were of Chinese, English, or French origins. Further many of these were found near the surface and may represent 20th century vitreous wares.

Table 4: Minimum Number of Porcelain Vessels

	Vessel Type	**Decoration**	**Provenience**
1	plate	plain	Unit 4, 0-10cm
2	plate	plain	Unit 13, 10-20cm
3	cup	plain	Unit 7, 10-20cm
4	cup	plain	Unit 21, 0-10cm.

Redware

Nonvitreous redwares were better represented at the site consisting of 94 (198.0g) sherds, representing a minimum of

, a soft red body paste, is represented in this assemblage by a minimum of 7 vessels with identifiable pieces representing:
1 jar, 3 bowls, 1 cup, 1 miniature toy jug, and 1 flower pot (Table 8).

Table 8: Minimum Number of Redware Vessels

	Vessel Type	**Decoration**	**Provenience**
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	indeterminate	unglazed	Unit 1, 10-20cm
	indeterminate	glazed exterior, unglazed interior	Unit 2, 10-20cm; Unit 6, 20-30cm

8			

The redwares recovered typically represented small fragments from undecorated vessels (Photo 94). Fragments of a flowerpot recovered from Unit 1, however, did have a molded abstract floral decoration (Photo 95). A miniature or toy jug made from redware was recovered from Unit 36 (Photo 96). Low fired and more easily produced, redwares were among the first ceramics manufactured in the Midwest. Pioneer immigrant families brought the trade with them, establishing redware potteries on the frontier. Many of the earliest potters were primarily farmers who operated their potteries during the agricultural off-season. Local redware potteries proliferated and continued to dominate the utilitarian ceramics market until the mid 1800s, when yellowware and stoneware offered a more durable alternative.

Unrefined Earthenwares

Unrefined earthenwares include redwares, yellowwares, and stonewares, predominately of utilitarian use and present in relatively small quantities. Redware, a soft red body paste, is represented in this assemblage by a minimum of 7 vessels with identifiable pieces representing: 1 jar, 3 bowls, 1 cup, 1 miniature toy jug, and 1 flower pot (Table 8).

Table 8: Minimum Number of Redware Vessels

	Vessel Type	**Decoration**	**Provenience**
1	jar	plain	Fea. 61
2	bowl	plain	Fea. 8 (2 pieces); Fea. 37; Unit 11, 10-20cm
3	bowl	plain	Unit 5, 20-30cm
4	bowl	plain	Unit 5, 20-30cm
5	cup	plain	Unit 46, 10-20cm
6	miniature jug	plain	Unit 36, 0-10cm
7	flowerpot	plain	Unit 1, 10-20cm; 20-30cm
8	unknown	plain	Fea. 61, Unit 56, 10-20cm

The redwares recovered typically represented small fragments from undecorated vessels (Photo 94). Fragments of a flowerpot recovered from Unit 1, however, did have a molded abstract floral decoration (Photo 95). A miniature or toy jug made from redware was recovered from Unit 36 (Photo 96). Low fired and more easily produced, redwares were among the first ceramics manufactured in the Midwest. Pioneer immigrant families brought the trade with them, establishing redware potteries on the frontier. Many of the earliest potters were primarily farmers who operated their potteries during the agricultural off-season. Local redware potteries proliferated and continued to dominate the utilitarian ceramics market until the mid 1800s, when yellowware and stoneware offered a more durable alternative.

Photo 94: Plain Redware Cup Fragment from Unit 46 and
a Plain Redware Bowl Fragment from Unit 5

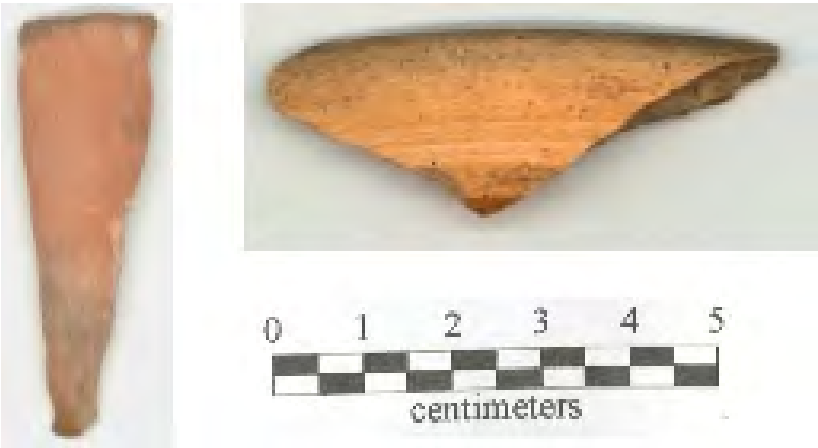


Photo 95: Redware Flowerpot with a Molded Abstract Floral
Decoration Recovered from Unit 1

Photo 96: Miniature Jug
from Unit 36

Yellowware was in widespread production in both England and the United States during the 1850s and reached its peak in popularity during the 1860s and 1870s. Yellowware began to replace the fragile and porous redware as the preferred utilitarian ware; a higher firing temperature gave yellowware a "stronger composition" (Leibowitz 1985:9). Five vessels (Table 9) in the minimum count are yellowware including two bowls and one cooler (Photo 97). Considering the large quantities of other mid-19th century wares present on the site, it is difficult to account for the comparative sparsity of yellowware.

Photo 97: Flint Enameled Cooler Lid

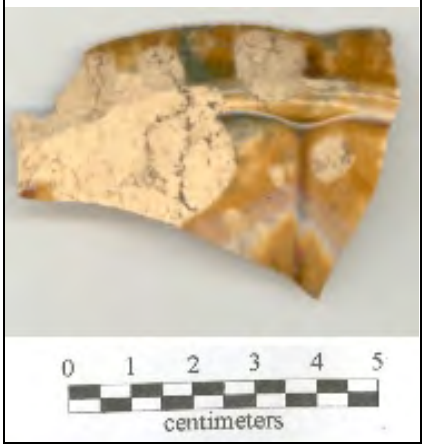


Table 9: Minimum Number of Yellowware Vessels

	Vessel Type	**Decoration**	**Provenience**
1	bowl	painted annularware	Fea. 9
2	bowl	plain	Unit 8, 10-20cm
3	cooler & lid	flint enamel glaze	Fea. 8, Fea. 20
4	unknown	enamel exterior	Unit 2, 10-20cm
5	unknown	plain	Unit 100, 20-30cm

Stoneware production likewise greatly expanded during the mid-1800s. Stoneware came to dominate the utilitarian market by reason of its superior salt glaze and durability. German immigrants had begun stoneware manufacturing in the eastern United States by the early 18th century; however, it was not until the 1830s that stoneware production in the United States truly began to develop. The earliest stoneware potters were also part-time farmers, but by the mid-1800s, as the ware soared in popularity, potteries began to operate full-time. Numerous stoneware potteries had opened in Missouri along the Missouri River Valley by that time (Ketchum 1991:139).

Stoneware, a thick bodied vitrified ware impervious to water, is present in the greatest quantity, represented in the minimum count by 36 vessels (Table 10), among which are 11 jars, 1 bowl and 1 milk pan. With rim diameters ranging from 16 to 24 centimeters, four of the jars are wide-mouthed vessels (Figure 70) that were probably used for storage and processing foods and beverages (Walthall, et al. 1991:11-12). These jars would typically range in size from one-eighth to four gallons, however, "they cost the same regardless of shape" (Ketchum 1991:16). Smaller jars were also commonly used for storage of jam and lard. An article from the *Prairie Farmer* (1861:252) describes the preservation of butter by packing it into stoneware jars placed in a pit excavated into the floor of a cellar, "it being sandy and dry." At least four straight walled jars recovered from the site would have been suitable for use in this manner. The article describes covering the jars with a cloth, weighted down with a board. Many of the earlier stoneware jars had "a wide, flaring collar to hold in place an oilcloth or waxed paper covering..." (Ketchum 1991:17). Such collars are present on at least two of the stoneware jars in the site collection. The stoneware jugs represented in the minimum vessel count, with small constricted mouths, were used for the storage of liquids, such as water, whiskey, vinegar, and wine.

Figure 70: Stoneware Rim Profiles

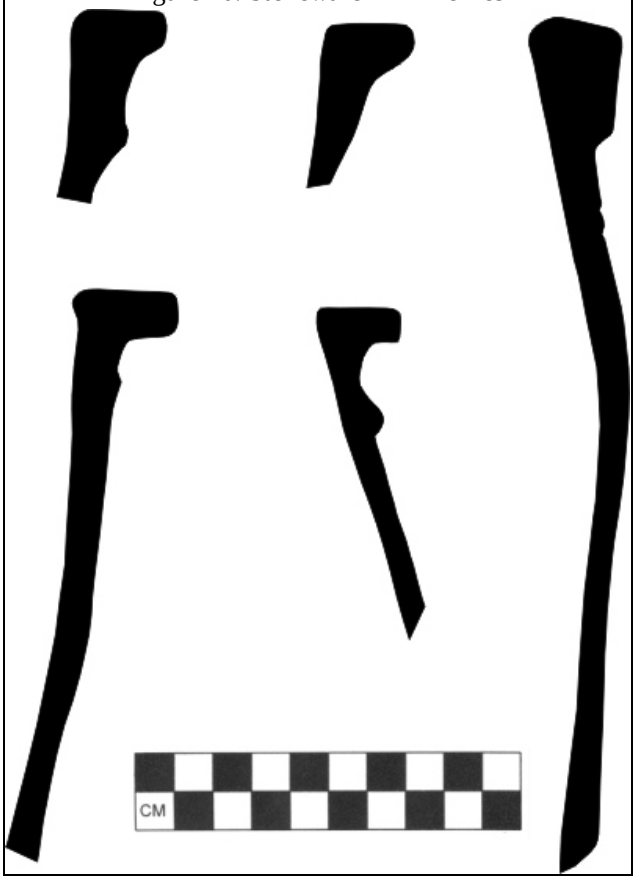


Table 10: Minimum Number of Stoneware Vessels

	Vessel Type	**Decoration**	**Provenience**
1	jar	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	Fea. 53
2	jar	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	Unit 24, 0-10cm
3	jar	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	Unit 24, 0-10cm
4	jar	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	gen. surface collection
5	jar	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	gen. surface collection
6	jar	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	gen. surface collection
7	jar with lug handle	salt glaze ext. & slip int.	Fea. 38
8	jar	salt glaze ext. & brown slip int.	Unit 8, 10-20cm
9	jar	salt glaze ext. & brown slip int.	Unit 11, 0-10cm
10	jar	salt glaze ext. & brown slip int.	gen. surface collection
11	jar	salt glaze ext. & yellow and brown slip int.	Fea. 60
12	jar	Albany glaze	Unit 6, 10-20cm
13	bowl	clear glaze ext. & light blue int.	Fea. 9 & Fea. 33 (2 pieces)
14	milk pan	unglazed ext. & brown slip int.	gen. surface collection
15	unknown	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	Fea. 9
16	unknown	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	Unit 4, 10-20cm
17	unknown	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N,1W, 0-10cm
18	unknown	salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	Gen. surface collection, east of house
19	unknown	light gray salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	Unit 4, 0-10cm & 10-20cm
20	unknown	salt glaze ext. & dark brown slip int.	Fea. 53
21	unknown	salt glaze ext. & buff slip int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N,1W, 0-10cm
22	unknown	salt glaze ext. & brown slip int.	Fea. 60
23	unknown	salt glaze ext. & brown slip int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N,1E, 0-10cm
24	unknown	salt glaze ext. & brown slip int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N,1W, 10-20cm

	Vessel Type	Decoration	Provenience
25	unknown	salt glaze ext. & light brown slip int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N,1W, 10-20cm
26	unknown	salt glaze ext. & dark brown lead glaze int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 4N,3E, 0-10cm
27	unknown	tan slip ext. & unglazed int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N,4E, 10-20cm
28	unknown	slip ext. & int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N,1W, 10-20cm
29	unknown	brown glaze ext. & int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N,1W, 0-10cm
30	unknown	gray int. & ext.	Unit 6, 0-10cm
31	unknown	dark brown glaze ext. & int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 6N,2W, 0-10cm
32	unknown	speckled grayish brown ext.	Unit 22, 10-20cm
33	unknown	gray and brown salt glaze ext. & unglazed int.	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N, 1E, 0-10cm
34	unknown	salt glaze ext. & Albany glaze int.	Fea. 60
35	unknown	Albany glaze	“Old House” Area, Unit 1N,1E, 10-20cm & Unit 4N, 2E, 0-10cm
36	unknown	Bristol ext. & Albany glaze int.	gen. surface collection

Ten vessels bear a dark brown Albany slip and one vessel bears an exterior Bristol glaze, “an opaque white feldspathic slip with [a] zinc oxide base” (Ketchum 1991:161) (Photo 98). Twenty-six stoneware vessels in the minimum count have salt glazed exteriors. Distinguished by its “orange peel” texture, this glaze is produced when rock salt is added to the kiln during firing, its color ranging from gray to tan, depending on the salt’s reaction with the clay (Photo 99).

Photo 98: Stonewares With Albany Glazes
A.) Jar Unit 6, 10-20cm; B.) Body Sherd with Albany Glaze interior and C.) Bristol glaze exterior

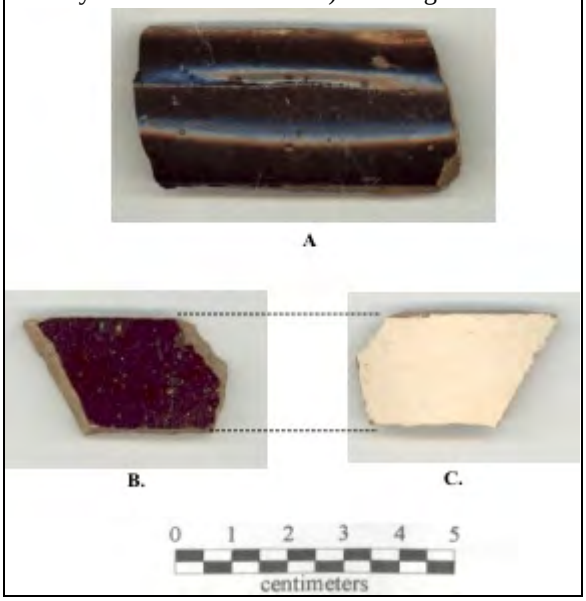


Photo 99: Stonewares with Salt Glazes
A.) Jar from Unit 30, 20-30cm, B. Jar near Southeast Corner of House, adjacent Brick Foundation,
C. Jar with Lug Handle from Feature 38

Container Glass

A total of 833 container glass fragments was recovered from the Galbraith Site. These fragments represented a minimum number of 51 vessels, including: 33 bottles, 2 flasks, 3 goblets, 3 tumblers, 1 shot glass, 2 jars, 1 bowl, 1 dish, 1 lid, 1 ink well, and 3 indeterminate vessels (Table 11).

Table 11: Minimum Number of Container Glass

Quantity	Vessel Type	Decoration	Provenience
3	bottle, liquor	aqua	general collection; Fea. 9; Fea. 61
3	bottle, liquor	olive	Unit 40, 10-20cm; Unit 61, 0-10cm; Fea. 9
2	bottle, beer	brown	Unit 3N,1E; Unit 5N,3W; Unit 8, 0-10cm
1	bottle, soda	brown	Unit 12, 0-20cm
1	bottle, soda	green	Unit 6, 0-10cm; Unit 7, 0-20cm
2	bottle, medicine	clear & embossed	Unit 15, 0-10cm; Unit 17, 0-10cm
2	bottle, medicine	clear	Unit 55, 10-20cm; Fea. 37
3	bottle, medicine	aqua	Unit 12, 0-20cm; Unit 49, 10-20cm, Fea. 61
1	bottle, Bear Oil	aqua	Fea. 61
1	bottle, panel	aqua	Fea. 53
1	bottle, panel	brown	Unit 15, 0-10cm
3	bottle, panel	clear	Unit 9, 0-10cm; Unit 29, 0-20cm
1	bottle, extract	clear	Unit 2, 30-40cm
1	bottle, 3-piece mold	aqua	Fea. 61
5	bottle	clear	Unit 1, 20-30cm; Unit 6, 0-10cm; Unit 26, 10-20cm; Unit 62, 10-20cm; Unit 79, 10-20cm
2	bottle	aqua	Unit 10, 10-20cm; Fea. 61
1	flask, liquor	aqua, molded	Fea. 61
1	flask, liquor	clear	Unit 51, 10-20cm
1	goblet	flint, molded	Fea. 61
2	goblet	olive	Unit 10, 0-20cm; Unit 14, 0-10cm; Unit 24, 10-20cm; Unit 52, 10-20cm
3	tumbler	flint, molded	Unit 10, 10-20cm; Unit 62, 20-30cm; Fea. 37; Fea. 61
1	shot glass	flint, molded	Fea. 61

Quantity	Vessel Type	Decoration	Provenience
1	bowl, Roman Rosette	clear, cut floral	Fea. 61
1	dish	clear, molded	Unit 55, 10-20cm; Fea. 37
1	lid	rose, embossed	Unit 65, 10-20cm
1	jar, Ball Mason	clear	Fea. 53
1	jar, condiment	clear	Unit 53, 10-20cm; Fea. 61
1	ink jar	clear, molded	Unit 10, 10-20cm
1	unknown	clear, molded	Unit 29, 0-10cm
2	unknown	clear	Unit 29, 0-10cm; Fea. 61

Identifiable flint glass vessels included 3 tumblers, 1 shot glass, and 1 goblet (Photo 100). First made in the Colonies shortly before the Revolution, flint glass was produced in only limited quantities during the days of the early American republic (Davis 1949: 24, 63). The low price and high quality of imported goods over the following several years kept all types of glass production in the United States relatively low (Davis 1949:41). It was not until the 1820s that domestic flint and common glassware experienced a great expansion. Spurred by the development of the pressed glass industry, flint glass production in the United States eventually came to surpass that in England. Pressed flint glass was manufactured with such skill that it was virtually indistinguishable from the more expensive cut glass (Davis 1949:87). A fragment of what may be a pressed flint glass vessel manufactured in the mid-1800s was recovered from Feature 61 (Photo 101). The bowl was decorated with a floral design, which is probably the Roman Rosette pattern (Photo 102).

Photo 100: Flint Glass

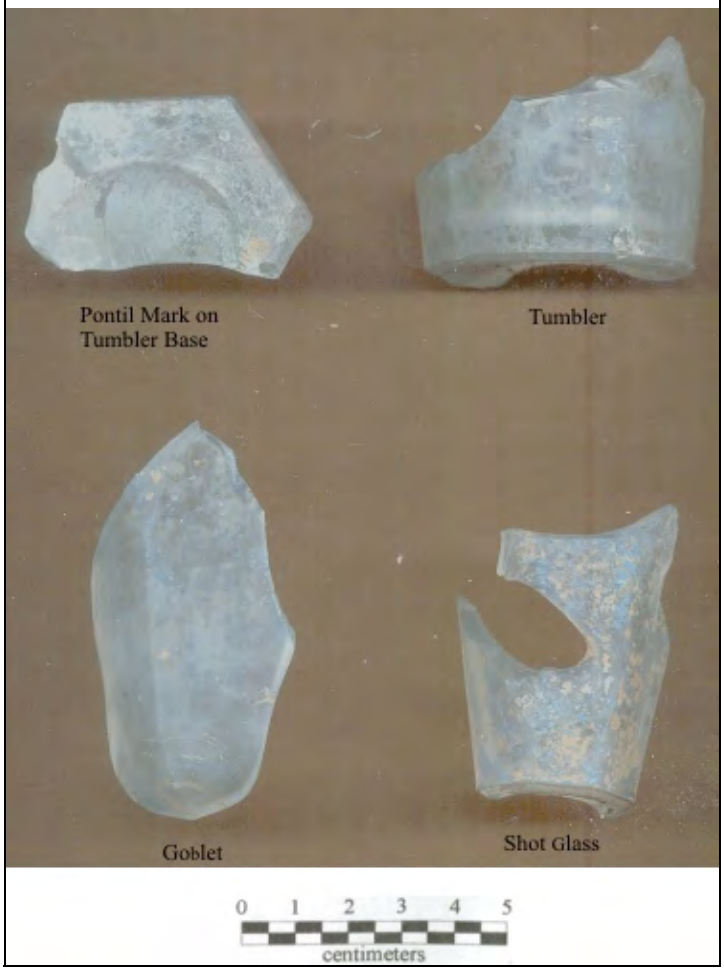
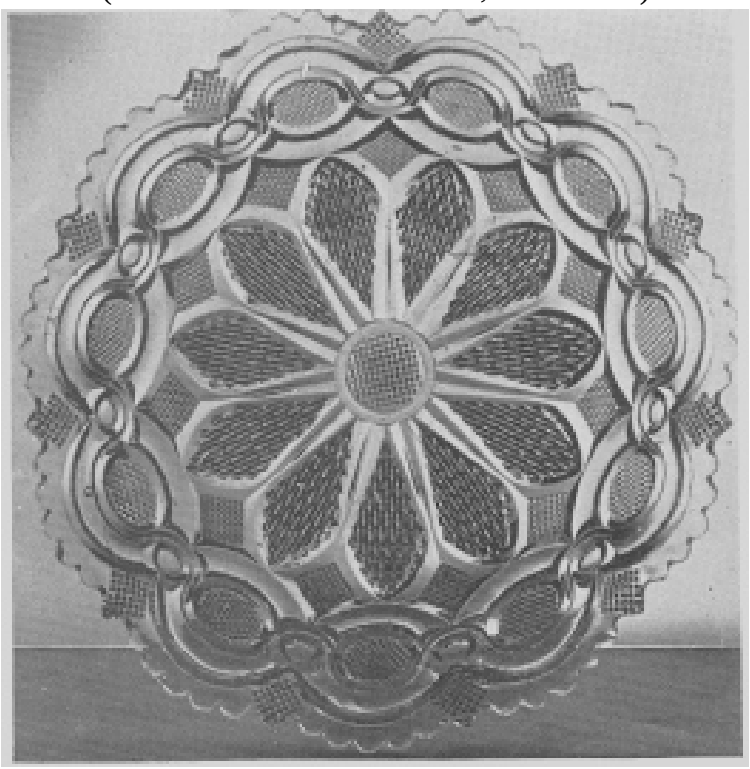


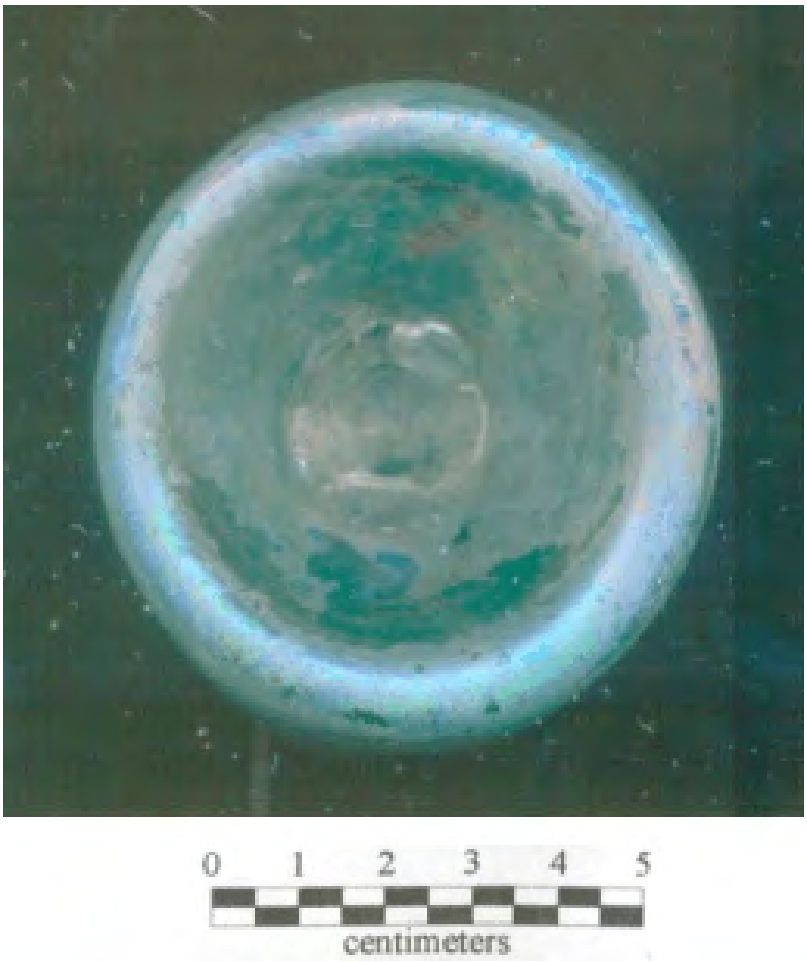
Photo 101: Pressed Flint Glass with
a Roman Rosette Design

Photo 102: Sample of Roman Rosette Pattern on a Bowl
(McKearin & McKearin 1977; Plate 132:1)



Pontils were visible on only five bottle bases recovered from the site (one from Feature 9 and four from Feature 61). Pontil marks disappeared after the development of the "snap case" process between 1850 and 1860 (Davis 1949:82). Marks left on the base of the bottles can often be traced back to a specific pontil type. Pontil marks were left when the bottle was detached from the pontil, which is a long iron rod used to hold the vessel during the finishing process. A variety of empontilling techniques used in the bottle manufacturing process including the plain glass-tipped pontil, the sand glass-tipped pontil, the blow-pipe as pontil, and the bare iron pontil (Jones 1971: 68-72). Glass-tipped pontils leave a small mark (approximately 30mm) and a residue of glass when the pontil is removed. During the sand glass-tipped empontiling techique, the glass is dipped in sand, which eliminates the glass residue but leaves a larger mark. Blow-pipe empontilling uses the blow-pipe as a pontil, resulting in a ring shaped mark. Bare iron empontiling used the red hot pontil applied to the vessel base and leaving a circular reddish or black mark. The pontil marks on the five bottles recovered from the Galbraith suggest they were created using the blow-pipe process, as evidenced by pontil on the bottom of a bottle also having a pushup base (Photo 1030).

Photo 103: Blow Pipe Pontil Mark on Pushup Bottle Base
Recovered from Base of Feature 61



Another pontiled bottle recovered from Feature 61 was a small embossed "BEARS OIL" panel bottle, measuring 4.5 cm high to the shoulder (Photo 104). The pontilled base dates the bottle to the early to mid 1800s. Advertisements claiming that Bear's Oil was essential for "restoring hair to its natural colors or even restoring hair," were seen in the Colonies as early as 1761 (McKearin 1970). Production throughout the United States began in the 1830s (Photo 105). Although Bear's Oil could still be found in the United States after 1850, its popularity drastically declined. "Bears oil" sold after 1880 contained little if any bear oil.

Photo 104: Bear's Oil Bottle from Feature 61

Photo 105: Typical Bear's Oil Bottle, 1840s-1850s (www.bottlebooks.com/bearsoilstory/bearsoil.htm)

A bottle fragment bearing concentric ribbing, was recovered from Feature 61; it probably originated from a pictoral flask (Photo 106). By 1825 pictural flasks were very common and were being produced by the thousands in glass houses in the United States (Figure 71). Their popularity continued through the mid-1800s (McKearin and McKearin 1941:457).

Photo 106: Ribbed Section of Pictorial Flask from Feature 61

Figure 71: Typical Pictorial Flasks with Concentric Ribbing (McKearin & McKearin 1977:579)

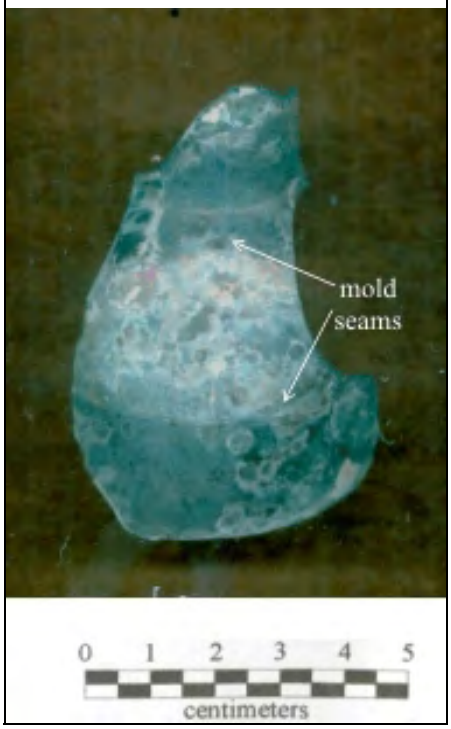
One fragment recovered from Unit 56 within the North House Addition Block appears to be a piece of a pictoral Union flask bearing a small bust and profile of Ulysses S. Grant, manufactured by a Pittsburgh glass house in the 1860s (Photo 107, Figure 72). A correspondence from a Pittsburgh glass blower identified the portrait as intended for Grant, although Grant's name is not embossed on the bottle. A scrolled medallion and laurel wreath tied with a bow encircles the bust. The lower portion of the reverse side has the word "UNION" inscribed in an oval frame. Above it, as described by McKearin, is "an eagle, wings raised and parallel with the body which rests on the shield, from the lower sides of which the thunderbolt and olive branch usually extend. In the eagle's beak is usually a long ribbon or pendant" (McKearin and McKearin 1941:479).

The appearance at the Galbraith Site of a flask expressing support for the Union cause is, to say the least, unexpected. Exactly what the presence of the flask on the site means and how the flask came to be on the plantation are matters of mere speculation. The flask may have been discarded by passing Union troops or somehow acquired by Galbraith slaves.

Photo 107: Portion of "Union Flask" from Unit 56, North House Add.

Figure 72: Drawing of Typical Union Flask Front and Back, (McKearin & McKearin 1941:529)

Photo 108: Fragment of 3-Piece Mold Bottle from Feature 61



Portions of a three piece molded aqua bottle was recovered from Feature 61, which was the only example of this bottle type encountered over the entire site. The three piece mold was first developed in 1810 (discontinued around 1890) and consisted of a one piece body mold and a two piece hinged mold for the neck and shoulder (Lorrain 1968:38).

Recovered from Feature 60 was a small portion of an embossed medicine bottle that dates to the mid to late 19th century (Photo 109). Medicine bottles were a staple of the glass houses by the early 19th century, and embossed panel bottles came into wide production after 1867 (McKearin and McKearin 1941). The fragment was from Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup bottle (Figure 73), marketed for "coughs, colds, and consumption" according to an advertisement in the *Homer Republican (N.Y.)* on January 10, 1878 (Baldwin 1973). The left side of the bottle is typically embossed with the name of the manufacturer "L.M. GREEN" and the right side the word "PROPRIETOR" (Baldwin 1973). The date of the bottle recovered during the excavations corresponds with the rest of the artifacts from Feature 60, dating its closure to the late 1800s.

Photo 109: Portion of Dr. Boschee's Bottle from Feature 60

Figure 73: Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup (Balwin 1973)

The two most complete bottles recovered from the site came from Unit 2 along the east exterior wall of the house and Unit 29 in the North House Addition block. The first is embossed with the words, "HEWSON'S TRIPLE FLAVORING EXTRACT" (Photo 110). The right side is embossed with "MANUFACTURERS," the left with "JAS. HEWSON & CO." Though the entire bottle was intact (less the finish), no additional information was available regarding the bottle's manufacturer. The lack of a pontil and the presence of a seam past the shoulder dates the bottle to the late 19th or early 20th century (Newman 1970).

Photo 110: Hewson's Triple Flavoring Extract from Units 2 and 29

The second extract bottle, only partially intact, was recovered from Unit 29, 0-10 cm in the North House Addition (Photo 111). No pontil mark is visible on the bottle base, and a seam that goes to within a 1/4 inch of the top indicates that it was likely produced by a semi-automatic bottle machine (Newman 1970). Multiple sources have been found citing a Dr. Baker's medicine (Baldwin 1973; Cannon 2003), although whether the extract was a product of the same manufacturer is unclear. The Dr. Baker's medicine cited by Baldwin and Cannon was believed to have been first manufactured in the late 1840s by Charles Baker, Jr. of New York City; Ezra Easterly relocated the company to St. Louis in 1860. As described in an 1860 advertisement, the medicine "will cure Gonorrhea, glett stricture, seminal weakness, chordee, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and all diseases of the genital organs. Readers, have you a private disease? Delay is dangerous. Dr. Baker's Specific is a safe, speedy and radical cure." After Easterly's death in the mid 1880s, the production rights for the medicine were sold to Richard Henry Hurd, a druggist from North Berwick, Maine. Hurd expanded the medicines market and after 1893 it was distributed as Hurd's Cough Syrup and Hurd's Sarsparilla (Cannon 2003). It is possible that the company also produced a flavoring extract in addition to the specific.

Photo 111: Dr. Baker's Medicine Bottle from Unit 29

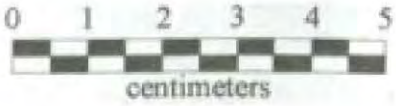
Recovered in the highest quantity from the site were medicine bottles and homeopathic vials. A brown bottle, likely a homeopathic vial (Whitall, Tatum & Company 1880), was recovered, almost in its entirety, from the cellar beneath the house (Photo 112:a). Based on the seam, the vial dates from around 1920 and was produced on an automatic machine press. Recovered nearby was most of a small pharmacy bottle with graduated units of measurements on its sides that likely dates to a similar period as the homeopathic vial (Photo 112:b). Beneath the house breezeway was a smaller medicine bottle measuring 2 centimeters in diameter and approximately 9 centimeters tall; it likely dates c.1880 to 1913 (Photo 112:c). This date is based on the semiautomatic machine process used on the bottle. Under the North House Addition is a bottle fragment consisting of a large prescription finish and a portion of a squared shoulder (Photo 112:d). Nearby was was a prescription finish to a circular medicine bottle also manufactured from a two piece mold. (Photo 112:e)

Photo 112: Medicine Bottles

A. Vial

B. Graduated Units

C. Medicine Bottle



D. Prescription Finish with Round Shoulder

E. Prescription Finish with square shoulder

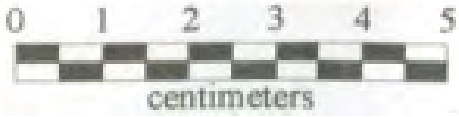
Additional medicine bottles include a finish recovered from Unit 8, which dates between 1880-1913. A bottle base was excavated from Unit 6, Level 1, outside of the icehouse. Markings on the base of the bottle trace it back to Obear-Nester Glass Company, which was based in East St. Louis, Illinois, after 1894 (Toulouse 1967:373).

A glass fragment recovered from Unit 10, 10-20 centimeters is an ink well (Photo 113). The manufacturer's name "O. LINDEM...." is on the bottom of the well. No information was available regarding the company. The shape of the container, which stands 4 centimeters high, has a molded scalloped body with a flat back. Examples of the this style of ink well are seen in the Whitall, Tatum, & Company catalog (1880).

Photo 113: Ink Well from Unit 10

Ink Well

Ink Well Base



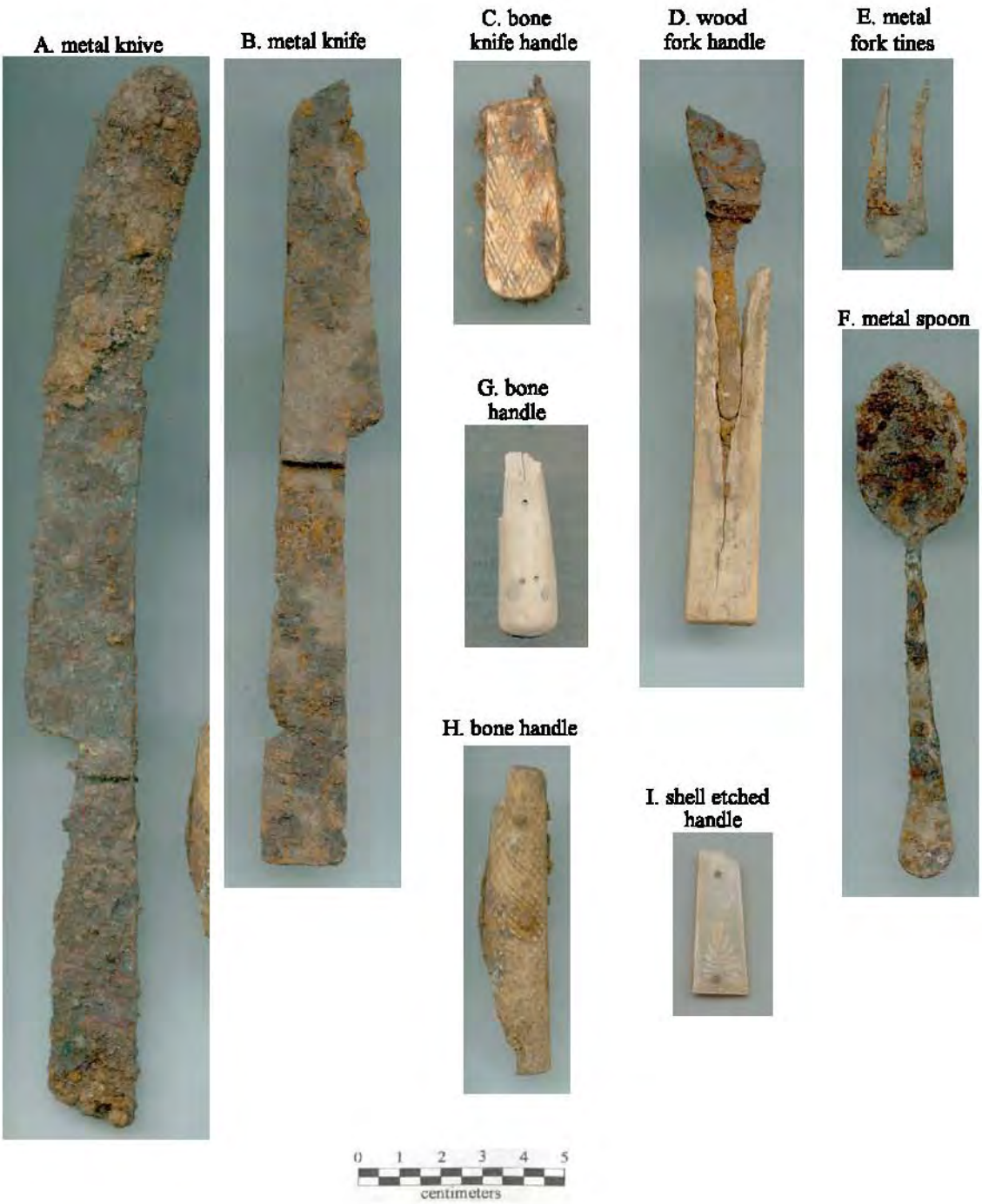
Household Items

A variety of household artifacts was recovered from the site. Among these items were 17 utensils, including seven knives, three forks, three spoons, and five handles from unknown utensils (Table 12). A complete knife from Feature 37 (Photo 114:a.) and fragments from Features 9 and 61, had curved backs indicative of knives utilized during the 18th and early 19th centuries. These knives were not only used to cut, but the curved back portion was used to bring food to the mouth. By the middle of the 19th century how knives were used changed as they were no longer used only in cutting or spreading food. After that time, knives typically had straight backs similar to the complete knife collected from Feature 60 (Photo 114:b) and the fragment found in Unit 99, 0-10 centimeters. A portion of a knife handle was found in Feature 37. The shape of its blade is unknown, but the bone handle contained cross-hatched incisions (Photo 114:c). Forks were recovered from Unit 11, Feature 9, and Feature 61. A nearly complete fork, missing only its tines was collected from Feature 61. It had an undecorated wooden handle (Photo 114:d). The other two forks were missing their handles. Forks such as these were common during prior to the 1860s, they typically are narrower than modern forks and have only two tines (Photo 114:e). Spoons, recovered from Features 8 and 9, were comprised of one complete, one handle, and one ladle. All were similar to the complete spoon found in Feature 8 (Photo 114:f). Additionally, five unidentifiable utensil handles were recovered: one wooden handle, two plain bone handles (Photo114:g), one incised bone handle (Photo 114:h), and one shell handle etched with a floral design (Photo 114:i). Another artifact associated with kitchen items was a whetstone excavated from Feature 61 and used in sharpening knives and other cutting implements.

Table 12: Number of Utensils

Quantity	Utensil Type	Provenience
3	Knives, Curved	Feature 9, 37, & 61
2	Knives, Straight	Feature 60 & Unit 99, Level 1
1	Knife, Etched Bone Handle	Feature 37
1	Knife, Fragment	Unit 56, Level 1
1	Spoon	Feature 8
1	Spoon Handle	Feature 9
1	Spoon Bowl	Feature 9
2	Two Prong Forks	Feature 9 & Unit 11, Level 2
1	Fork with Wood Handle	Feature 61
1	Etched Bone Handle	Feature 61
2	Bone Handle	Feature 9
1	Wood Handle	Feature 8
1	Shell Etched Handle	Feature 9

Photo 114: Utensils



Other kitchen related artifacts were recovered from the Galbraith features (Table 13). A surprising finding was the relatively few canning jar pieces. Small fragments of canning jars would have been difficult to distinguish from bottles or other container glass, but the white glass canning jar liners should be more obvious even as fragments. Only three of these lid liners were recovered, one in Unit 3 placed just outside the foundation of the main residence, one in Feature 9, and one in Feature 18 in the West Area. A complete glass canning jar was recovered within the fill of Feature 53 (Photo 115 and 116). The jar is embossed with "Ball Mason". Canning jars were first developed by John L. Mason in 1858. A few years later, Lewis R. Boyd made improvements to the design by adding the white glass liner that separated the contents within the jar from the zinc lid, which could contaminate the food (Lief 1965:8). The use of a white glass liner continued until the invention of a vacuum seal cap using a rubber gasket, which was developed in 1929 and quickly becoming popular during the 1930s (Lief 1965:32). This canning jar was produced by the Ball brothers, William Charles, Lucius, Lorenzo, Frank C., Edmund Burke, and George Alexander. They established their canning jar plant near Muncie, Indiana, in 1887 when the city gave them 5 acres of land, $5000 to move their machinery, and access to free natural gas. Their company quickly grew and they soon bought out other smaller plants, eventually becoming the largest producers of canning jars. By 1910 they had switched over to a fully automatic jar manufacturing machines. The canning jar recovered from Feature 53 has a mold seam extending to the lip suggesting it was produced on a fully automatic machine. However, like the other the canning jars recovered from the Galbraith Site, this jar predates the use of the vacuum seal cap.

Table 13: Additional Kitchen Related Artifacts

Minimum Number	**Artifact Category**	**Provenience**
2	Glass Canning Jars	Unit 12, 0-10cm; Feature 53
3	White Glass Canning Jar Liners	Unit 3, 0-10-cm; Feature 9; Feature 18
5	Metal Food Cans	Feature 9; Feature 61, Unit 38, 10-20cm; Unit 50, 0-10-cm
7	Bucket or Barrel Parts	Feature 31; Feature 61, Unit 21, 0-10cm; Unit 38, 10-20cm Unit 39, 10-20cm, Unit 46, 0-10cm; Unit 69, 10-20cm

Metal cans used to hold foods were recovered from Feature 9 as well as from Feature 61 and the units near it. Storing foods in cans was first developed by the Parisian, Nicholas Appert, as a better way of supplying Napolean's troops with food. Between the 1840s and 1860s, a variety of machines were invented to mass produce cans preserving foods for longer without fear of contamination. Partially due to the needs of soldiers during the Civil War and people's increased consumer appeal that commercially processed foods shipped in cans were widely available after the Civil War.

Photo 115: Uncovering Compete Canning Jar in Feature 53, Facing North

Photo 116: Canning Jar
Recovered from Feature 53

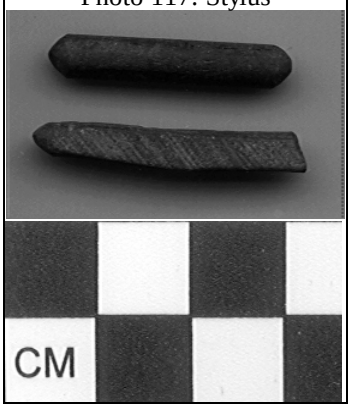
Portions of metal staves, probably used for barrels or buckets, were widely found across the site (Table 13). Barrels were used to store produce, generally grown on the farm. A complete barrel was found in Feature 61 (see page 161-162). This barrel was held together with braided wooden, suggesting this barrel was probably produced by one of the farm's occupants. Buckets would have been used to acquire water from wells and cisterns, and in cleaning.

In addition to kitchen related artifacts, various other artifacts were found related to general household use (Table 14). The most common among these were fragments from glass lamp chimneys. Unexpectedly, other than Feature 8 and Unit 10 (near Feature 61), the remaining lamp fragments were found in the units around Feature 65. Why lamp parts were concentrated in that area is unclear. Brass hardware from two lamps were found in the Feature 9 and Feature 37.

Table 14: Other Household Related Artifacts

Minimum Number	**Artifact Category**	**Provenience**
9	Lamp Glass	Feature 8; Unit 10, 10-20cm; Unit 21, 0-20 cm; Unit 22, 0-10cm; Unit 28, 0-10cm; Unit 29, 0-10cm; Unit 30, 0-10cm; Unit 35, 0-10cm; Unit 37, 10-20cm; Unit 38, 0-10cm;
2	Lamp Hardware	Feature 9; Feature 37
3	Pad Locks	Feature 8; Unit 69, 0-10cm, 10-20cm
2	Furniture Knobs	Unit 2, 0-10cm; Unit 46, 0-10cm
5	Door Knobs	Unit 5, 0-10cm; Feature 61; Unit 45, 0-10cm; Unit 52, 0-10cm; Unit 62, 0-10cm
2	Stylus	Feature 61, and Unit 31, 0-10cm
20	Slate	Feature 9; Feature 37; Feature 61; Unit 33, 10-20cm; and Unit 39, 10-20cm

Photo 117: Stylus



Two graphite stylus fragments (Photo 117), likely used for writing on one of the 20 slate fragments were collected from Feature 61 and Unit 31, 0-10 centimeters. The slate was also found within or near Feature 61 as well as within the western portion of the older building defined by Feature 9. The writing slates and stylus are most associated with school children, however, both may have been employed by adults on the farm for calculations and similar tasks. The presence of slate in the Feature 9 area is curious as this building seems to have been used primarily by the slaves. But there is no evidence that they were actually practicing writing on this slate and may have been using it in other ways.

Photo 118: Padlock from Feature 8

Three padlocks were also recovered, one from Feature 8 and two from Unit 69, just southeast of Feature 61. The padlocks were all similar in morphology. The Galbraiths evidently felt the need to lock up certain items at this site. It can only be speculated if these objects reflect the relations with their slaves, showing the Galbraith's mistrust.

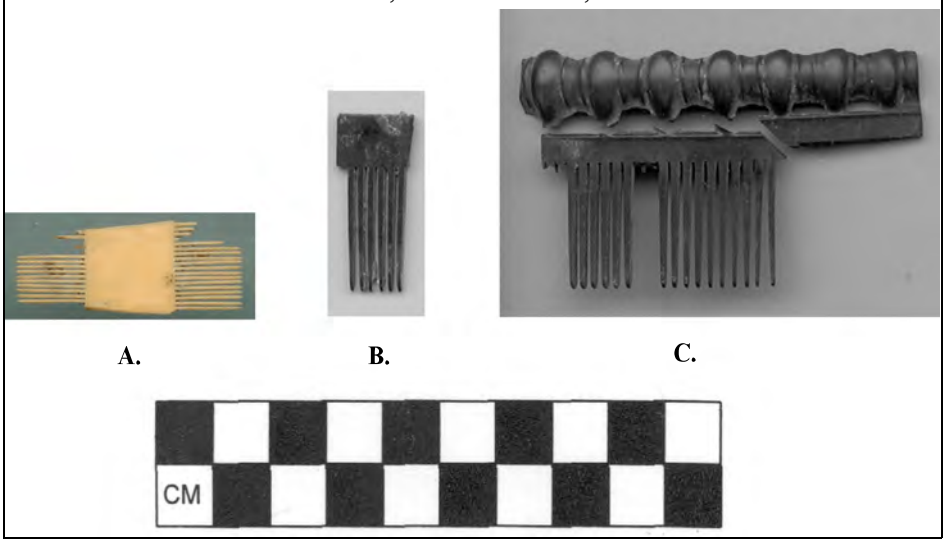
Personal and Clothing Items

Personal items were recovered across the site. These items were associated with grooming, clothing, sewing, and personal objects.

Grooming Items

A total of seven combs (3 rubber, 3 plastic, 1 bone) were recovered, only one of these was partially decorated (Table 15). Three of these are shown in Photo 119. The bone comb was designed to remove head lice. The rubber combs were used to comb the hair and were popular after 1850. Shortly afterwards, plastic was invented. It was used in novelty items such as combs used to hold up women's hair.

Photo 119: Combs
A. Bone Lice Comb, B. Rubber Comb, C. Plastic Comb



Especially popular were plastic combs made to imitate more expensive combs.

Table 15: Grooming Items

Quantity	Type	Provenience
2	Rubber Comb	Feature 61
1	Rubber Comb	Unit 10, 0-10cm
1	Plastic Comb	Unit 38, 0-10cm
1	Plastic Comb	Unit 49, 0-10cm
1	Plastic Comb	Unit 63, 0-10cm
1	Bone Comb	Feature 37
3	Tooth Brushes	Feature 37; Feature 61; Unit 27, Level 1

Photo 120: Tooth Brushes

Three bone toothbrush fragments were recovered, two represented the brush's heads, without their bristles (Photo 120). Dental hygiene became more of concern during the second half of the 19th century. At that time people began to regularly brush their teeth and use mouthwashes.

Clothing Items

A number of clothing related items were found across the Galbraith Site. The majority of these consisted of buttons (N=144), including 44 bone, 44 shell, 24 porcelain, 21 metal/brass, 6 plastic, 2 glass, 2 rubber and 1 pottery (Table 16). Buttons were most prevalent in Features 9, 37 and 61 and all its surrounding units, supporting evidence that these areas were used in a residential capacity.

The bone buttons found at the Galbraith site range in size from 1 centimeter to 1.8 centimeters in diameter and have either four or five holes (Photo 121:a). Bone buttons were predominantly made of cow bone that was first softened and then cut in half to create a flat slab or a blank from which the buttons were then formed. Most bone buttons made in the 19th century were left unadorned after this process and were used on utilitarian clothing items such as undergarments and trousers (Luscomb 1967:25). Buttons with five holes, which date from the 1830s-50s, are older than those with four holes; the fifth center hole was oftentimes left from the lathe used during button formation (Pool c. 1985:283).

Table 16: Quantity of Various Button Types

Quantity	Button Type	Provenience
1	Bone	Unit 5, Level 10-20cm
18	Bone	North House Addition Units
3	Bone	Feature 9
13	Bone	Feature 37
1	Bone	Feature 53
8	Bone	Feature 61
1	Shell	Unit 2, Level 0-10cm
2	Shell	Unit 5, Levels 0-10cm, 10-20cm
23	Shell	North House Addition Units
2	Shell	Feature 9
9	Shell	Feature 37
1	Shell	Feature 53
6	Shell	Feature 61
1	Redware	Feature 37
2	Glass	Feature 61
1	Metal	Unit 4N, 3E
1	Metal	Unit 5, Level 10-20cm
10	Metal	North House Addition Units
1	Metal	Feature 8
2	Metal	Feature 9
1	Metal	Feature 37
1	Metal	Feature 53
4	Metal	Feature 61
1	Rubber	North House Addition Units
1	Rubber	Feature 61
1	Porcelain	Unit 3, 0-10cm
21	Porcelain	North House Addition Units
2	Porcelain	Feature 61
1	Plastic	Unit 2, Level 0-10cm
1	Plastic	Unit 5, Level 0-10cm
3	Plastic	North House Addition Units
1	Plastic	Feature 64

Photo 121: Buttons

(a) bone buttons

(b) shell buttons

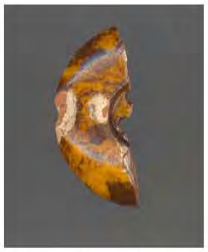
(c) porcelain buttons

(d) metal/brass buttons

(e) plastic buttons

(f) glass buttons

(g) rubber buttons



(h) pottery button

Centimeters

The shell buttons found at the Galbraith site range in size from 0.7 centimeters to 2.5 centimeters in diameter and have loop shanks or 2, 3, or 4 holes (Photo 121:b). Shell buttons, much like bone buttons, were typically used on utilitarian clothing items such as shirts, undergarments, and children's clothing, although larger shell buttons were used on other garments such as coats (Pool c. 1985:283, Luscomb 1967:180). Shell buttons, originally imported from Europe, were not commercially produced in the United States until 1888, when John Boepple discovered freshwater mussels near Muscatine, Iowa. This location and others along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers became the main source of shell in the United States by the late 1800s; importation of shell buttons from Europe ceased by the 1890s due to high taxation rates (Pool c. 1985:283).

Porcelain buttons at the Galbraith site range in size from .8 centimeters to 1.3 centimeters in diameter and all have 4 holes (Photo 121:c). The porcelain buttons, unlike any other button type at the site, were all located within the same area; Feature 61 and the North House Area units. This portion of the Galbraith site is thought to have been closed between the 1860s-70s, which is supported by the approximate dates of the porcelain buttons found. Porcelain buttons were originally manufactured by hand, making them both expensive to manufacture and to purchase. The mass production of porcelain buttons did not take place until 1840, when Richard Prosser, a native of England, invented a process that compressed dry china clay powder into buttons. This process revolutionized the manufacturing of porcelain buttons and allowed for both inexpensive and durable buttons to be available to the public. A Frenchman, Felix Bapterosses, also invented a similar manufacturing technique during this time, although it employed a wet rather than a dry process (Pool c. 1985:281). The Bapterosses button factory produced a majority of the porcelain buttons manufactured during this time. When sold, the buttons were oftentimes displayed on cards with the inscription, "All buttons carry a label with the initials F.B. and are made under patented processes'" (Peacock 1972:100). Although none of the porcelain buttons found at the Galbraith site bear an "F.B." label, it is possible that some button fragments came from the Bapterosses factory in France. Porcelain buttons were also produced in the United States by the mid-1800s after Thomas Prosser, Richard Prosser's brother, immigrated to the United States in 1841. By 1848, Charles Cartledge and Herbert Fergerson opened a porcelain button factory in Greenpoint, Long Island and manufactured both plain and calico buttons until the factory closed in 1856 (Luscomb 1967:31).

The metal/brass buttons at the Galbraith site range in size from 1 centimeter to 1.9 centimeters in diameter and most have loop shanks, although there are some with 4 holes and self shanks (Photo 121:d). A majority of the metal buttons found at the Galbraith site are made of brass, which has been used as a button material since the 16th Century (Albert and Kent 1949:8). Brass buttons were primarily exported from England until the mid-1800s, although the brass button industry was evident in the United States as early as 1802, with the manufacturing of uniform buttons (Pool c. 1985:277). Brass buttons with a thin layer of gilt were manufactured between 1800-1865 in both England and United States. From 1800-1830, gilt buttons had no ornamentation other than their gold color; gilt buttons made from the 1830s-60s were more elaborate in nature. Because of the lack of ornamentation on the earlier gilt buttons, the

manufacturer oftentimes placed phrases such as “Extra Fine” or “Double Gilt” on the back of the button for promotional purposes (Luscomb 1967:79).

Six gilt buttons from this time period were found at the Galbraith site, five of which have legible back marks. One such button located in Feature 8, has “Best Plated/London” stamped on its back, indicating that it was one of many gilt buttons exported from England during this time. Feature 37 contained two gilt buttons; one has “MASLIN & CO PHILADELPHIA” inscribed on its back while the other has “ROBINSON & CO TRIPLE GILT.” Robinson & Company, one of many names used while the company was in operation, was established in 1812 by Obed and Otis Robinson in Attleboro, Massachusetts. They produced a variety of brass buttons from 1812 to 1843 including gilt, uniform, and sporting buttons; there is no information available on Maslin & Company (Luscomb 1967:168-9; Albert and Kent 1949:407). Feature 61 contained 2 gilt buttons as well, although the back marks are mostly unintelligible. One of the buttons has the word “Colour” imprinted on its back, which is indicative of English manufacture. The other button has “BEN...T AND COE. EXTRA FINE” stamped on its back, which could possibly be Benedict and Coe., which was established in 1812 in Waterbury, Connecticut by Aaron Benedict. The firm name, much like Robinson and Company, changed many times during the company’s operation. The name Benedict and Coe. was used in 1829, shortly after the company began to manufacture brass buttons (Albert and Kent 1949:402). The identifiable gilt buttons at the Galbraith site appears to date from the 1820s-40s, which is consistent with the dating of Features 8, 37, and 61. Gilt buttons with a lack of ornamentation were oftentimes used on men’s coats, which suggests that the gilt buttons found at the Galbraith site were from male rather than female garments (Luscomb 1967:79).

Four plastic buttons were found at the Galbraith site that range in size from 1 to 1.5 centimeters in diameter (Photo 121:e). Two of the plastic buttons have 1 hole, one has 2 holes, and one has a loop shank. The first plastic buttons were primarily made of celluloid and Bakelite, a material that paved the way for modern synthetic plastics. Celluloid (also called Ivoroid) was first created in 1869 by John Wesley Hyatt to imitate ivory for billiard balls (Luscomb 1967:36). Celluloid, made of nitro-cellulose and camphor, was a useful material for button manufacturing because it not only looked like ivory but could also be molded into various shapes (Pool c. 1985:286-7). Bakelite, invented between 1907-1909 by Dr. Leo Hendrick Baekeland, was the first synthetic plastic made. Composed of carbolic acid, formaldehyde, and lye, Bakelite formed the basis for all modern plastics (Luscomb 1967:19). The plastic buttons found at the Galbraith site are mainly of modern manufacture, although one button appears to be made of celluloid. Located in one of the North House Area units, this button has an ivory appearance, a metal loop shank and a raised design, which is indicative of an earlier date. The location of the button might also suggest an earlier date, since the North House Area, the location of Features 60 and 61,was most likely closed between the 1860s-70s, when celluloid was first introduced.

The three glass buttons found at the Galbraith site range in size from .9 centimeters to 1.2 centimeters in diameter and all have loop shanks (Photo 121:f). Glass buttons have been made as early as the 1500s, but were not manufactured in the United States until the early to mid 1800s.

Glass buttons during this time period were either hand blown or made from a mold, although there is no specific information to suggest which technique was used more often or from where such buttons would originate (Luscomb 1967:80-89; Pool c. 1985:283). Two of the glass buttons found in Feature 61 and the North House Addition Block are of a coronet type, which is a glass button with a "…preformed piece of glass added and fused to their tops" (Luscomb 1967:81). Both of the buttons have 2 holes on their backs that originally held metal loop shanks. The third button, found in Feature 61, is made of blue opaque glass with a decorative white band that was fused on the button during manufacture. All of the glass buttons, much like the porcelain buttons, were found either in Feature 61 or in the North House Area.

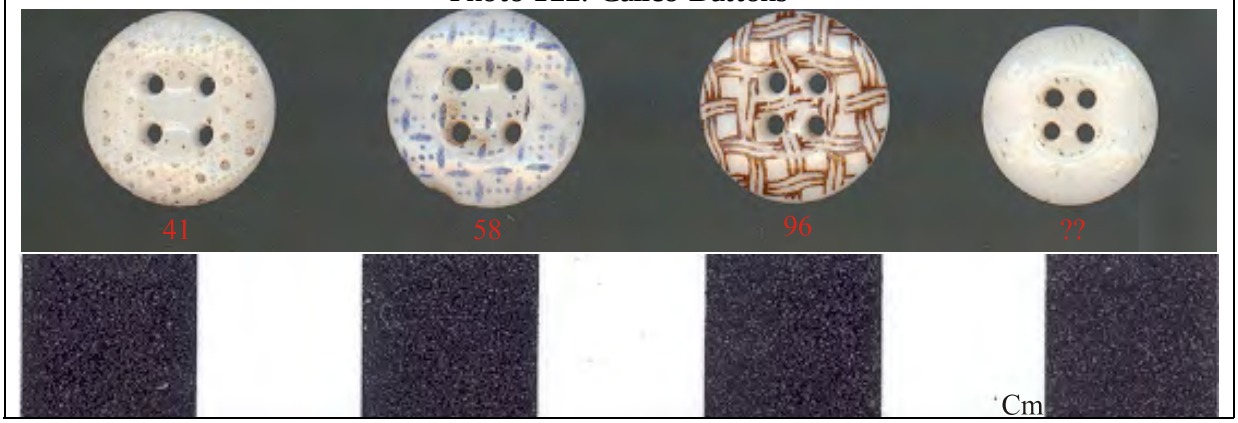
The two rubber buttons found at the Galbraith site are both 1.9 centimeters in diameter and both have 2 holes (Photo 121:g). Hard rubber buttons were first manufactured in 1844, when Charles Goodyear secured a patent for the "vulcanization" of rubber, which was a process that mixed rubber and sulfur to create a both tough and flexible material. Nelson Goodyear, Charles's brother, later secured two more patents relating to rubber; the first patent, obtained in 1849, was related to "'elastic cords for suspenders'" (Luscomb 1967:90-91), while the other, obtained in 1851, was related to the manufacture of India Rubber. These dates are oftentimes found on the backs of rubber buttons, although they pertain only to the patent date and not to the date of manufacture. One button, found in Feature 61, has a back mark with "GOODYEAR'S P=T, N.R. CO." which indicates that this button was manufactured by the Novelty Rubber Company under a Goodyear manufacturing patent. The Goodyear patent is not dated, however, which is indicative of buttons made after the patent's expiration date in 1870 (Pool c. 1985:286). A circa 1870 date supports other artifactual and archival evidence that suggests that Feature 61 was filled at about that time. The other rubber button, located within the North House Addition Block, has no identifying back mark to suggest when the button was manufactured.

A fragment of a pottery button was found at the Galbraith site that measures approximately 2.2 centimeters in diameter and was probably 4-hole (Figure 121:h). The button is damaged, however, so the full measurement and number of holes can only be estimated. This pottery button appears to be a "Norwalk" pottery button which was made in one of several factories in Connecticut during 1825-1853. These buttons, normally a reddish brown color, were made with a plastic clay that was first molded by hand and then pressed into casts (Luscomb 1967:139). These buttons tend to have metal shanks, although there are examples with 4 holes, which was apparently the case with the button found at the Galbraith site. This button was located in Feature 37.

Four calico buttons were located at the Galbraith site within the North House Addition, all of which measure 1.1 centimeters in diameter and have 4 holes (Photo 122). Out of the four buttons found, three of the patterns have been identified in the National Button Society's book, *Guidelines for Collecting China Buttons* (Lamm, Lorah and Schuler 1970). These buttons are presently identified as patterns 41, 58, and 96, respectively, although these numbers are for collecting purposes only and do not specify the origins of the buttons or their manufacturer. Similar calico buttons were found aboard the Steamboat Arabia, which sunk near Kansas City, Missouri, in 1856 (Hawley 1998:162-3).

(i) calico buttons [buttons are marked with their pattern number according to the *National Button Society*]

Photo 122: Calico Buttons



Calico buttons, manufactured both in the United States and abroad, were made to look like or match the calico fabric. The calico pattern was imprinted on the porcelain buttons through a transfer process; buttons with a white background and colored transfer pattern are the most common, although those with a dark background and white transfer can be found (Luscomb 1967:31). Cartledge and Company manufactured over 100 calico designs until their closure in 1856. Presently, a total of 327 designs have been identified by the National Button Society from various English and American button manufacturers (Pool 1985:281).

In addition to buttons, other clothing related items recovered included 5 metal belt buckles and one suspender clasp (Table 17 and Photo 123). In addition a portion of a leather belt was recovered. All of these were found within Feature 61 or in the units immediately adjacent to it.

Photo 123: Belt Buckles and Suspender Clasp
(A.-B. Belt Buckle, C. Suspender Clasp)

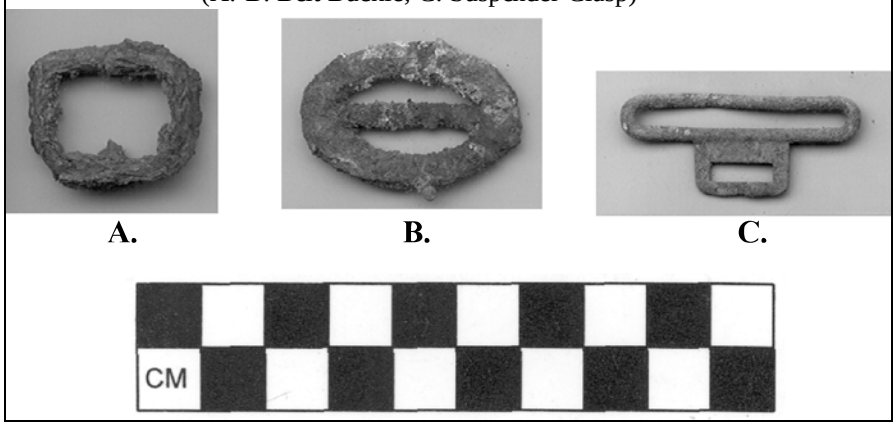


Table 17: Minimum Number of Additional Clothing Related Items

Minimum Number	Artifact Category	Provenience
1	Leather Belt	Unit 49, 0-10cm
2	Belt Buckle	Feature 61
1	Belt Buckle, Brass	Unit 46, 10-20cm
1	Belt Buckle	Unit 54, 0-10cm
1	Belt Buckle	Unit 57, 0-10cm
1	Suspender Clasp	Feature 61
6	Shoe Leather and Grommets	Feature 61
1	Shoe Heel	Unit 52, 0-20cm
2	Shoe Leather	Unit 10, 0-10cm
1	Shoe Leather	Unit 42, 0-10cm; Unit 43, 10-30cm
1	Shoe Leather and Grommets	Unit 46, 10-20cm
3	Shoe Leather	Unit 57, 0-10cm
1	Shoe Leather and Grommets	Unit 62, 10-20cm; Unit 63, 0-10cm
2	Shoe Leather	Unit 70, 0-10cm
1	Shoe Leather	Unit 76, 0-10cm
1	Shoe Leather	Unit 78, 0-10cm

Photo 124: Shoe Heel

Fragments from a minimum of 19 shoes were also recovered within or near Feature 61. These fragments include a leather heel found in Unit 52, which was held in place by small square cut brass nails, typical of shoes manufactured in the 19th century. The heel contains some extra nails in it suggesting that it had been repaired (Photo 124).

Sewing Items

Sewing items, used predominately by women in the making or mending of clothing, were found concentrated around Features 8, 9, 37, and 61 (Table 18 and Photo 125). Two wood sewing spools, differing from modern spools only in material, were found in Unit 52 and 53. Also recovered from the site were four thimbles and a pair of scissors. A greater number (N=45) of brass straight pins were recovered. These objects were smaller and easier to lose during sewing. They were found over a wider area suggesting that sewing activities took place near Features 9, 11, 37, and especially 61 where 20 pins were found.

Table 18: Quantity of Sewing Items

Quantity	Artifact Category	Provenience
1	Wooden Spool	Unit 52, 10-20cm
1	Wooden Spool	Unit 53, 20-30cm
1	Scissors	Unit 3, 0-10cm
1	Brass Thimble	Unit 38, 10-20cm
1	Brass Thimble	Unit 53, 20-30cm
1	Brass Thimble	Feature 9
1	Brass Thimble	Feature 37
2	Brass Straight Pins	Unit 29, 10-20cm
2	Brass Straight Pins	Unit 43, 10-20cm
2	Brass Straight Pins	Unit 44, 10-20cm
1	Brass Straight Pins	Unit 51, 0-10cm
3	Brass Straight Pins	Unit 52, 0-10cm
5	Brass Straight Pins	Unit 53, 20-30cm
1	Brass Straight Pins	Unit 71, 10-20cm
2	Brass Straight Pins	Feature 9
2	Brass Straight Pins	Feature 11
4	Brass Straight Pins	Feature 37
1	Brass Straight Pins	Feature 54
20	Brass Straight Pins	Feature 61

Photo 125: Sewing Items

(a) wood spool

(b) thimbles

(c) scissors

(d) straight pins

Personal Objects

More personal objects recovered included objects such as 29 beads (Table 19, Photo 126). Most were made of glass (n=21), although beads of other materials were found (1 metal and 6 bone). Beads were described and classified according to the method outlined by Janet Spector in her 1976 article in *Historic Archaeology*. Most of the beads (n=22) were recovered from Features 9, 37, 61, or 65.

Some have argued that beads are ethnic markers by which certain groups (ie. Native or African Americans) can be identified within archaeological sites. William C. Orchard states that, while "the color of available beads had unlimited range, Native Americans preferred bright red, blue, yellow, green, and opaque white. Beads of clear, colorless glass (crystal) and black were also favored" (Orchard 1975:95). Adams (1987:14) argues that blue beads were symbolic artifacts for slaves in the 18th and 19th centuries. Others have argued that beads function as personal adornment potentially "conveying social meaning of wealth, age grade, marital status, artistic attitudes, and political, religious, and cultural affiliations" (Stine et al. 1996:53).

As noted above, only one metal bead was recovered from the Galbraith site (Photo 126:a). The bead is round with a large bore and covered in a multi-colored metallic paint. The paint has worn away near one end of the bore, exposing the rusting metal underneath. The bead was found inside the fill of the barrel located in Feature 61.

Six bone beads were found, all from Feature 65 most likely coming from the same piece (Photo 126:b). All are round and unpainted, and bear spots of brown/red discoloration on the exterior and within the bore. The discoloration is much more prevalent on three of the beads, one of which contains a small fiber fragment. This could indicate that these beads were strung on a piece of string rather than on a metal chain.

Glass beads have a long and illustrious history. Egyptians were making glass beads by 1365 B.C., and evidence of glass bead production is evidenced in several other ancient cultures, including those from China, Lebanon, and Scandinavia (Eddins n.d.). Glass beads were being made in Venice, Italy by 1000 A.D. Around 1291, a large portion of the Venetian glass industry was moved to Murano, an island north of Venice, because the city fathers of Venice feared an accident with one of the glass furnaces could destroy the entire city (Good 1976:28). Venetians went on to hold a near monopoly on the bead industry for almost 600 years; it is in Venice that most of the beads found in North America were produced.

Table 19: Bead Descriptions and Locations

Material; method	Size (mm) Length	Diameter	Shape	Color	Provenience
Glass; drawn	5.75	6.25	Donut	peach	Unit 5, Level 3
Glass; drawn	9.25	11.50	Barrel	Black	Unit 10, Level 2
Glass; drawn	10.20	13.80	Donut	Black	Unit 30, Level 2
Glass; wound	6.50	8.20	Barrel	Light blue with opaque glaze	Unit 36, Level 2
Glass; drawn	11.00*	4.50*	Donut	Blue	Unit 41, Level 3
Glass; drawn	9.25	11.00	Barrel	Black	Unit 53, Level 1
Glass; wound	8.25	10.75	Barrel	Black with white lines	Unit 54, Level 3
Glass; drawn	14.10	4.00	Tubular	Purple & white striped	Feature 9
Glass; drawn	6.75	8.50	Donut	Green	Feature 16
Glass; drawn	15.00	3.80	Tubular	Purple & white striped	Feature 37
Glass; drawn	19.50	3.50	Tubular	Purple & white striped	Feature 37
Glass; drawn	19.00	4.00	Tubular	Purple & white striped	Feature 37
Bone	8.00	10.25	Round	Natural	Feature 65
Bone	8.25	10.50	Round	Natural	Feature 65
Bone	7.75	10.50	Round	Natural	Feature 65
Bone	8.00	10.50	Round	Natural	Feature 65
Bone	8.25	10.50	Round	Natural	Feature 65
Bone	8.25	10.50	Round	Natural	Feature 65

Material; method	Size (mm) Length	Diameter	Shape	Color	Provenience
Glass; drawn	9.00	11.50	Barrel	Black	Feature 61
Glass; wound	17.50	7.00	Oval	Black with gold metallic glaze	Feature 61
Glass; drawn	7.00	9.00	Donut	Black painted blue, purple, yellow	Feature 61
Glass; drawn	7.75	8.50	Barrel	Black painted blue, green, purple, yellow	Feature 61
Glass; drawn	6.00	6.00	Tubular	Green, faceted	Feature 61
Glass; wound	7.00	8.75	Barrel	Light blue with white paint	Feature 61
Metal	6.00	7.00	Round	Painted blue, green, purple, yellow	Feature 61
Glass; drawn	2.00	3.00	Donut	White	Unit 11
Glass; drawn	5.00	7.00	Donut	Blue	Feature 40
Glass; drawn	3.00	4.50	Donut	Purple with yellow glaze on bore exterior	Feature 61

* Fragment, estimated measurements

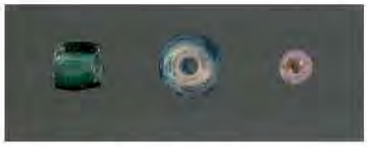
Photo 126: Beads

(a) metal bead

(b) bone beads

(c) black glass bead w/ glaze

(d) black glass beads



(e) green, blue & red glass beads

(f) blue glass bead w/ white glaze

(g) purple & white glass bead

Centimeters

For over 200 years, the primary method used by the Venetian bead makers was known as "winding." Molten glass is taken from the furnace and wound around an iron rod, producing individual beads. The industry was able to keep up with demand using this method until the mid to late 1400s, when European seafaring countries began sailing ships around the world. The explorers carried with them beads made of glass, porcelain, and metal to use as gifts or for trade, and the demand for beads increased exponentially (Koch 1977:52). Around 1490, Venetian bead makers started producing beads from tubes of drawn glass. An earlier method known to have been practiced by the ancient Egyptians, the "drawn" method involved the introduction of an air bubble into the molten glass, which was then drawn out into a long tube that could have been as much as 150 feet in length. After the resulting tube was completely cooled, it was broken up into shorter sections that were later cut into bead-sized segments. The beads were then either left in this rough state or polished by tumbling. Some beads were then shaped or faceted by grinding (Good 1976:30).

Of the 21 glass beads recovered during the excavation of the Galbraith site, ten were located within or in association with Feature 61. Three beads were found in units immediately adjacent to or above the feature. Two of the three are black barrel beads that were made using the drawn method. Both are similar in size (length = 9.25 mm, diameter ranging from 11 to 11.5 mm) and exhibit some scratching. The third bead is also barrel-shaped, but was created from black glass using the winding method. A white glaze or glass was applied to the exterior of the bead during production, which resulted in the small white lines seen on the bead. For unknown reasons, the bead was then covered in a black paint or glaze (Photo 126:c).

Eight beads were found within Feature 61. One is similar to those found just outside the feature, black, barrel-shaped, and produced using the drawn method. It is also similar to the other beads in length (9 mm) and diameter (11.5 mm). Another bead located within Feature 61 is a large wound, oval bead that was produced from black glass (Photo 126:d). This bead is over 17 mm long and has been covered in a gold metallic glaze. Two other beads were created using the drawn method with black glass. Both have been painted with a multi-colored metallic paint, a mixture of blue, purple, green, and gold. The only difference between the two is their shape; one is donut-shaped, while the other is barrel-shaped. Another bead is a tubular and drawn of green glass. The bead is faceted and is extremely worn around the bore. One bead was produced of light blue glass and was creating using the winding method. The barrel-shaped bead has been covered with a light blue glaze and white paint. The last glass bead found in Feature 61 was inside the fill of the barrel. The donut-shaped bead was produced from red glass using the drawn method. The bead has a thick yellow glaze ringing both ends of the bore (Photo 126:e).

Along with the six bone beads already mentioned, a single glass bead was found near the top of Feature 65. Light blue in color, the barrel-shaped bead was produced using the winding method. It was covered with a chalky white opaque glaze, which has worn off in some places (Photo 126:f).

Two of the beads recovered during the excavation could be associated with either Feature 61 or 65. A large black bead was found immediately east of Feature 65 in Unit 30. The donut-shaped bead was produced using the drawn method, and has severe pitting and scratching. The other bead was of sufficient distance that it could not be determined if it was associated with Feature 61 or 65. This small blue bead fragment is estimated to have been donut-shaped. It was likely created using the drawn method.

Four glass beads that are similar in size and design were found in Feature 9 and its subfloor pit, Feature 37 (Photo 126:g). All four are tubular beads produced using the drawn method from a mixture of purple and white glass. All show minimal polishing, although some of the exterior edges have been rounded. The beads range in length from 14.1 to 19.5 millimeters. The two smallest beads show severe pitting along their lengths, while the longer beads appear to be intact.

Two beads were identified in two different features; Features 16 and 40. The bead found in Feature 16 is a green donut-shaped bead that was produced using the drawn method. The bead located in Feature 40 , the large pit in the cellar, is drawn using blue glass. The bead was identified as donut-shaped although the bead is in a severely deteriorated state of preservation.

Only two other beads were recovered from the excavation at the Galbraith site. Neither were found in association with any identified feature. One bead was located just outside the east doorway to the main residence within Unit 5. This bead was donut-shaped and drawn of peach-colored glass. The bead was recovered in two pieces; several air bubbles are present and the exterior is extremely pitted. The other bead was recovered from Unit 11, under the residence and immediately west of the cellar. This bead was a small, donut-shaped seed bead that was produced using the drawn method with white glass.

Photo 127: Fan with Floral Design

Other personal artifact collected from the Galbraith Site (Table 20) included a bone fan recovered from Unit 57, 10-20 centimeters, under the north house addition. The fan contained a delicately cut floral design (Photo 127). Fans such as this were used by women to keep cool as well as to accentuate their personal appearance.

Table 20: Quantity of Personal Artifacts

Quantity	Artifact Category	Provenience
1	Bone Fan	Unit 57, 10-20cm
1	Jaw Harp	Feature 8
2	Jaw Harp	Feature 37
2	Jaw Harp	Feature 61
1	Pocket Knife	Unit 75, 10-20cm
2	Pocket Knife	Feature 9
1	1866 Nickel	Unit 5, 30-40cm
1	1867 Nickel	Unit 48, 10-20cm
2	Stoneware Smoking Pipe	Feature 9
2	Stoneware Smoking Pipe	Feature 37
1	Stoneware Smoking Pipe	Feature 61
2	Doll Arm & Leg/Foot Fragment	Unit 10, 0-10cm
1	Doll Leg Fragment	Unit 53, 0-10cm
1	Doll Arm Fragment	Feature 61
1	Clay Marble	General Collect
1	Clay Marble	Feature 8
2	Clay Marble	Feature 9
2	Clay Marble	Feature 37
1	Ceramic Marble	Feature 37
1	Stone Marble	Feature 37
1	Glass Marble	Feature 53
1	Clay Marble	Feature 61
1	Glass Marble	Unit 21, Level 2
1	Clay Marble	Unit 79, Level 2
1	Ceramic Marble	Unit 49, Level 2

Two fragments possibly from the same pocket knife were recovered from Feature 9 (Photo 128). A blade fragment from another pocket knife was also found in Unit 75 in the North House Addition Area. Pocket knives were typical kept by males and used in work or leisure activities (e.g., whittling). More obvious leisure items included five jaw harps, including a nearly complete one recovered from Feature 8 (Photo 129).

Photo 128: Pocket Knife Fragment

Photo 129: Jaw Harp

Portions of smoking pipes also used in leisure activities were collected. Two fragments probably from the same redware pipe were found in Feature 37, including portions of the stem (Photo 130:a) and a bowl (Photo 130:b). The bowl has an embossed fern pattern placed around it. Two nearly complete stoneware elbow pipe fragments were recovered from Features 9 and 61. The former pipe has an embossed zig-zag line near the top of the bowl and near the stem (Photo 130:c). The other pipe was plain, but may have been decorated on the front face of the bowl which is missing (Photo 130:d). These two pipes are similar to those made by the Point Pleasant Pottery of Ohio (Thomas and Burnett 1972; Sudbury 1972). The Point Pleasant Pottery in Ohio was in operation from

Photo 130: Smoking Pipe Fragments

ca. 1840-90. A portion of another pipe bowl was found in Feature 9, which was ribbed. Pipe smoking was a popular leisure activity practiced by slave and master alike.

Two five-cent pieces (Photo 131) were recovered from Unit 5 (immediately outside the homes eastern doorway and in Unit 48 under the North House Addition. Surprisingly both coins were only a year apart dating to 1866 and 1867, respectively.

The presence of children is reflected by some of the toys recovered. Porcelain doll parts include a leg mending with a shoe, two arms, and a hand suggesting the presence of female children (Photo 132). The recovered pieces are from a minimum of two dolls.

Photo 131: Coins

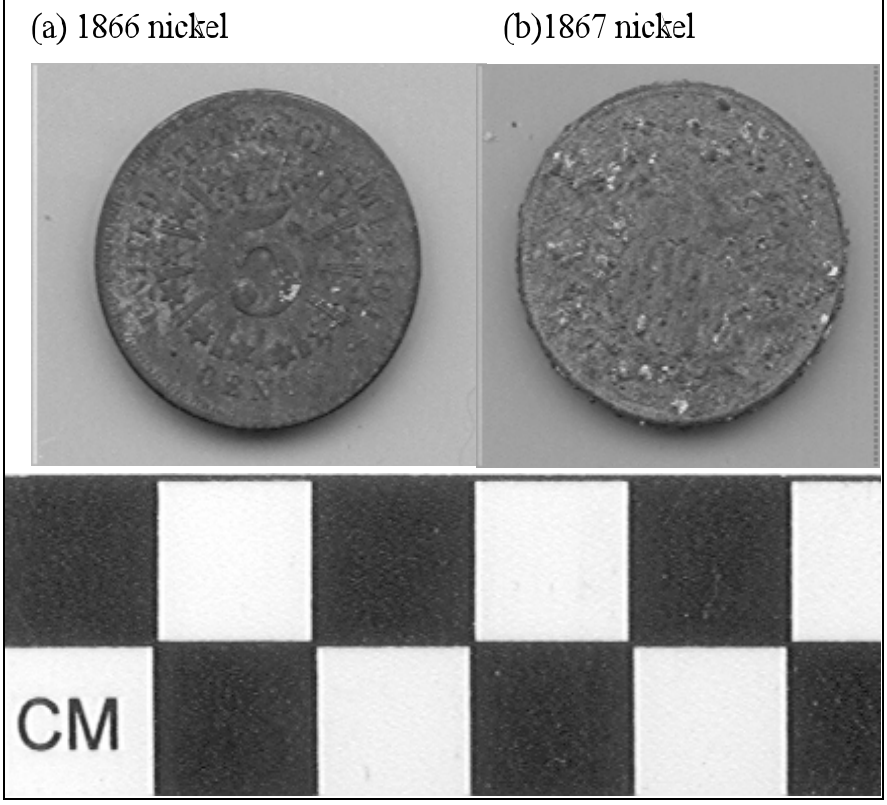
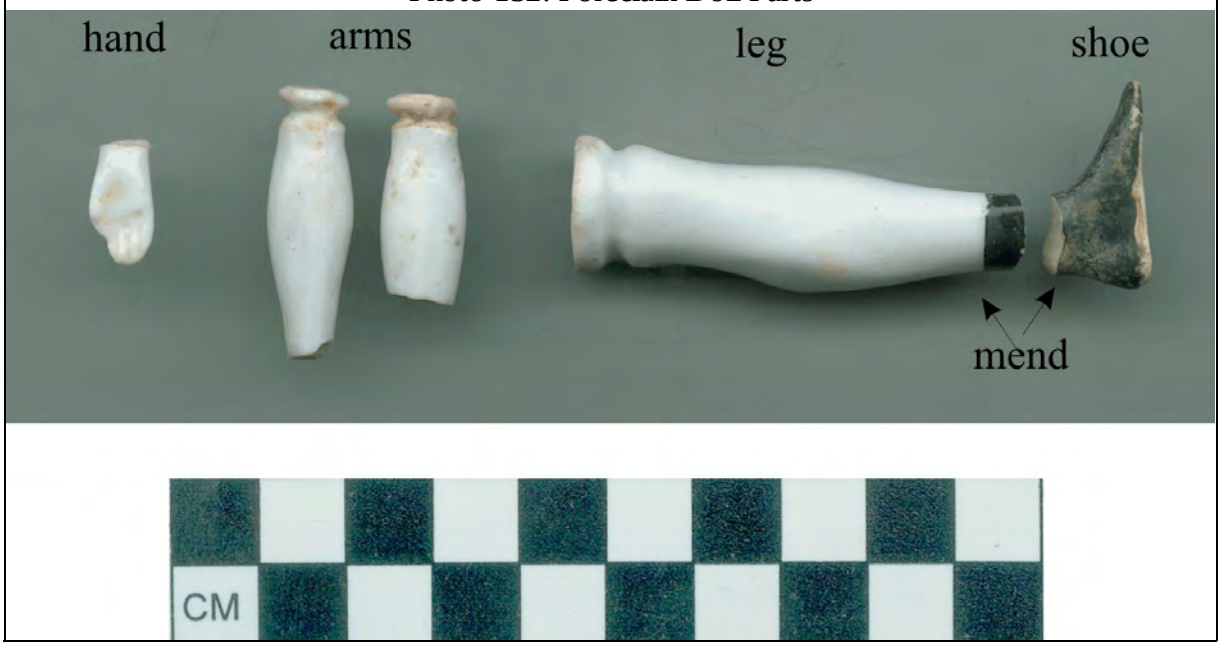


Photo 132: Porcelain Doll Parts

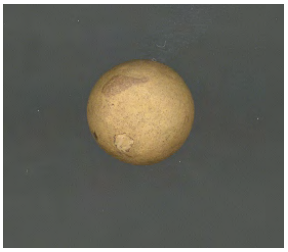


A total of 13 marbles were also found at the Galbraith Site, including 8 clay, 2 ceramic, 2 glass, and 1 stone marble (see Table 20, page 249). A majority were found in units excavated above and surrounding Feature 61 and in Features 9 and 37. Spatial distribution of the marbles was as follows:

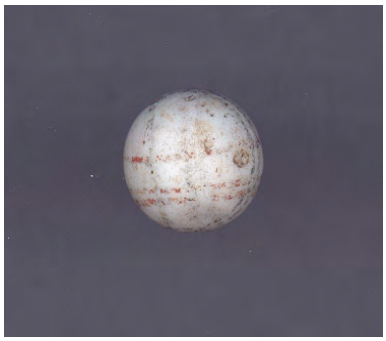
The clay marbles found at the Galbraith site range in size from 1.1 centimeters to 1.7 centimeters in diameter (Photo 133:a). Clay marbles were produced in Germany in large quantity during the mid to late 19th century, the majority exported to the United States. A number of American factories, mostly located in Ohio, also produced marbles during this time, using patented manufacturing processes that both formed and fired "blobs" of clay to create usable earthenware marbles. Clay marbles were generally manufactured in earthen tones, such as gray, tan, and red, although some were dyed in brighter and more distinct colors (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:56). Although German manufacturers were already producing handmade glass marbles by the mid-1800s, clay marbles were far less expensive and their sale in the United States remained high until the early 1900s. By 1910, however, the manufacture of clay marbles had all but ceased with the advent of the machine-made glass marble, the new automated process drastically lowering the cost of glass marbles in the United States (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:58).

The ceramic marbles found at the Galbraith site are all 1.8 centimeters in diameter and all have some form of decoration (Photo 133:b). Decorated ceramic marbles were first imported to the United States from Germany in the 1850s, although several American companies based in Ohio began to produce ceramic marbles by the 1890s (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:58). Ceramic marbles differ from clay marbles in that they were generally made of kaolin or feldspar clays fired at a high temperature and then glazed. Earlier examples of ceramic marbles (1850s-60s) were fired with a bisque glaze, "followed by the application of decorations using an oil-based enamel, and [then]...a second firing at a lower temperature which fused the enamel to the bisque surface" (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:60-61). Later examples of ceramic marbles (c.1890s) were first fired with a bisque glaze and then dipped in a clear glaze which gave the marble a shiny appearance. Decorations were then painted on the clear glazed surface and the marble was re-fired (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:61). The most typical decoration found on ceramic marbles is one consisting of "intersecting sets of parallel lines" (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:61), a pattern on three marbles found at the Galbraith site (Photo 133:b). Ceramic marbles, much like clay marbles, fell out of fashion after the introduction of machine-made glass marbles. By 1910, ceramic marbles were no longer in production in either Germany or the United States (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:67).

Photo 133: Marbles



(a) Clay Marble



(b) Ceramic Marble

(c) Glass Marble

(d) Stone Marble

The glass marbles found at the Galbraith site range in size from 1.6 to 1.8 centimeters in diameter (Photo 133:c). Handmade glass marbles were first manufactured in Germany in 1846 and were later made for exportation to the United States. Glass marbles were not widely sought after in the United States, however, until the introduction of less expensive machine-made glass marbles in 1901 by an Ohio marble company (Randall 1971:105). Distinguishing differences between handmade and machine-made glass marbles include the irregular “spots” visible on handmade marbles, produced by the glass rod used during manufacture, and the greater opacity evident in early machine-made marbles (Randall 1971:104-105). The marble found in Unit 21 (North House Addition Block) at the Galbraith site appears to be an early machine-made glass marble due to the opaqueness of the glass. The marble found in Feature 53 appears to be of a more recent manufacture. Lack of rough spots on the surface of the marble and the clarity of the glass tends to support an early 20th century use.

The stone marble found at the Galbraith site is 2.3 centimeters in diameter, although it is damaged (Photo 133:d). Stone marbles have a history that goes back as far as Greek and Roman times, but does not come into the more modern historical picture until the 18th and 19th centuries. Germany, producer of most glass, clay, and ceramic marbles during the 19th century, also produced stone marbles until interest declined in the late 1800s; stone marble manufacture stopped entirely by 1915. Most stone marbles, excluding agate marbles, were typically made of limestone or actual marble, and had a range of colors including tan, gray, and "bluish purple" (Randall 1971:102). The stone marble located within Feature 37 at the Galbraith site is made of a light gray marble.

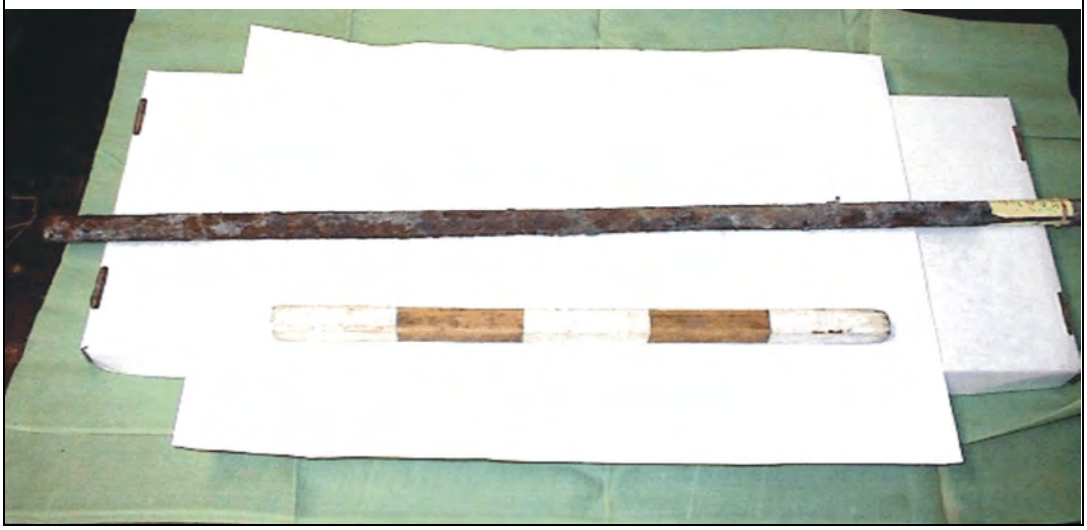
Hunting Equipment

A small number of artifacts related to hunting were recovered, not surprisingly the majority of these represented bullets or lead shot (Table 21). Under the porch on the eastern side of the Galbraith house, a 36-inch octagonal rifle barrel was recovered. The barrel weighs 6 1/2 pounds, has a block breech sight, measures one inch across the flats, and is approximately 32-caliber (Photo 134). Unfortunately, the breech end of the barrel was sawn off and the muzzle burst, making an exact determination of its original length impossible. Not knowing the original barrel length is problematic for a number of reasons, including the fact that it prevents a definite determination of the type of stock associated with this particular gun (full or half). If both muzzle and breech were intact, the placement of the tenons on the underside of the barrel would afford an estimation of the length of the associated stock, but as they are not, all that is measurable with confidence is the 33 inches between both 3/8 inch pin-hole tenons.

Table 21: Hunting Related Artifacts

Quantity	Artifact Category	Provenience
2	Lead Shot	Feature 8; Feature 61
1	Lead Drop Shot	Unit 52, 0-10cm
2	Gun Flint	Feature 8
1	Flint Lock Hammer	Feature 9
1	Shot Gun Shell	Feature 59
4	Lead Bullet	Unit 45, 0-10cm, 10-20cm

Photo 134: Gun Barrel



The probable identification of the gun barrel belonging to a good quality Pennsylvania long rifle is based on the minimum possible length of barrel, small caliber, and octagonal shape. It was hand forged during the second half of the 18th, or first half of the 19th century; a good indication of hand forging is the fact that the bore is slightly off center at the breech. From the placement of the sight and tenons, it is evident that a conscientious smith compensated for the offset by orienting it vertically, thus making it easily corrected by the sights. At that time there were many barrel/gun factories in the eastern United States exporting wares to the expanding western frontier (Dalzel 2003).

The Pennsylvania Rifle (a.k.a. Kentucky Rifle) first appeared around 1740 in the eastern woodlands as a hybrid between earlier French and English fowling guns and central European Jaeger rifles (American Heritage 1973). Pennsylvania gunsmiths developed this relatively small caliber rifle in a quest for increased accuracy at greater range and it earned a place in history as the weapon of the revolutionary "minute man." These rifles were carried west as the frontier expanded and remained common through the middle of the 19th century. The long rifle was an accurate and effective firearm regardless of its age, and though it lacked the killing power of the later "plains rifle," it was ideal for small game and would have been a valued possession.

Although variations in construction techniques exist, barrels of the type found were made by heating a single piece of iron (when possible) and wrapping it around the length of a greased and tapered rod. The smith would hammer-weld the wraps as he went and when the desired length was achieved, remove the rod, cool the metal, and file the outside of the barrel into an octagon. In the early days, geometric barrels were common, because they could be cut with a file whereas round barrels required a lathe for finishing. Barrels were sold directly to gunsmiths as spare parts or assembled into working firearms and sold to individuals and outfitters.

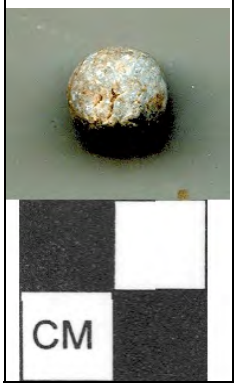
At some point, this barrel burst and was replaced. The muzzle end of the barrel was destroyed by excess pressure (a fairly common occurrence) probably caused by an overcharged load or a plug of wet mud (Hamilton 1987). The burst barrel was removed and a length of the breech was taken off with a saw in an attempt to get at the breech plug, which was probably still functional. Breech plugs were relatively hard to forge and thread, so they would have been worth the trouble to salvage. The use of a saw is apparent because the existing breech end of the barrel lacks the internal threading necessary for breech plug attachment.

Even thought this barrel was no longer functional, it was not useless. A well forged gun barrel was expensive and could have been turned into pistols or saved as high-quality scrap. This may explain why such an old barrel was found in loose dirt beneath the house front porch and not deeply buried with other "trash."

Photo 135: Lead Drop Shot

Three kinds of ammunition were recovered from the Galbraith plantation site: shot gun drop shot, 36-caliber lead shot, and conical shaped lead bullets. The drop shot was located in the top 10 centimeter of Unit 52 beneath the North House Addition Block (Photo 135). It weighs 1.5 grams and has a diameter of .20 inches, which places it in the modern BB size category. This size shot would have been purchased by the Galbraiths to hunt medium size game such as geese, turkey, and raccoon. The first shot tower in Missouri was built in Herculaneum in 1810 and was followed in subsequent decades by more towers in the major urban areas of St. Louis and Kansas City. These towers annually produced millions of pounds of bar lead and various shot sizes to be shipped all over the region (Hanson n.d.). For example, in 1856 when the steamboat *Arabia* sank in western Missouri, it was carrying 500,000 units of shot among her cargo (Hawley 1998).

Photo 136: 36-Caliber Lead Shot



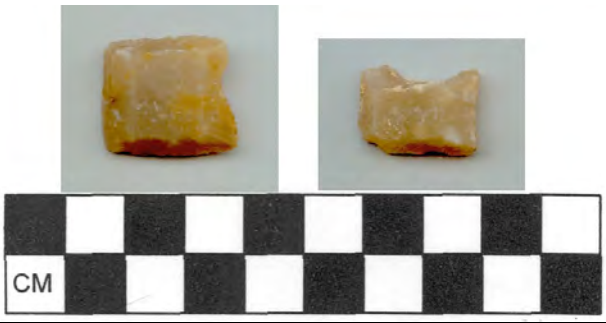
The 36-caliber cast spherical bullet was recovered from Feature 61. It weights 7.9 grams and has a diameter of .36 inches (Photo 136). Like the drop shot, this type of bullet was mass produced and a common commodity in 19th century mercantile stores. Many people, however, molded their own bullets and the Galbraiths seem to have done this with visible mold seams on the shot recovered from Feature 61. A portion of another 36-caliber shot was also found in Feature 8. Spherical bullets were virtually ubiquitous until the middle of the 19th century when they were gradually replaced by conical rounds.

Photo 137: Groose-neck Flint Lock Gun Cock

A gracile goose-neck flint lock gun cock was recovered from the lower portion of Feature 9 (Photo 137). Both the upper and lower vise jaws are intact along with the vise screw. The artifact measures 4 centimeters from the bottom of the jaw to the base of the neck below the tumbler shaft hole. The depth of the vice jaw is approximately 1.2 centimeters, as measured from the front of the lower vise jaw to the front of the vise screw hole, and the entire piece weighs 44.3 grams. This particular piece is smaller than the typical military arm of the age and more consistent with a civilian hunting arm. Comparing the size of the recovered gun flints to the width of the vise jaw (1.7 centimeters), they appear to be of an appropriate size to have been used with this particular lock. Though it is possible that this gun cock was used in conjunction with the rifle barrel located under the porch, a definite relationship cannot be determined.

Two French gunflints made of honey-colored flint (Photo 138) were recovered from Feature 8, a subfloor cellar. The flints were both discarded due to breakage and/or wear on the striking surface. In the 18th and 19th century, gunflints were imported from France and Britain in quantity (a good British knapper could turn out between 1,200 and 1,800 flints per week) and filtered out to the frontier. Despite the fact that flints often came from Europe, they were regarded as fairly disposable objects and were not expected to last more than 50 firings (Lewis 1956). In fact, Colonel Berkeley R. Lewis quotes the US Army Ordnance manual of 1849 as saying that flints were issued to troops in the ratio of one flint to 20 rounds of ammunition. One flint measures 21 by 19 millimeters and has a striking surface that was apparently retouched before finally fracturing irreparably. The other flint is also 19 millimeters wide, but has broken in half parallel to the striking surface making a definitive determination of length impossible. It is likely that both of these flints were the same size originally and could certainly have been used in conjunction with both the recovered rifle barrel and flint lock cock.

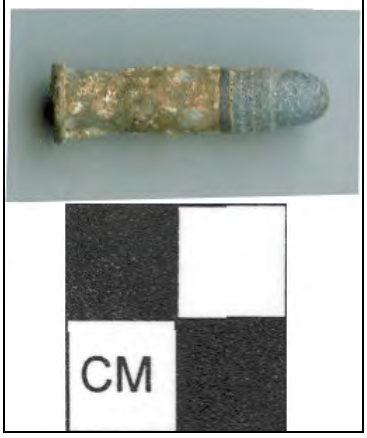
Photo 138: French Gun Flints



A fragment of a brass shotgun shell base was found in Feature 59, located within the Western Feature Cluster. Shotguns were first developed in the 1850s and were common by the 1870s. The remaining included conical 22-caliber bullets probably of 20th century origins (Photo 140). All of these came from Unit 45 and may have been lost at the same time.

Photo 139: Portion of a Brass Shotgun Shell

Photo 140: 22-Caliber Bullet



Construction Debris

Since the Galbraith house continued to stand until the data recovery investigations were performed, most information related to the construction of this residence and surrounding outbuildings were discussed in the Chapter 3 relating to the architecture. Some construction debris did provide further insights into how this site was used. For example, the distribution of machine cut versus wire nails. A machine used to produce cut nails was first introduced in the 1780s. It required the workers to flip the metal sheet after every cut in order to prevent the loss of metal, due to the tapered shape of nails. By 1830, a machine was developed which automatically flipped the metal after every cut, allowing for large quantities of nails to be produced at less cost. Rounded or wire nails were first introduced into the American market from France in the 1850s, but they were not popular because their heads tended to break off and wire nails did not hold as effectively as cut nails. Wire nails finally took over the market in the 1890s as the result of several factors (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962). In 1885-1886, the cut nail manufacturers were embroiled in a frequently violent labor strike, so wire nails were the only option available to consumers (Cooper 1985). Also during the 1880s, the wire nail manufacturers banded together into a cartel, agreeing to lower their prices and use a better grade steel that would not snap as easily (Edgerton 1897; Nelson 1965). These events resulted in wire nails becoming more popular with consumers and cut nails nearly dropping out of existence by the 1920s.

Since nail fragments could come from the same nail, the minimum number of nails was determined based on the number of nail heads or complete nails present (Table 22). At the Galbraith Site a greater number of cut nails (N=937) were recovered than wire nails (N=218). Units (1-5) placed around the residence produced nearly equal numbers of cut and wire nails, which would be expected given that the house was used until a few years ago and would have undergone repairs over the years (Table 22). Units 11 and 12 placed near the cellar, however, produced larger quantities of cut nails representing a minimum of 35 and 54 nails, respectively, with few wire nails (minimum number 2 and 4). This contrasts with the units around the house which produced between 7 and 21 cut nails. The greater quantity of cut nails in Units 11 and 12 could support the original residence having been constructed over the cellar shortly after the arrival of the Galbraith on the property. A large quantity of broken window glass (N=136) was also found in Unit 11, further supporting that this as the original western side of the residence and that an addition, possibly formed by altering the porch was constructed later.

Under the North Addition, a greater concentration of cut nails was found immediately outside of Features 61 and 65. This could support the presence of an older, smaller building in that area before the North Addition was constructed. It’s presence is further suggested by the large quantity of window glass fragments recovered from the units immediately east of Features 61 and 65. In particular Units 31, 32, 40, 41, and 48 produced 17 to 37 pieces of window glass versus less than 10 pieces in most of the other units under the North Addition.

Table 22: Minimum Number of Nails

Minimum Number of Cut Nails	Minimum Number of Wire Nails	Provenience
10	5	Unit 1, Residence
18	11	Unit 2, Residence
16	20	Unit 3, Residence
7	8	Unit 4, Residence
21	19	Unit 5, Residence
35	2	Unit 11, Residence
54	4	Unit 12, Residence
161	**69**	**Total Residence Area**
8		Unit 13, Cellar
1	3	Unit 14, Cellar
1	1	Unit 15, Cellar
3	2	Unit 16, Cellar
13	**6**	**Total Cellar**
37	7	Unit 10, North House Addition
2	1	Unit 19, North House Addition
3		Unit 20, North House Addition
17	2	Unit 21, North House Addition
20	1	Unit 22, North House Addition
7	2	Unit 23, North House Addition
5	6	Unit 24, North House Addition
1		Unit 26, North House Addition
1		Unit 27, North House Addition
1		Unit 28, North House Addition
13	1	Unit 29, North House Addition
4		Unit 30, North House Addition
22	1	Unit 31, North House Addition
31		Unit 32, North House Addition

Minimum Number of Cut Nails	Minimum Number of Wire Nails	Provenience
8		Unit 33, North House Addition
1		Unit 35, North House Addition
	1	Unit 36, North House Addition
3		Unit 37, North House Addition
10	2	Unit 39, North House Addition
13	1	Unit 40, North House Addition
8	1	Unit 41, North House Addition
6		Unit 42, North House Addition
3		Unit 43, North House Addition
1		Unit 44, North House Addition
24	5	Unit 45, North House Addition
5	1	Unit 46, North House Addition
7		Unit 47, North House Addition
7		Unit 48, North House Addition
25	1	Unit 49, North House Addition
7	1	Unit 50, North House Addition
6		Unit 51, North House Addition
9		Unit 52, North House Addition
5	1	Unit 53, North House Addition
4		Unit 54, North House Addition
5		Unit 55, North House Addition
11	3	Unit 56, North House Addition
8	4	Unit 57, North House Addition
6	2	Unit 62, North House Addition
4	1	Unit 63, North House Addition
1		Unit 64, North House Addition
2	3	Unit 68, North House Addition
1	2	Unit 69, North House Addition

Minimum Number of Cut Nails	Minimum Number of Wire Nails	Provenience
4		Unit 70, North House Addition
7		Unit 71, North House Addition
1		Unit 75, North House Addition
	1	Unit 76, North House Addition
2		Unit 77, North House Addition
3		Unit 78, North House Addition
9	1	Unit 79, North House Addition
3		Unit 99, North House Addition
4		Unit 100, North House Addition
3	1	Unit 102, North House Addition
87	3	Feature 61, North House Addition
4		Feature 64, North House Addition
1		Feature 65, North House Addition
482	**58**	**Total North House Addition**
28	1	Feature 8, Central Area
32	4	Feature 9, Central Area
1		Feature 11, Central Area
6		Feature 33, Central Area
51		Feature 37, Central Area
118	**5**	**Total Central Area**
1	4	1N, 1E; Old House Area
2	3	1N, 1W; Old House Area
	1	1N, 3W; Old House Area
2	6	1N, 4E; Old House Area
	2	1S, 1E; Old House Area
	3	1S, 3E; Old House Area
	1	2N, 1E; Old House Area
2		2N, 1W; Old House Area

Minimum Number of Cut Nails	Minimum Number of Wire Nails	Provenience
3		2N, 3E; Old House Area
2	8	3N, 1E; Old House Area
1	1	3N, 1W; Old House Area
1		3N, 4E; Old House Area
1		3N, 5E; Old House Area
2		4N, 1E; Old House Area
5	2	5N, 1W; Old House Area
	3	5N, 2W; Old House Area
1	1	5N, 3W; Old House Area
2		6N, 1W; Old House Area
3	3	6N, 2E; Old House Area
	1	6N, 2W; Old House Area
2	2	6N, 3W; Old House Area
30	**41**	**Total Old House Area**
3		Feature 16, West Area
1		Feature 18, West Area
71	1	Feature 60, West Area
75	**1**	**Total West Area**
1		Feature 15, Western Feature Cluster
4		Feature 20, Western Feature Cluster
1		Feature 21, Western Feature Cluster
5		Feature 23, Western Feature Cluster
1		Feature 26, Western Feature Cluster
1		Feature 29, Western Feature Cluster
1		Feature 30, Western Feature Cluster
6		Feature 31, Western Feature Cluster
1		Feature 59, Western Feature Cluster
21		**Total Western Feature Cluster**

Minimum Number of Cut Nails	Minimum Number of Wire Nails	Provenience
1		Feature 24, Northeast Area
1		Feature 50, Northeast Area
1	1	Feature 53, Northeast Area
2	4	Feature 54, Northeast Area
2		Feature 55, Northeast Area
7	**5**	**Total Northeast Area**
2		Feature 22, South Area
6		Feature 28, South Area
1	3	Unit 6, Ice House
10	5	Unit 7, Ice House
4	21	Unit 8, Chicken House
4	4	Unit 9, Smoke House
3		Unit 17, Smoke House

The reported location of the slave building ("Old House Area") produced very few nails in general. The majority of the nails recovered there were wire, possibly resulting from 20th century activities conducted in this area.

West of the residence, only cut nails were found within the Western Feature Complex. These nails suggest that these features were associated with a building located in that vacinity during the 19th century, before the arrival of the Noltensmeyer family. The large barn visible in Croder's pictures (Photo 8, page 49) was likely constructed over these remains at a later date. Even the large rectangular pit, Feature 60, situated to the north may have been associated with an outbuilding dating to the later portion of the 19th century, rather than the chicken house shown in Photo 8. This conclusion is based on the greater quantity of cut nails (minimally 71), with only one wire nail recovered from that feature.

In addition, five door knobs were collected, four with rounded porcelain knobs common on 19th and early 20th century doors. These were recovered from Unit 5, probably coming from a side door to the residence, and under the north house addition in Unit 45, Unit 62, and Feature 61. These could reinforce the presence of another building prior to the construction of the North Addition. The fifth door knob had a molded glass handle common into the early 20th century. It was found in Unit 52 under the North House Addition.

CHAPTER 7: BOTANICAL CONTENT OF FLOTATION SAMPLES FROM THE GALBRAITH HEMP PLANTATION (23LF138)

by Marjorie B. Schroeder,
Research Associate, Illinois State Museum,
Landscape History Program Technical Report 2003-000-10
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The recombined light and heavy fractions from water-processed flotation samples received from the Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc were individually refloated at the Illinois State Museum's Research and Collections Center using a zinc chloride solution with a specific gravity of about 1.6. Samples were then rinsed with clear water and air dried. The charcoal and other floating material retrieved in this process was labeled the light fraction. That which remained submerged on the screen bottom was labeled the heavy fraction and was not further examined. The dried light fractions were sieved through nested 2-mm and 0.5-mm screens. All material or a measured random subsample of material in the 2-mm screen was cleaned of noncarbonized chaff and rootlets by hand-picking or winnowing with an USDA "seed blower," after which charcoal was weighed, sorted, and tabulated. For the sealed privy deposits, where noncarbonized material likely dates to the historic occupation of interest, this material was weighed and counted in the same manner as the charcoal. Material in the 0.5-mm sieve was subsampled, and total charcoal weight for the entire size fraction was determined from weights of contaminants and charcoal in the subsample and weight of the remainder. All 0.5-mm material was scanned for items of interest and carbonized seeds or, in the case of privy fill, for old uncharred seeds. Seed counts were obtained for the whole sample by actual count or by seed count in a weighed subsample.

The archaeobotanical data are summarized for standardized 10-liter samples in Table 23. Raw data are given for wood subsamples (Table 24) and for carbonized or, in the case of the large privy feature, for uncarbonized, probable historic seeds (Table 25). Descriptions of each feature follow.

The archaeobotanical sample from the main portion of Feature 8, a probable subfloor cellar, is based on a single, 8-liter flotation sample. This contains very little charcoal (Table 23), only 2.0 grams per 10 liters of fill. All the specimens > 2 mm are either wood (91.7%) or bark (8.3%). Most of the wood identified (35%) is of the red oak subgenus (*Quercus*, subgenus Erythrobalanus), but there is also hickory (*Carya*) and black walnut or butternut (*Juglans nigra* or *J. cinerea*) (5% each). The remainder of the taxonomically identified wood is either oak or hickory. Aside from the charcoal, there are also coal and clinkers present in the fill. These are not quantified or included in charcoal density values.

Table 23: Charcoal Summary, Counts per 10Liters*

	F8	F8	F9	F9 NW	F9 SW	F9 NW	F11	F14	F15	F21	F21 lining	F23	F24	F26	F27	F29	F30	F31	F33
Volume	8.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	7.0	11.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	4.0	11.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Charcoal wt.	1.6	9.9	20.2	8.2	1.1	2.5	154.2	0.095**	405.3	21.1	0.2	91.9	0.7	3.4	119.9	62.6	174.8	33.0	4.0
Charcoal density (g/10 l)	2.0	9.9	18.4	7.5	1.6	2.3	154.2	NA**	405.3	21.1	0.6	83.6	0.9	3.4	119.9	52.2	174.8	33.0	4.0
Raw ct. or est., >2mm fraction	72.0	528.0	847.7	350.0	50.0	130.0	2847.7	13.0	4594.3	769.4	19.0	4194.0	19.0	197.0	11108.3	3005.8	13274.0	2796.5	169.0
Count per 10 l	90.0	528.0	770.6	318.2	71.4	118.2	2847.7	16.3	4594.3	769.4	47.5	3812.7	27.1	197.0	11108.3	2504.9	13274.0	2796.5	169.0
Hickory nuts (*Carya*)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black walnuts (*Juglans nigra*)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	P	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Hazelnut (*Coryfus*)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Juglandaceae (hickory/walnut)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Juglandaceae-Corylus	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	P	0.0
Total nuts	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Wood	82.5	46.0	742.0	290.0	65.7	108.2	2656.0	15.0	4594.3	745.3	47.5	3742.1	17.1	192.0	10973.4	2485.7	12477.5	2738.5	152.0
Bark	7.5	2.0	15.4	20.0	1.4	8.2	141.3	0.0	P	23.1	0.0	63.5	1.4	4.0	134.8	15.0	796.4	56.0	1.0
Corn kernels	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corn cob sections	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corn cupules	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	P	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.0
Corn glumes	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0
Other seeds >2mm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	P	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0
Meal?	0.0	464.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0

*P indicates presence only among charcoal <2 mm in size. **NA this value could not be computed since part of the sample (<2mm) is missing.

Table 23: Charcoal Summary, Continued

	F37	F38 flot 1	F38 flot 2	F39	F40	F41	F42	F52	F53	F60	F61 A	F61 B	F61 C	F61 D	F61 interior	Totals	% Freq.	% Ubiquity
Volume	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.0	9.0	9.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	320.0		(n=34)
Charcoal wt.	17.9	8.924**	14.2	99.4	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.9	0.7	14.8	12.1	10.3	9.9	38.7	1340.7		
Charcoal density (g/10 l)	19.9	NA**	14.2	99.4	6.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.7	14.8	13.5	11.4	9.9	38.7	1329.3		
Raw ct. or est., >2mm fraction	798.5	1551.6	409.6	6669.5	101.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	53.0	32.0	598.4	355.8	683.0	506.0	929.0	57679.1		
Count per 10 l	887.2	1551.6	409.6	6669.5	252.5	1.1	1.1	4.5	53.0	32.0	598.4	395.3	758.9	506.0	929.0	57110.9		
Hickory nuts (*Carya*)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	2.9
Black walnuts (*Juglans nigra*)	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	17.3	(77.04)	29.4
Hazelnut (*Corylus*)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	2.9
Juglandaceae (hickory/walnut)	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	(9.0)	11.8
Juglandaceae-Corylus	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	(13.95)	11.8
Total nuts	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.04	35.3
Wood	821.2	1457.6	403.5	6589.5	242.5	1.1	P	3.6	23.0	32.0	548.2	377.1	725.6	488.0	866.0	54749.7	95.87	100.0
Bark	21.2	93.0	4.1	80.0	5.0	0.0	P	0.0	1.0	0.0	42.2	3.8	23.3	14.0	20.0	1598.9	2.80	85.3
Corn kernels	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.6	2.2	0.0	1.0	34.8	0.06	23.5
Corn cob sections	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.01	2.9
Corn cupules	5.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.0	40.9	0.07	44.1
Corn glumes	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.04	29.4
Other seeds >2mm	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	66.0	0.12	17.6
Unknown	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.0	2.0	27.5	0.05	38.2
Meal?	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	35.0	545.2	0.95	17.6

*P indicates presence only among charcoal <2 mm in size. **NA this value could not be computed since part of the sample (<2mm) is missing.

Table 24: Wood Subsamples

	F8	F8	F9	F9 NW	F9 SW	F9 NW	F11	F14	F15	F21	F21 lining	F23	F24	F26	F27	F29	F30	F31	F33	F37	F38 flot 1
Wood charcoal subsample	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	12	20	20	19	20	12	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0
Acer (maple, boxelder)						2							1						9		
Betula or *Juglans* (birch or walnut)													1								
Carya (hickory)	1			2																1	
Cercis canadensis (redbud)			2																		
Cercis or Ulmaceae (redbud or elm family)					1																
Fraxinus (ash)						2				4	3			1			4				
Gleditsia/Gymnocladus (locust/KY coffeetree)		1												5							
Juglans (blk walnut, butternut)	1		1			2	6	3	2	1		3	2	2	6	5	4	1	1		
Morus rubra (mulberry)										1					9						
Morus rubra or *Celtis* (mulberry or hackberry)														3							
Populus (cottonwood, poplar)																				1	
Quercus (oaks, indeterm. type)		3											5								
Quercus (oaks, red oak group)	7	6	14	15	11	11	11	4		4	9		3	6	5	2		7	4	14	
Quercus (oaks, white oak group)		1	1		5	2		3	7	8	7	17					9	11	5		
Quercus/Carya (oak or hickory)	10	7			2														1		
Platanus occidentalis (sycamore)								1													
Pinus sp. (pine)																					
? *Prunus* (plum, cherry)				1					11											3	
Rosa (rose)			2																	1	
? *Salix* (willow) or *Populus*																					
Sassafras albidum (sassafras) or *Fraxinus*																	3				
Tilia americana (basswood)							1														
Ulmaceae (hackberry/elm family)					1		2									13					
coniferous (no resin ducts visible)							1														
ring porous, type indeterminate	1	1				1		1		1				3				1			
diffuse porous, type indeterminate				1						1											
unidentifiable wood		1		1																	
Wood taxa	19	18	20	18	20	19	20	11	20	18	19	20	12	17	20	20	20	19	20	20	0

Table 24: Wood Subsamples, Continued

	F38 flot 2	F39	F40	F41	F42	F52	F53	F60	F61 A	F61 B	F61 C	F61 D	F61 interior	Totals	% of taxa	% sample ubiquity
Wood charcoal subsample	20	20	20	1	0	4	23	20	20	20	20	20	20	592	(n=566)	(n=34)
Acer (maple, boxelder)			1			1								14	2.47	14.7
Betula or *Juglans* (birch or walnut)													2	3	0.53	5.9
Carya (hickory)														4	0.71	8.8
Cercis canadensis (redbud)							3							5	0.88	5.9
Cercis or Ulmaceae (redbud or elm family)		3												4	0.71	5.9
Fraxinus (ash)	4	2												20	3.53	20.6
Gleditsia/Gymnocladus (locust/KY coffeetree)							1					3		10	1.77	11.8
Juglans (blk walnut, butternut)	6	15	7				6	2	2	2	3	2	1	86	15.19	73.5
Morus rubra (mulberry)														10	1.77	5.9
Morus rubra or *Celtis* (mulberry or hackberry)														3	0.53	2.9
Populus (cottonwood, poplar)											2	1	1	5	0.88	11.8
Quercus (oaks, indeterm. type)				1			1		1			6		17	3.00	17.6
Quercus (oaks, red oak group)	6		12			1		18	16	14	10	5	9	224	39.58	76.5
Quercus (oaks, white oak group)						1	3			2	3	2	3	90	15.90	52.9
Quercus/Carya (oak or hickory)													2	22	3.89	14.7
Platanus occidentalis (sycamore)														1	0.18	2.9
Pinus sp. (pine)											1			1	0.18	2.9
? *Prunus* (plum, cherry)														15	2.65	8.8
Rosa (rose)							3							6	1.06	8.8
? *Salix* (willow) or *Populus*													1	1	0.18	2.9
Sassafras albidum (sassafras) or *Fraxinus*													1	4	0.71	5.9
Tilia americana (basswood)														1	0.18	2.9
Ulmaceae (hackberry/elm family)	3								1					20	3.53	14.7
coniferous (no resin ducts visible)														1		
ring porous, type indeterminate	1						4			1		1		16		
diffuse porous, type indeterminate							2			1	1			6		
unidentifiable wood						1								3		
Wood taxa	19	20	20	1	0	3	17	20	20	18	19	19	20	566		

Table 25: Seed Summary, Raw Counts

	F8	F8	F9	F9 NW	F9 SW	F9 NW	F11	F14	F15	F21	F21 lining	F23	F24	F26	F27	F29	F30	F31	F33	F37	F38 flot 1
Raw ct. seeds (all sizes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.833	0	0	4	0	0	2	13	6	8	0	13	0	0	1
Amaranthus (amaranth)																					
Cannibus sativa (hemp)							32.833														
Chenopodium sp. (chenopod)																		1			
Datura stramonium (jimson weed)																					
Fragaria virginiana (strawberry)																					
Poaceae (grass family)										1											
Polygonum hydropiper (smartweed)															1	3					
P. hydropiperoides (smartweed)										1				7				8			
Polygonum sect. *Persicaria* (smartweed; knotweed)										2				2	2	4		2			
Portulaca oleraceae (purslane)																					
Prunus sp. (plum)																					
Prunus persica (peach or nectarine)																					1
Rubus (blackberry/raspberry/etc)																					
Rumex crispus? (dock)																					
Setaria (foxtail grass)																					
Solanum (nightshade)																					
Trifolium (clover)																					
Triticum aestivum (wheat)							2														
Violia (violet)															1						
Vitis (grape)																					
unknown seed type														2							
unidentifiable seed fragments													2	2	2	1		2			

Table 25: Seed Summary, Continued

	F38 flot 2	F39	F40	F41	F42	F52	F53	F60	F61 A	F61 B	F61 C	F61 D	F61 interior	Totals	% identifiable	% Ubiquity
Raw ct. seeds (all sizes)	6	1	0	0	0	0	5123.6	0	0	1	0	1	1	5215.433		(n=34)
Amaranthus (amaranth)							23.9							23.9	0.46	2.9
Cannibus sativa (hemp)														32.833	0.63	2.9
Chenopodium sp. (chenopod)							453.5							454.5	8.73	5.9
Datura stramonium (jimson weed)							1							1	0.02	2.9
Fragaria virginiana (strawberry)							37							37	0.71	2.9
Poaceae (grass family)														1	0.02	2.9
Polygonum hydropiper (smartweed)	4													8	0.15	8.8
P. hydropiperoides (smartweed)														16	0.31	8.8
Polygonum sect. *Persicaria* (smartweed; knotweed)														12	0.23	14.7
Portulaca oleraceae (purslane)							35							35	0.67	2.9
Prunus sp. (plum)													1	1	0.02	2.9
Prunus persica (peach or nectarine)										1				2	0.04	5.9
Rubus (blackberry/raspberry/etc)							4248.8							4248.8	81.64	2.9
Rumex crispus? (dock)		1												1	0.02	2.9
Setaria (foxtail grass)							1							1	0.02	2.9
Solanum (nightshade)							4							4	0.08	2.9
Trifolium (clover)							1							1	0.02	2.9
Triticum aestivum (wheat)														2	0.04	2.9
Violia (violet)														1	0.02	2.9
Vitis (grape)							315.4							315.4	6.06	2.9
unknown seed type	1						3							6	0.12	8.8
unidentifiable seed fragments	1											1		11		

There is also a 10-liter flotation sample from the storage pit portion of Feature 8. This has somewhat more charcoal (9.9 g/10 l). Notably, only 9.1% of the charcoal is wood and bark. Another 3.0% percent is corn (*Zea mays*), including both cupule and glume cob elements. The majority of the sample is tiny charred clumps, of what is possibly burned meal (87.9%). The sample contains abundant land snails. These may have been attracted to the pit by unburned or even partially charred portions of the meal. This sample does not contain coal or clinkers and is somewhat unusual in that respect.

The presence of burned meal and snails in the pit portion of Feature 8 but not in the samples from the main portion of the cellar and presence of coal exclusively in the general cellar fill but not the pit suggests the pit had at least one fill episode independent of the bulk of the cellar fill matrix. This may not have been discernible during excavation.

Depending on the sample, charcoal density in the Feature 9 subfloor depression varies from 1.6 to 18.4 grams per 10 liters. Three of the four samples have a few pieces of corn. The fourth lacks any discernible corn portions. It does contain a few charred specimens that may be burned meal, which may or may not be cornmeal. Similar material is found in the adjoining subfloor cellar (Feature 8). All four Feature 9 samples are dominated by wood charcoal, and all contain some bark, as might be expected for planks of rough-milled lumber. Most (85%) of the wood charcoal subsampled for taxonomic identification is oak of the red oak subgenus. White oaks (subgenus Lepidobalanus) are also represented (13.3%). Black walnut, or possibly butternut, total 5% of the identified wood. Ash (*Fraxinus*), boxelder or maple (*Acer*), hickory, and possibly rose (*Rosa*) each make up 3.3%. The rose could have been native or a domesticated import. There are single specimens (1.7% each) of a wild cherry or plum *(Prunus*) and of the elm/hackberry family (Ulmaceae). Indeterminate types include three specimens (5%) of redbud (*Cercis*) or similarly patterned wood (cf. Ulmaceae), two specimens indeterminate between oak and hickory (3.3%), an unidentified diffuse porous wood (1.7%), and another totally unidentifiable specimen (1.7%).

A moderate density of charcoal (4.0 g/10 l) was retrieved from Feature 33. As most of this is wood (89.9%), this could have been a board-lined pit, or, gauging from the other rubble in the pit fill, the wood charcoal was not formed *in situ*. There is a little coal or clinker in the flotation sample, and some of this may be counted among the unknown charcoal (which could be clinker, corn kernel, or meal). There are 11 definite corn specimens (7 cupules and 4 glumes); these comprise a total of 6.5% of the material in the 2-mm screen. A single black walnut shell fragment and a piece of bark each contribute another 0.6%.

Botanically, Feature 37, a subsurface cellar pit, appears to contain the same fill as Feature 9, the subfloor depression, and as Feature 8, the storage pit within the cellar. Feature 37 contains several specimens of what may be charred meal, although this is only 6% of the total tabulated material. Most of the sample is wood (92.6%), with some bark (2.4%), corn (0.9%), and black walnut nutshell (0.4%). Most of the wood is of the red oak subgenus (70%), but similar to Feature 9, there is a possible rose, some cottonwood or poplar (*Populus*), and hickory (5%

each), as well as wild cherry or plum (15%). At 19.9 grams per 10 liters of fill, charcoal density is comparable to some of the samples from Feature 9 and is more than twice as concentrated as the Feature 8 sample.

Feature 11 contains a great quantity of charcoal (154.2 g/10 l), most of which is wood (93.3%) and bark (5%). Corn makes up 0.5% of the tabulated items >2 mm. Most of the corn specimens are kernels. A fair percentage of the tabulated material is charred seed (1.1%). Most of this (29 out of 31 seeds) is hemp seed (*Cannabis sativa*). Among the wood types identified are red oaks (52.4%), black walnut or butternut (28.6%), elm or hackberry (9.5%), and single specimens (4.8% each) of basswood (*Tilia americana*) and a conifer without resin ducts (probably a red cedar--*Juniperus*).

Feature 11 contains the only hemp seed recovered from the site. It is possible this ash pit contains the sweepings of an outbuilding or cellar where hemp seed reserved for planting was stored. Or this feature may be the burning site for processed hemp stocks (hod), although this would seem to be too close to the house for that activity. In Europe, uncarbonized hemp seed has been found in strata indicative of retting ponds (Fleming and Clark 1998). The circular basin of Feature 11, while deep enough to allow a shallow pool of water, is not clay lined or otherwise sealed to hold water and would have been too small to soak any appreciable quantity of hemp stems.

The recreational or medicinal smoking of hemp (marijuana) might also have resulted in the singular cache of burned seed in Feature 11. However the variety of hemp used on North American plantations, which still exists as an escape in the Midwest and on the Plains, is very low in the biologically active material sought by those who imbibe in the drug (Lewis and Elvin-Lewis 1977:427). The most ancient physical evidence for the association of hemp with smoke inhalation comes from a frozen Iron Age tomb (ca. 2430 BP) in eastern Siberia, discovered in 1929 (Rudenko 1970). In this case smoke appears to have been produced by adding heated rocks to seed placed in stone vessels set under small leather or felt-covered shelters. This usage was interpreted as a purification ritual. The use of *Cannabis* in Africa may have occurred as early as 3000-4000 BP (Schultes 1970), although physical evidence, in the form of chemical residues on ceramic water pipe bowls from Lalibela cave in Ethiopia, dates ca. 640-500 BP (van der Merwe 1975). This date is, however, controversial, as it predates the supposed ca. 400 BP introduction of pipes and smoking from the New World into Europe (Fleming and Clarke 1998). By historical account, *Cannabis* was in use as a drug in Morocco by the early 1800s (Clarke 1998). Knowledge of its drug use may have been brought to America with the slaves, but on the whole, popular non-medical consumption of *Cannabis* in North America is a 20th-century phenomenon (Schaffer Library of Drug Policy 1972).

Aside from its earliest use as a fiber and cordage plant, hemp has other non-drug uses. Hemp seed was used in Han Dynasty China (ca. 2100 to 1900 BP) as a cereal grain (Li 1974). The seeds are also a source of oil (similar to linseed oil) that can be used in paints and soaps, as well as for feeding to poultry and other birds and to fish (Schaffer Library of Drug Policy 1972).

Louis Hebert, Champlain's apothecary, introduced hemp cultivation for fiber production to North America in 1606. Its cultivation spread down through the New England colonies shortly thereafter. Hemp was used for clothing and cordage as well as for sails and rigging on British ships. Wagon trains moving west were covered with hempen fabric. Hemp clothing was common among colonials during the 17th century and was a primary garment material for slaves until around 1847 (Schaffer Library of Drug Policy 1972).

Feature 14 has only 13 carbonized specimens in the tabulated (>2mm) portion of the sample. Twelve of the items are wood and the last is a corn cupule. Oaks represent the majority of the wood (25% white oak subgenus, 33.3% red oaks). The other taxa identified are black walnut or butternut (25%) and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) (8.3%). Overall charcoal density can not be computed, as the <2 mm portion of the flotation sample may have been lost in transit through the bottom of a damaged shipping box.

The only carbonized botanical material from Feature 15 is wood charcoal. Most of this is wild cherry/plum (55%) and oak of the white oak subgenus (35%). Black walnut or butternut makes up the remainder (10%). There is a little bark in the untabulated (<2 mm) fraction. Overall, charcoal density is extremely high (405.3 g/10 l). No function has been suggested for pit or its charcoal-rich fill.

Trench Feature 39 contains a fair amount of charcoal in the flotation sample (99.35g/10 l). The charred botanical material in the 2-mm screen is entirely wood (98.8%) and bark (1.2%). Most of the wood (75%) is black walnut or butternut. A patterned wood, possibly redbud or hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), makes up 15%, and ash is the final 10%. The scanned charcoal <2 mm in size contains a single charred dock seed (*Rumex crispus* or *R. obtusifolius*). Curled dock and broad-leaved dock are common barnyard weeds that were introduced to America at an early date. They can be cooked as a potherb; the later has been long cultivated in Europe for the young greens (Medsger 1939:139).

The fill from the Feature 38 is predominantly wood. One peach or nectarine pit (*Prunus persica* or *P. persica* var. *nucipersica*) is found in the upper portion of the fill, while two fragments of a corncob and four smartweed seeds (*Polygonum hydropiper*) are found in the lower fill. Charcoal density is moderate (14.2 g/10 l). The wood charcoal is a mixture of red oaks (31.6%), butternut or black walnut (31.6%), ash (21%), and elm or hackberry (15.8%). The presence of weed seeds suggests at least a fraction of the burning took place on open ground outside of any structure. Peach pits are a common item in historic sites from the 1800s in the Midwest. Lopinot (1999) found them at the 1820s-1850s Whitley site (11E17) in eastern Illinois. Lutzow recovered peach pits in 1850s deposits at the Stortes/Crookham (13MA262) site in west-central Iowa (Rogers et al. 1988:351) and both plum and peach at the ca. 1840-1865 Davis site in Perry County, Illinois (Lutzow 1988:131). Parker (1989:142) recovered a single pit at the 1850s Fair View Farm site (11SA336), also in southern Illinois.

For a very shallow basin, Feature 23 has a fairly high amount of charcoal (83.7 g/10 l), mostly wood (98.1%) and bark (1.7%), with a few corn kernels (0.2%). Most (85%) of the wood is oak of the white oak subgroup. The remaining 15% is black walnut or butternut.

Feature 21, sampled separately for botanical content of the trench fill and of the clay lining, has charcoal assemblages similar in composition but not in density. As would be expected, very little charcoal was retrieved from the clay lining itself (0.61 g/10 l). This is all wood: 47.4% red oaks, 36.8% white oaks, and 15.8% ash. The trench fill itself contains 21.1 grams of charcoal per 10 liters of flotation sediment. Nearly 96.9% of the charcoal is wood, 3.0% is bark, and one specimen (0.1%) is a black walnut shell fragment. The wood taxa in the trench fill are white oaks (44.4%), red oaks (22.2%), ash (22.2%), mulberry (*Morus rubra*--5.6%), and butternut or black walnut (5.6%). The scanned charcoal <2 mm in size contains three knotweed seeds (*Polygonum persicaria* and possibly *P. hydropiperoides*). There is also one tiny carbonized grass seed (identified only to family Poaceae).

Feature 26, a basin in the floor of Feature 23, has a moderately low charcoal density, 3.4 grams per 10 liters. Wood charcoal comprises 97.5% of the charred material in the 2-mm screen. Four pieces of bark (2%) and a single unknown charcoal fragment (0.5%) make up the rest of the fraction. The scanned charcoal in the 0.5-mm sieve contains 13 carbonized seeds and a few fragments of corn cupule. Similar to Feature 21, most of the carbonized seeds are knotweeds, both *P. persicaria* (cf.) type (n=2) and *P. hydropiperoides* (n=7). There are also two relatively nondescript, unknown taxon seeds and two fragments of seeds that are classified as unidentifiable due to their poor state of preservation. Thirty percent of the wood is oak of the red oak subgroup. A quarter of the wood is a lightly patterned wood, probably ash, but possibly honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos)* or Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), and an additional 5% is definitely ash. There is also a more heavily patterned wood, either hackberry or mulberry (15%) and an equal amount of wood that can only be classified as ring porous. Given the amount of weed seed, this may have been a pile of branches or other building debris burned in the open.

Feature 27, which is superimposed on Feature 26, has a high charcoal density (119.9 g/10 l) but low charcoal diversity. Nearly 98.8% of the charcoal is wood, and the remainder is bark. Forty-five percent of the wood is mulberry, 30% is black walnut or butternut, and 25% is of the red oak subgroup. Among the charcoal <2 mm in size, there are six carbonized seeds; five of these are knotweeds, including both the *Persicaria* section (n=2) and *Polygonum hydropiperoides* or possibly *P. hydropiper* (n=1), plus two seeds only tentatively keyed as knotweeds/smartweeds. Other than prehistoric caches of *Polygonum erectum* seeds that may have been foodstuffs, the only known use for the genus is various medicinal applications (King 1984:141). Feature 27 also has a single seed comparable to a violet (*Viola*), a genus with no known ethnohistoric use (King 1984:175), but which we find to be a tenacious weed in disturbed soils of Midwestern yards and gardens.

Feature 29 has a moderate charcoal density (52.2 g/10 l), with most of the material being wood (99.2%). There is a little charred bark (0.6%), and a bit of burned corncob (0.1%). Aside from one unidentifiable seed in the <2-mm fraction, the carbonized seeds are all knotweeds/ smartweeds. Three are *Polygonum hydropiperoides* or *hydropiper* types; four seeds are from the *Persicaria* section. Most (65%) of the identified wood is elm or hackberry; 25% is black walnut or butternut, and the remaining 10% is oak of the red oak subgroup.

Feature 30 has the highest density of charcoal among features in this cluster of pits, having 174.8 grams of charcoal per 10 liters of feature fill. Ninety-four percent of the charcoal is wood and the rest bark. Oaks of the white oak group have the highest frequency among wood types identified. Next, with 35%, is ash (possibly with some sassafras--*Sassafras albidum*), followed by black walnut or butternut (20%). No carbonized seeds are present in the sample.

Although the presence of burned clay in the flotation sample from Feature 31 suggests *in situ* burning within the pit, there is only a moderate density of charcoal (33.0 g/10 l) present. Wood comprises 97.9% of the charcoal sample, bark 2.0%; a piece of black walnut shell and a piece of charred meal (?) each contribute 0.04%. The wood is white oak subgenus (57.9% of the subsample), red oak subgenus (36.8%), and black walnut or butternut (5.3%). Among the charcoal <2 mm in size are 13 seeds. Eight of these are *Polygonum hydropiperoides* and two are *P. persicaria* (cf). There is also a single charred chenopod *(Chenopodium*) and two unidentifiable fragmentary seeds. There is nothing to botanically support or refute the hypothesized role of tobacco barn for this excavation area. No tobacco seeds (*Nicotiana*) were recovered, but being extremely small, the tobacco seeds could escape samples through the mesh bottom of the barrel used for water flotation.

Feature 60 has a low charcoal density (0.7 g/10 l). All the charcoal is wood, and 90% of this is oak of the red oak subgroup. The remaining 10% is black walnut or butternut. There is a great deal of coal and clinkers (not quantified) in this flotation sample.

Similar to Feature 60, Feature 24 also has a very low charcoal density (0.7g/10 l). This would fit with the interpretation of the feature as a shallow pit privy that was occasionally shoveled out. About 63.2% of the charcoal is wood. Twenty-one percent of the charcoal is corn (cupules). A couple charred seeds (possibly corn kernels) represent another 10.5%, and 5.3% is bark. The wood is mostly oak (66.7%), with only the red oak subgroup being definitely identified. Another quarter of the sample is black walnut or butternut. Maple or boxelder is also present (8.3%). There are unburned coal fragments and clinkers in the fill.

The charcoal signature from Feature 41 is very light—only 0.2 grams per 10 liters of fill. The one charcoal specimen in the 2-mm sieve is oak wood. A few carbonized hazelnut and hickory nutshell fragments and corn cupules are present among the small-sized, untabulated charcoal in the 0.5-mm sieve. There are no carbonized seeds.

Feature 42 is similar in charcoal density to the morphologically comparable Feature 41. Feature 42 has only 0.1 grams of charcoal per 10 liters of fill. The sole item in the 2-mm screen is a black walnut nutshell. No corn or carbonized seeds are present. Wood and bark are the most conspicuous items in the 0.5-mm screen.

Feature 52 has very little charcoal (0.2 g/10 l). Eighty percent of the tabulated charcoal is wood (n=4). The remaining 20% is a single, unknown type of (?) charcoal. Wood taxa identified (by one fragment or 25% each) are maple or boxelder, a red oak, and a white oak. One fragment is unidentifiable, due to extreme charring.

The Feature 53 privy pit has plant remains that include old-appearing uncarbonized seeds as well as charcoal. In particular, there are so many uncarbonized raspberry and/or blackberry seeds (*Rubus*) and fractured uncarbonized grape (*Vitis*) seeds that these outweigh the charcoal. Since this is a privy, these old-appearing seeds are counted as archaeobotanical specimens rather than contaminants. Therefore, the "charcoal" density for this sample, including the weight of all uncharred seeds, is around 4.8 grams per 10 liters.

Carbonized wood makes up 43.4% of the material in the 2-mm sieve; the one carbonized bark specimen is 1.9% of the sample, and the uncarbonized grape seeds >2 mm (n=29) are 54.7% of the count. All the seeds in the 2-mm sieve are grape. Most are broken. An estimate of number of whole seeds was made by counting only portions retaining a remnant of the chalaza area, then dividing by two, as most of these fragments appeared to have nearly a half circle of chalaza area.

Seeds are much more numerous in the 0.5-mm sieve. The count of seeds in this size fraction is estimated based on the counts and weight of seeds in a tiny subsample of the fraction; although the remainder was scanned for presence of unusual seed types and an attempt was made to count each of these specimens. Based on these counts or estimates, there are 5,094.6 seeds in this fraction. Raspberry/blackberry (n=4,248.8) comprise 82.9% of all seeds. Copious uncarbonized raspberry seeds were noted during the flotation of privy fill from excavations at the Lincoln Home in Springfield over a decade ago (Al Brine, personal communication, 2000). Also, privy deposits from the Stortes/Crookham site, a 1850s to 1950s farmstead in south-central Iowa, contained tens of thousands of raspberry seeds, as well as thousands of grape pips (Rogers et al. 1988:350-351). After raspberry, chenopod (n=453.5) and grape (n=315.4) are next in frequency at Galbraith (8.9% and 6.2%). The chenopod species have not been determined. They are of two sizes. The large variety measures 2.25 mm in diameter and as such could have been an economically significant grain, while the smaller variety has a diameter of 0.98 mm. Large to small varieties are present in a ratio of 16:3. Next in frequency are strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*, n=37) and purslane (*Portulaca oleraceae*, n=35), each comprising about 0.7% of all seeds. The purslane may be a contaminant. This seed is so small, it easily infiltrates archaeological strata from more recent surfaces. Seed of this non-native plant is a common contaminant of prehistoric samples in the Midwest, where it appears as an uncarbonized, hollow testa. On the other hand, purslane is a common potherb that can still be

consumed when the plant is in flower and in fruit as well as earlier in the season (Medsger 1939:144). Wild foods enthusiast Euell Gibbons (1962:181) wrote that after purslane became common in the Southwest, native tribes learned to eat the fresh plant and to harvest the tiny seeds for making meal. Pigweed (*Amaranthus*) was similarly used in the Southwest historically and prehistorically. One pigweed seed is found in the subsample for Feature 53, giving an estimate of 22.87 total seeds (0.5%). As with purslane, pigweed could be a recent contaminant, a potherb, or a grain plant. This particular seed appears to be a variety that is too small to have been economically cultivated as a grain, although it equals purslane in size. Four seeds of a nightshade (*Solanum*) are also present (0.1%). Nightshade is a common garden weed. Although considered poisonous when not thoroughly ripe, mature fruit of one type of nightshade (*S. americanum*) was eaten by at least one historic Native American tribe and is also known from prehistoric archaeological sites in the Midwest (King 1984). As at Galbraith, amaranth and nightshade seeds were few in number in the Stortes/Crookham privy deposits. Finally, single seeds of foxtail grass (*Setaria*), jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*), and clover (*Trifolium*) each account for <0.1% of the total seeds. While red clover (*T. pratense*) leaves were eaten by some Native American tribes historically (Medsger 1939:165; Barrett 1952), they can also be prepared as a tea and a medicinal (Gibbons 1962:209,280). Similar to nightshade, the seeds and the unripen fruit of jimsonweed are poisonous; some Native American tribes mixed the leaves with smoking tobacco for hallucinogenic effect (King 1984:167).

It should be noted that the uncarbonized seeds listed here are almost the exact listing of uncarbonized seeds appearing in nonprivy flotation samples at the Whitley site, which were treated in that context as contaminants (Lopinot 1999:113). Nor are they confined to just Feature 53 at Galbraith. Some of these were noticed in limited numbers in several other flotation samples, but were routinely treated as contaminants in those features.

There is a moderate density of charcoal (6.9 g/10 l) in the fill from the Feature 40 storage pit, which is beneath the stone floor in the cellar of the extant house. The charcoal is all wood and bark: 60% red oaks, 35% butternut/black walnut, and 5% maple. A few pieces of coal clinker and burned earth are also present. All this material may have been deposited as erosional wash or as scrapings from the nearby fireplace.

The four flotation samples of the cellar fill from Feature 61 are fairly consistent in charcoal content and density. All samples are dominated by wood charcoal and all have a few fragments of corn. All samples have coal and coal clinkers. Layer A has the most charcoal (14.8 g/10 l). Charcoal composition is 91.6% wood, 7% bark, and 1.3% corn (in a 3:1 kernel to cob ratio). Most (85%) of the wood is red oaks; much less is black walnut or butternut (10%) and elm or hackberry (5%). Layer B has only slightly less charcoal (13.5 g/10 l). Of this, 95.4% is wood, 0.9% bark, 0.3% black walnut nutshell, 0.3% peach pit (equals one pit), 2% corn (in a 5:2 kernel to cob ratio), and 1.1% unknowns, possibly coal clinkers. The wood is of the red oak group (77.8%), the white oak group (11.1%), and black walnut or butternut (11.1%). Layer C has a slightly lighter charcoal density (11.4 g/10 l) than the two superimposing layers. It contains 95.6% wood, 3.1% bark, 0.4% corn, and 0.9% black walnut nutshell. The wood charcoal is

slightly more diverse than that in layers A and B. The six distinct wood types are: red oaks (50%), white oaks (15%), black walnut or butternut (15%), poplar or cottonwood (10%), pine (*Pinus*--5%), and an unidentified diffuse porous wood (5%). The lowermost zone, Layer D, had the lightest charcoal content (9.9 g/10 l). Wood comprised 96.4% of the charcoal sampled, with bark an additional 2.8%, tuber or rhizome 0.2%, corn 0.4%, and an unknown specimen that may be a piece of burned meal another 0.2%. The rhizome/tuber fragment is too small to identify to type (2.5 x 4 mm). The "meal" specimen is equally small. It is tentatively identified as meal because of its curvature and slightly smoothed outer surface which both suggest it was pressed up against and burned within the bottom side of a cooking pot. The wood charcoal in Layer D is almost as diverse as in Layer C, although not with the same taxa. The Layer D wood charcoal is indeterminate oaks (31.6%), red oaks (26.3%), honey locust (15.8%), white oaks (10.5%), black walnut or butternut (10.5%), and poplar or cottonwood (5.3%). There are also four minute specimens of unburned plant fiber, possibly from rope, threads, or felt. Dr. Jonathan Reyman examined these at the Illinois State Museum and noted an S-twist to one of the two thread-like portions. The other thread is too small to contain any curve of braid. The two other fiber specimens appear to be matted or felted fibers, with no twist, weaving, or organized fiber orientation at all. Although fiber strands on a hemp/maize/wool bag from the Illinois State Museum's ethnographic collection were examined for comparison, results were inconclusive, and the Galbraith fibers remain unidentified.

A fair amount of charcoal (38.7 g/10 l) was retrieved from the interior of a barrel found within the cellar (Feature 61). Much of this charcoal is wood—larger-sized pieces than the majority of flotation samples from the site. The size grade difference probably means there was less trampling of the charcoal in the barrel relative to that in flotation samples from ground surfaces on the site. Alternatively, large-sized charcoal may have been deposited in the barrel, possibly to act as a water filter. Wood makes up 93.2% of the barrel interior charcoal sample. The remainder is bark (2.3%), corn (0.5%), unidentified "meal" (3.8%), two specimens of unknown charred material (0.2%), and a single plum pit (*Prunus*) (0.1%). The corn is predominantly cob portions (4:1 with kernels). The cob portion diameters and cupule counts reconstruct as a single 16-row cob. Similarly, 16-row corn was the only corn type identified by Lopinot (1999:109) at the Whitley site (11E17). The "meal" from the Galbraith Feature 61 barrel has a flattened, somewhat smoothed crust. The wood charcoal subsampled for taxonomic identification is 45% red oaks, 15% white oaks, 10% generic oak or hickory, 10% black walnut or butternut, and 5% each of cottonwood or poplar, sassafras, and possibly willow (*Salix*) and birch (*Betula*).

Looking at all features together, nearly 96% of the charcoal >2 mm is wood. Wood charcoal is present in every feature, and bark portions in 85% of the features (see Table 23, page 266). Oak, especially red oak, is found in more samples than any other wood type; although black walnut is nearly as ubiquitous, being found in just over three-quarters of the samples (see Table 24, page 268). However, black walnut has a low frequency (15%), as opposed to the red oaks (40%).

Overall, food remains are not well represented botanically. Corn portions represent less than 0.2% and nuts and other seeds together have a lower frequency. While wood is found in every sample, corn is in only half the samples and nutshell in just over a third (see Table 23, page 266). Among the small seeds (see Table 25, page 270), the brambles (*Rubus*) represent the seed of highest frequency (nearly 82%), but they occur in only one sample. Seeds of weedy species, particularly the smartweeds (*Polygonum*) are much more ubiquitous among samples (see Table 25, page 270). It is likely these represent actual weeds growing in or on junk piles that were set afire, rather than being food plants themselves.

CHAPTER 8: REPORT OF FAUNAL REMAINS RECOVERED FROM THE GALBRAITH SITE (23LF138)

By Lucretia S. Kelly

Introduction

The Galbraith site (23LF138) yielded a total of 2582 pieces of animal bone from excavation and flotation. The majority (NISP=2455; 95.1%) came from three cellars and their associated features that were under the Galbraith residences. Unfortunately no faunal remains were recovered from the area of the possible slave quarters. Therefore, no determination can be made about the subsistence of the Galbraith slaves and how it may have differed from the Galbraith families. In 1817, the Alexander Galbraith family came out of the Upper South Cultural Tradition in Kentucky for which a distinct diversified farming pattern has been identified from excavations at a number of rural farmsteads in southern Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky (McCorvie 1987, 1992; McCorvie et al 1989). The expectation is that they continued to practice similar farming patterns, which can be observed in their faunal refuse. The Upper South Tradition dietary pattern was dominated by pork, poultry, and corn with a limited use of beef, sheep, and wild animals (Martin 1989, 1990; McCorvie et al. 1989; Price 1985). Historic documents of the Galbraith families list some of the livestock they kept and raised during their tenure on the plantation. Included are hogs, sheep, geese, horses, and oxen and after the Civil War, chickens and cows are mentioned (see Chapter 3, Property History). The faunal debris should be able to corroborate the lists and possibly identify animals not listed.

Methods

Faunal remains were recovered using two methods, hand excavations and flotation. All faunal material was processed by Archaeological Research Center (ARC) lab personnel before being sent to me for analysis. I have analyzed and tabulated the material separately by context (unit and feature) and recovery method. All faunal material recovered by hand excavation was recorded. Faunal materials pulled from the processed flotation samples by ARC personnel were further sorted by me and only bones identifiable to the level of Order or below were examined and recorded. Identification of the faunal remains was made to the most specific taxonomic level possible, given the completeness and portion of the bone present. Published osteological guides and keys, for example Olsen (1973) and Gilbert (1980), were occasionally consulted, but all identifications were ultimately made by direct comparison to osteological reference collections. Collections used included my own, as well as those housed at the Illinois State Museum. Nomenclature for mammals follows Hoffmeister (1989); for birds, Bohlen (1989); for fish, P. W. Smith (1971), however, taxonomic names were verified through the Integrated Taxonomic Information System website (www.itis.usda.gov) and in some cases were changed to the most up-to-date valid usage. Some elements from the same animal are more diagnostic than others (Driver 1992; Reitz and Wing 1999). If a bone could be only tentatively identified to a certain taxon, then the taxon was given a “cf.” designation. Tentatively identified bones were combined with bones

that could be more definitively identified as that taxon when listed in the summary tables. If there were no other bones that could be definitively identified, then the "cf." designation was retained in the tables.

As is common in zooarchaeology (Driver 1992; Reitz and Wing 1999; Uerpmann 1973), when I could not identify a mammal or bird bone to a taxon more specific than class, I placed it in a size category where possible. Table 26 provides the key to the animal size categories I constructed.

Table 26: Faunal size classes

Size Class	Animals Falling within Size Class
Large Mammal	Cow, Pig, Deer
Medium Mammal	Raccoon, Rabbit, Cat
Small Mammal	Mouse, Rat, Mole
Large Bird	Goose, Turkey, Swan, Crane
Medium Bird	Most Ducks, Chicken, Crow
Small Bird	Passerine, Bobwhite

The categories of large, medium, and small are based on the size of the major bones in a skeleton. The intermediary categories of large-medium and medium-small in the summary tables are catch-all categories. For example, the category large-medium includes bone fragments that could belong to an animal of medium, medium to large, or large size. The bones are usually small fragments for which element cannot be determined. Placing bones in the intermediary categories is very subjective, therefore these categories do not have much analytic value beyond identifying indeterminate bone fragments within a class to a slightly finer level than simply "indeterminate".

For each bone identifiable to the level of class or to a more specific taxon, the following information, when applicable, was recorded: faunal catalogue number, ARC field number, provenience information, recovery technique (flotation or excavation), taxonomic identification, element name, side, portion, percent complete, epiphyseal fusion, tooth wear and eruption, modification, placement of modification, number of fragments, weight in grams. Additional information and observations were entered into a comments section, if necessary. Types of modifications recorded include weathering, gnawing marks, cut marks, staining, and burning.

There has been much discussion over the years about the use of the basic quantification measures in zooarchaeology: NISP (number of identifiable specimens) vs. the use of MNI (minimum number of individuals) (for example, Chaplin 1971; Gautier 1984; Grayson 1984; Klein and Cruz-Uribe 1984; Marshall and Pilgram 1993). The use of either NISP or MNI has its drawbacks and can be affected by intensity of fragmentation and sample size. To partially offset the problems associated with these measures, I use both NISP and MNI, when applicable, for the taxa identified.

As a general rule for NISP, if two or more fragments can be glued or fitted together, I count them as one. This rule also applies to unfused epiphyses that can be refitted to their shafts. There may be some instances where a bone was broken into very many pieces when time did not permit attempting to refit the pieces and the pieces are counted separately. Teeth in mandibles and maxillae are counted separately. For example if a mandible has 5 teeth in place the NISP equals 6.

MNI was calculated using the feature as the unit of calculation. This method may have resulted in an overestimation for large animals where bones from one animal might be deposited in more than one feature across the site. MNI was figured for each species by counting the most frequently occurring element after dividing it into lefts and rights (if applicable). Completeness, portion, age, and, in some cases, size were taken into consideration. MNI was also calculated for family and genus levels if no species within the family or genus had been identified for that feature. Or, if species were identified within a family or genus, MNI was calculated for that genus and/or family only after the MNI had been calculated for the species, and hence is exclusive of the species MNI count. MNI was not figured for the class level.

Results

Faunal remains were recovered from 16 features and several excavation units. A large percentage of the feature fauna from excavation was identifiable to the level of class and below (97.8%) and 30% was identified to a level more specific than class. Mammals make up 72.8% of the assemblage (NISP) and birds 15.9%. Fish and Amphibians make up a minor percentage and no Reptile bones or Invertebrate remains were recovered.

Table 27 summarizes the Taphonomic effects noted on the faunal materials recovered from feature excavation. Burning did not impact the faunal assemblage by a large degree. For mammal bones, 4.3% were calcined and 0.3% were burned black. Only 0.3% of the bird bones were calcined and none were burned black. Rodent gnawing was the taphonomic effect noticed most frequently. For mammal bones, 15.6% were rodent gnawed. For bird bones, the percentage is significant at 42.6%. Rodent gnawing was the highest in Feature 37 where 21.2% of mammal bones and 46% of bird bones showed the effects of gnawing. It is possible that some bone was totally lost to rodent gnawing, especially bird bone.

Very few faunal remains (NISP=13) were recovered from unit excavations. They are listed in Table 28 and will not be discussed further.

Table 27: Summary of Weight and Taphonomic Effects for Fauna Recovered From Feature Excavations

	8	9	11	16	21	23	29	30	31	33	37	38	52	60	61	65	Total
Mammal NISP	51	115	9	3	2	5	1	1	1	12	411	28	40	23	1086	4	1792
Weight (g)	370.3	210.7	13.0	6.0	65.2	48.2	10.6	9.3	5.9	171.8	866.5	465.1	26.4	31.8	2337.0	9.4	4647.2
NISP Calcined	3	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	3	1	78
NISP Black	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	5
NISP Weathered	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9
NISP Rodent Gnawed	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	167	-	279
NISP Carnivore Gnawed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
NISP with Cut marks	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	12
NISP sawed or cleaved	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	8	-	14
NISP Stained	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	6	2	-	15
NISP Calcium carbonate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bird NISP	19	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	63	-	-	-	296	1	392
Weight (g)	25.2	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	0.1	99.4	-	-	-	389.1	1.7	536.7
NISP Calcined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NISP Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NISP Weathered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
NISP Rodent Gnawed	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	125	-	167
NISP Carnivore Gnawed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	1	9
NISP with Cut marks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
NISP with Crush mark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
NISP Stained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Bird or Mammal NISP	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	1	-	143	1	219
Weight (g)	14.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.5	-	0.7	-	30.6	0.2	64.7
NISP Calcined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NISP Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NISP Weathered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NISP Rodent Gnawed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	25	-	40
NISP Carnivore Gnawed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NISP with Cut marks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NISP with Crush mark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NISP Stained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indeterminate Vertebrate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	54
Weight (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	3.3
NISP Calcined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
NISP Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

fish and amphibian remains showed no taphonomic effects and together weighted 0.9 g

Table 29: Summary of Fauna Recovered from West Feature Cluster and Miscellaneous Features

	West Feature Cluster						Misc. Feas.				
	16	21	23	29	30	31	38	11	52	60	Total
Mammals											
Bos taurus	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
Sus scrofa	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	2	13
very large mammal	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
large mammal	-	-	2	-	1	1	19	4	40	21	88
medium-large mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Sub-total Mammals	3	2	5	1	1	1	28	9	40	23	113
Birds											
Gallus gallus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sub-total Birds	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bird or Mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Grand Total	3	2	5	1	1	2	28	9	41	23	115

#=NISP

FEATURE 8 AND 9 COMPLEX

Features 8 and 9 and the two associated features of 33 and 37 yielded a total of 757 NISP from excavation and 7 NISP from floatation (Feature 9) (Table 30). Mammals make up the majority of excavated remains with 77.8% and 100% of the floated remains. Twelve mammalian and nine avian taxa were identified. No fish or amphibian remains were recognized. The taxa identified can be placed in three analytic categories of domestic, wild, and commensal.

Domestic Animals

Domestic taxa present include cow, pig, sheep (*Ovis aries*), goose (Anserinae), chicken (*Gallus gallus*), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and house cat (*Felis silvestris*). Cattle, turkeys, and chickens are not listed on historic documents as being raised by the early Galbraith family. It is possible turkeys were hunted in the wild but two of the four turkey elements from Feature 37 are from juveniles, which suggests turkeys may have been raised on the plantation. There are several Galliformes specimens present that are intermediate in size between turkey and chicken. I could not determine with certainty if they belong to small adult turkeys or large adult chickens. The early 20th century residents of the Galbraith property raised large breed chickens (Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks) for meat rather than for eggs. It is possible some bones from these

Table 29: Summary of Fauna Recovered from West Feature Cluster and Miscellaneous Features

	West Feature Cluster						Misc. Feas.				
	16	21	23	29	30	31	38	11	52	60	Total
Mammals											
Bos taurus	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
Sus scrofa	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	2	13
very large mammal	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
large mammal	-	-	2	-	1	1	19	4	40	21	88
medium-large mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Sub-total Mammals	3	2	5	1	1	1	28	9	40	23	113
Birds											
Gallus gallus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sub-total Birds	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bird or Mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Grand Total	3	2	5	1	1	2	28	9	41	23	115

#=NISP

FEATURE 8 AND 9 COMPLEX

Features 8 and 9 and the two associated features of 33 and 37 yielded a total of 757 NISP from excavation and 7 NISP from floatation (Feature 9) (Table 30). Mammals make up the majority of excavated remains with 77.8% and 100% of the floated remains. Twelve mammalian and nine avian taxa were identified. No fish or amphibian remains were recognized. The taxa identified can be placed in three analytic categories of domestic, wild, and commensal.

Domestic Animals

Domestic taxa present include cow, pig, sheep (*Ovis aries*), goose (Anserinae), chicken (*Gallus gallus*), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and house cat (*Felis silvestris*). Cattle, turkeys, and chickens are not listed on historic documents as being raised by the early Galbraith family. It is possible turkeys were hunted in the wild but two of the four turkey elements from Feature 37 are from juveniles, which suggests turkeys may have been raised on the plantation. There are several Galliformes specimens present that are intermediate in size between turkey and chicken. I could not determine with certainty if they belong to small adult turkeys or large adult chickens. The early 20th century residents of the Galbraith property raised large breed chickens (Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks) for meat rather than for eggs. It is possible some bones from these

individuals became incorporated into the fill of the features, or the earlier Galbraiths also raised large breeds of chickens. No evidence of eggshell was found in any of the features.

Although chickens are not listed as being raised by the early Galbraiths, a number of chicken (*Gallus gallus*) bones were found in three of the four features of this complex, 8, 9, and 37 (Table 30), some of which are from juvenile birds. Two individuals are represented in Feature 8. One is a male because there is a spur on a tarsometatarsus. A distal tibiotarsus, the tarsometatarsus with spur, and three phalanges all appear to articulate. This chicken may have been injured or was an older rooster because the phalanges are osteophytic. Two bones from this feature are from a juvenile bird. Feature 9 also has two birds represented with one being juvenile. Feature 37 contained the remains of at least 5 chickens, two of which are juveniles. Ten of the 15 chicken bones from Feature 37 are rodent gnawed and one exhibits carnivore pits.

Geese (Anserinae) are listed as being present on the early Galbraith plantation, but only one goose bone, a rodent gnawed carpometacarpus, was recovered from this feature complex (Feature 37). The bone compares in general size and morphology to Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), but because it is not known what type of geese were being raised I did not identify goose bones beyond the family level. A few duck (Anatidae) bones were also recovered. These are presumably wild but they may have also been kept with the geese.

Pig bones are the most prevalent for the domestic animals from this complex (NISP=69). Feature 8, the cellar, had 20 NISP, representing one individual. It is an individual under 2 years of age based on the fact that the distal tibia epiphysis is unfused and a 3rd molar and incisor are just erupting (Bull and Sebastian 1982). The canine indicates it is a male (assuming all the bones actually belong to a single individual). Bones from a lower right hindlimb (distal tibia, astragalus, calcaneum, and cuboid) all appear to articulate.

Feature 9 contained 9 pig specimens, six of which are teeth. Also present is a tibia shaft fragment and two carpals or tarsals. Age cannot be estimated and one individual is represented. The two features associated with Feature 9 yielded 40 pig bones; Feature 33 had only 2, a radius and a tibia. The distal epiphysis on the tibia is unfused indicating an animal less than 2 years of age.

Table 30: Summary of Faunal Remains Recovered from Features 8, 9, 33, and 37

	8	9	33	37	Total	9 (float)
Mammals						
Muridae	-	1 (1)	-	-	1 (1)	4
Rattus norvegicus	-	-	-	9 (1)	9 (1)	-
Rattus sp.	-	8 (1)	-	24 (2)	32 (2)	3
Sciurus sp.	-	3 (1)	-	17 (2)	20 (2)	-
Sylvilagus sp.	2 (2)	-	-	5 (4)	7 (5)	-
Felis silvestris	-	-	-	3 (2)	3 (2)	-
Artiodactyla	-	-	-	4 (-)	4 (-)	-
Bos taurus	1 (1)	1(1)	1(1)	-	3 (1)	-
Sus scrofa	20 (1)	9(1)	2 (1)	38 (1)	69 (2)	-
cf. *Ovis aries*	-	2(1)	-	5 (2)	7 (2)	-
Odocoileus virginianus	1	-	-	-	1 (1)	-
large mammal	25	54	6	194	279	-
medium-large mammal	2	36	3	100	141	-
medium mammal	-	1	-	-	1	-
medium-small mammal	-	-	-	12	12	-
Sub-total Mammals	51	115	12	411	589	7
Birds						
Anseriformes	-	-	-	1 (1)	1 (1)	-
Anserinae	-	-	-	1 (1)	1 (1)	-
Anatidae	-	-	-	4 (1)	4 (1)	-
Galliformes	1 (-)	2 (-)	-	2 (-)	5 (-)	-
Colinus virginianus	1 (1)	-	-	1 (1)	2 (1)	-
cf. Tympanuchus cupido	-	-	-	1 (1)	1 (1)	-
Gallus gallus	11 (2)	3 (2)	-	15 (6)	29 (7)	-
Meleagris gallopavo	-	-	-	4 (2)	4 (2)	-
Haliaeetus/Aquila	1 (1)	-	-	-	1 (1)	-
large bird	1	1	-	1	3	-
medium-large bird	-	-	-	8	8	-
medium bird	4	5	-	25	34	-
medium-small bird	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sub-total Birds	19	11	1	63	94	-
Bird or Mammal	4	3	-	67	74	-
Grand Total	74	129	13	541	757	7

#=NISP; ()=MNI

Note: MNIs in Total column are calculated for the feature complex and are not the sum of the feature MNIs and float material is not included.

Feature 37, which has the largest amount of bone in this complex, has the greatest number of pig bones with 38. Eleven are from the skull. Two individuals are present based on tooth eruption. One mandible has M3 erupted but it has no wear indicating it is from an individual of about 2 years of age. A maxilla is present that contains a canine in the process of erupting, which would come from an animal of about one year of age (Bull and Payne 1982). An isolated canine is from a female. Three axial bones are present, a rib and two sacral segments. There are 10 specimens from the forequarter and all are carpals and metacarpals. Two metacarpals articulate. A femur and fibula come from the hindquarter. Twelve bones including phalanges and metapodials could not be differentiated between fore or hindquarter. One phalanx appears to have been chopped. Six pig bones from this feature are rodent gnawed.

Head and foot bones make up the majority of the pig bones from this feature complex, several of which were articulated when deposited. These may represent butchering waste. The axial bones and upper limb bones may represent kitchen debris. It is possible butchering and kitchen waste was disposed of together in some instances.

There are few cow and sheep bones in this feature complex (Table 30). Three cow bones come from three features, 8, 9, and 33, and all have been sawed. They include one pelvis and two rib fragments. This may be indicative that beef consumed by the early Galbraith family was purchased in a butcher shop, rather than coming from cattle they raised themselves. No mention of cattle appears on the early livestock lists. Sheep are listed as being raised and seven sheep bones were found in Features 9 and 37. Feature 9 yielded a weathered distal radius and an astragalus. Feature 37 had five bones including a complete astragalus, a radius, an ulna, and two tibia fragments. Three of these bones are rodent gnawed. It appears that the Galbraiths ate mutton on occasion, but most of the sheep were raised to generate income. Several bones identified as Artiodactyla may be sheep but it could not be determined with certainty.

The last domestic animal to be identified from this feature complex is cat (*Felis silvestris*). Whether the cats were considered pets is unknown, but may have been kept to help keep down the commensal rodent population. The cats, in fact, may be responsible for the presence of some of the commensal bones in the assemblage and for some of the carnivore punctures seen on some of the bones. Three cat bones came from Feature 37. Two MNI are represented because a humerus to a very young individual is present along with a tooth and skull fragment that appear to be from an older individual.

Wild Animals

Several taxa identified from this feature complex are wild species that may have been hunted. They include squirrel (*Sciurus* sp.), rabbit (cf. *Sylvilagus floridanus*), deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), and prairie chicken(*Tympanuchus cupido*). An eagle (*Haliaeetus/Aquila*) phalanx (pedal) was also recovered (Feature 8), but it is doubtful that it was used for food, but it cannot be determined what it represents.

Squirrel was the most frequently identified wild animal and remains were in two features. Three squirrel bones were found in Feature 9 and 17 in Feature 37. Two individuals are present in Feature 37. Several rabbit bones came from Features 8 and 37. It is assumed they are wild but it could be possible they are domestic. Two of the bones (one in each feature) are from young animals. Based on the age of the individuals, two MNI are present in each feature. Features 8 and 37 each had one bobwhite bone and a possible prairie chicken bone came from Feature 37 (Table 30). A deer distal metatarsal was found in Feature 8.

Commensal Animals

The remaining taxa identified are commensal animals that may have been drawn to refuse or grain stores on the property. They were found in Features 9 and 37. All the rat bones (*Rattus* sp.) are most likely Norway or black rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) rather than brown rat (*Rattus rattus*). The latter is not usually found as far north as the Galbraith site. The skulls, which can be identified to species, are all from Norway rats. The NISP is somewhat inflated because teeth in the mandibles and maxillae are counted. The 8 NISP from Feature 9 are a maxilla and a mandible with six teeth between them, however only one MNI is represented. At least two individuals are present from Feature 37. A smaller rodent (Muridae) was found in Feature 9.

Features 61 and 65

Feature 61 contained the largest amount of faunal material at the Galbraith site (NISP=1585) (Table 31). Feature 65 only had 6 specimens. The Feature 61 assemblage is somewhat unusual because of the variety of taxa present and the fact that many would not have been part of the Galbraith's diet. Again, the taxa will be discussed by analytic categories.

Domestic Animals

Pig makes up the second largest number of domestic mammal remains (NISP=62) in Feature 61. Pig was the only identified mammal in Feature 65 with 2 bones. In Feature 61, head and foot bones make up 80.6% of the pig remains. Axial fragments (rib, scapula, and atlas) make up 6.5% and upper limb bones (ulna, radius, and fibula) make up 12.9%. At least three individuals are present. One is younger than 1 year; another is about 2 years old; and the third is older than 2 years of age based upon epiphyseal fusion and tooth eruption. One is a male, indicated by an isolated canine. A 1st phalanx and calcaneum have been sawed; another calcaneum exhibits a chop mark; and cut marks were observed on the olecranon of an ulna. Twenty-one pig bones have been rodent gnawed.

Cow bones numbered 13 and all are axial bones (ribs, sacrum, and vertebra). All three ribs have been sawed and the sacrum fragment is either sawed or was cut with a shovel during excavation. The vertebrae are fragmentary but no marks were noticed. The cow remains appear to be from kitchen refuse and may indicate beef was being purchased from a butcher shop. Only two sheep bones, femur and radius fragments, were found in Feature 61.

Table 31: Summary of Faunal Remains from Features 61 and 65

	61	65	Total	61 (Float)
Mammals				
Scalopus aquaticus	5 (1)	-	5 (1)	1
Didelphis virginianus	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-
Rodentia	11 (-)	-	11 (-)	-
Muridae	16 (5)	-	16 (5)	89
cf. *Ondatra zibethicus*	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-
Rattus norvegicus	22 (4)	-	22 (4)	-
Rattus sp.	114 (8)	-	114 (8)	6
Sciurus sp.	27 (4)	-	27 (4)	-
Sylvilagus sp.	7 (1)	-	7 (1)	-
Felis silvestris	111 (6)	-	111 (6)	1
Mustela vison	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-
Artiodactyla	1 (-)	-	1 (-)	-
Bos taurus	13 (1)	-	13 (1)	-
Sus scrofa	62 (3)	2 (1)	64 (3)	2
cf. *Ovis aries*	2 (1)	-	2 (1)	-
large mammal	428	2	430	-
medium-large mammal	148	-	148	-
medium mammal	68	-	68	-
medium-small mammal	41	-	41	-
small mammal	7	-	7	-
Sub-total Mammals	1086	4	1090	99
Birds				
Anserinae	4 (1)	1 (1)	5 (1)	-
Anatidae	2 (1)	-	2 (1)	-
cf. Ardeidae	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-
cf. *Grus canadensis*	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-
Bubo virginianus	6 (1)	-	6 (1)	-
Ectopistes migratorius	3 (1)	-	3 (1)	-
Galliformes	11 (-)	-	11 (-)	-
cf. Tympanuchus cupido	7 (2)	-	7 (2)	-
Gallus gallus	62 (9)	-	62 (9)	-
Meleagris gallopavo	19 (5)	-	19 (5)	-
large bird	11	-	11	-
medium-large bird	51	-	51	-
medium bird	115	-	115	-
small bird	3	-	3	-
Sub-total Birds	296	1	297	-

Bird or Mammal	143	1	144	-
Fish				
Lepomis sp.	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-
indeterminate fish	4	-	4	-
Sub-total Fish	5	-	5	-
Anura	1	-	1	-
Indeterminate Vertebrate	54	-	54	-
Grand Total	1585	6	1591	99

#=NISP; ()=MNI
Note: MNIs in Total column are calculated for the feature complex and are not the sum of the feature MNIs and float material is not included.

Cat remains were very numerous in Feature 61 with most appearing to be from kittens. Six individuals are represented by the 111 bones. Permanent teeth in cats are in place by 6 months of age (http://arbl.cvmbs.colostate.edu/hbooks/pathphys/digestion/pregastric/catpage.html). All the skulls and mandibles are from kittens between 4 and 6 months of age. A couple of post-cranial elements may be from fetal or newborn kittens but they could not be identified to species because of the small size and poor development of the bone.

Chicken bones were the most numerous for domestic birds (NISP=62) and nine individuals are present (Table 31), two of which are juvenile birds. Turkey remains number 19 with five individuals present. One of the five is a juvenile bird. Like in the earlier cellar there are several Galliformes bones that are intermediate in size to turkey and chicken, therefore it is possible large breed(s) of chickens continued to be raised or eaten. A turkey and two chicken bones exhibited cut marks, presumably the result of butchering. Four chicken bones had puncture pits, possibly from being gnawed by small carnivores such as a cat.

Four goose bones were recovered from Feature 61 and one from Feature 65. The one from Feature 65 is a digit 2, phalanx 1 that has a piece of metal shot embedded in the proximal end. Bone has begun to remodel around it indicating that it did not cause the death of this bird. It is not known if shooting was the method used to kill geese raised on the plantation or whether this was a wild bird that had been hunted.

Wild Animals

Like in the earlier cellars and features, squirrel bones were the most numerous for the wild animals (Table 31). Four individuals are present in Feature 61. Rabbit remains number seven and all appear to be from a single adult. A single specimen each was identified for muskrat (cf. *Ondatra zibethicus*) and mink (*Mustela vison*).

Five fish bones were recovered from excavation of Feature 61, one being identified as a sunfish (*Lepomis* sp.). They are the only fish bones recovered from the

Galbraith excavations. No fish bones identifiable below the level of class were recognized from the floatation samples. One amphibian bone (Anura) was also identified from Feature 61.

Bones from several species of wild birds were identified including prairie chicken, passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), a possible sandhill crane (cf. *Grus canadensis*), a possible bittern/heron/egret (cf. Ardeidae), and duck. This seems to be an odd assortment of birds and it is not known if they were hunted or how their remains became incorporated in the Galbraith trash. Prairie chicken and passenger pigeon could have contributed to the diet. Passenger pigeons may have been very plentiful in the area during the summer (Bent 1963), but they would have had a very different habitat than the prairie chicken. The latter is a grassland/prairie bird and the passenger pigeon would have preferred a wooded habitat. The passenger pigeon became extinct in the early 20th century from overhunting. It once however was so abundant that flocks of them blackened the skies (Bent 1963).

Cranes, heron/bitterns, and ducks would have preferred aquatic and semi-aquatic habitats, which would have been associated with the Missouri river next to the plantation. The great horned owl remains represents one individual and may be significant as regards the makeup of a portion of the Feature 61 faunal assemblage. This will be discussed in the Discussion section.

Commensal Animals

There are a large number of remains from commensal animals in Feature 61. Those in this category include mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), rodents (Rodentia), Murid mice and voles (Muridae) and rat (*Rattus*). Opossum could be considered a wild animal and a source of meat, but they are attracted to human trash (Hoffmeister 1989) and chicken coops (Jackson 1961). Because only one bone of opossum was recovered, it is more likely this animal was an incidental inclusion rather than having been targeted as a food source.

Rat remains make up the largest number for commensal animals. Twelve individuals are represented, four of which could be identified as Norway rat. It is assumed the remains identified to genus are also Norway rats. A number of rodent remains could be identified only to the level of Order (Rodentia) or family (Muridae). Many of the rodent bones, including rat, were from sub-adults based on the fact that many long bone epiphyses are unfused.

DISCUSSION

Because no animal bone was recovered from the area of the Galbraith's slave quarters, it cannot be determined how the slave's diet may have differed from their owner's. Bone was recovered from cellars and associated features beneath the earliest residence and the later one. It is assumed the soil used to fill-in the cellars and features was taken from the area immediately around them and not brought in from other areas of

the site. Excavations at 19th century farmsteads in the Upper South Tradition area have revealed a pattern for refuse disposal (e.g., Price 1985). Kitchen refuse that would include debris from food preparation and meals was many times disposed of in the yard. Small animals such as squirrels and rabbits were cleaned in the yard resulting in their bones being incorporated into kitchen waste. Waste from butchering activity was generally in an area away from the house (Price 1985). If the Galbraith site is consistent with this pattern, the animal remains found in the cellars and storage pits associated with them would most likely represent kitchen waste and thus should reflect what the family was eating. Therefore, we should be able to observe whether their diet changed over time.

If we consider only animals that would have contributed to the diet, a change is observed over time when percentages of NISP are compared (Table 32).

Table 32: Comparison of early and late Galbraith faunal assemblages: domestic and wild

	Early Galbraith				Late Galbraith			
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	%MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	%MNI
cow	3	2.0	1	4.3	13	6.1	1	3.3
pig	69	46.6	2	8.7	64	30.0	2	6.7
sheep	7	4.7	2	8.7	2	0.9	1	3.3
chicken	29	19.6	7	30.4	62	29.1	9	30.0
turkey	4	0.7	1	4.3	5	2.4	1	3.3
goose	1	2.7	2	8.7	19	8.9	5	16.7
wild	35	23.6	8	34.8	48	22.5	11	36.7
total	148	99.9	23	99.9	213	99.9	30	100

Beef appears to increase in importance in the later household, although it appears beef may have been purchased from a butcher shop by both families. Most of the cow bones are axial and have been sawed. Pork and chicken were the two meats that made up the bulk of the faunal diet for both households, however, the percentage of pork decreases substantially in the later household and chicken increases. Mutton declines in use in the later household and this may be related to a cessation of raising sheep during the time around the Civil War. Pork may appear more significant because head and foot bones make up the majority of the remains. Pigs have more bones in their feet than other domestic species, and they tend to inflate the NISP counts. Heads and feet are many times considered butchery waste, but heads may have been boiled to make head cheese and feet may have been pickled and consumed, thus ending up in kitchen refuse.

When MNIs are compared (Table 32), however, there is not much change between the households. The main meat producing livestock of cow, pig, and sheep are represented by almost the same number of MNI in both households. The numbers of

chickens and turkeys increase in the later household and wild animals increase slightly. The amount of meat provided by the wild animals, however, would be relatively insignificant. The problem with using MNI for comparison is that it reduces the sample size to the point where the results may not be meaningful.

The Galbraith families' diets seem to generally conform to the pattern identified for the Upper South Cultural Tradition. Pork and chicken were the most important meats and their diet was supplemented with other livestock they raised such as sheep, geese, and perhaps turkeys; with beef they purchased; and with some wild animals. They may have raised sheep and geese more for income and did not include them often into their own diets, because remains of these animals are not numerous. Cattle are not on the lists of livestock holdings from the time periods covered by the faunal assemblages analyzed here. And, from the cow bones recovered it appears beef was purchased at a butcher shop. Chickens are not on the livestock lists either, but because a number of juvenile birds bones were recovered, they may have in fact raised them. And, they may have raised some breeds for meat rather than for eggs. No eggshell was recovered and bones of potentially large breeds of chickens are present.

One explanation for the variety of taxa and large amount of rodent remains in Feature 61 is that they may be the result of owl pellets. The house may have been abandoned for a time and an owl, possibly the great horned owl for which there are a number of bones, resided in or near the house. The owl may have fed on the commensal animals that were attracted to the trash around the house. The animals that could be the result of owl pellets are rat, mouse, vole, mole, rabbit and possibly the kittens, ducks, bitter/heron, opossum, muskrat, and mink. Many of the rodent, rabbit, and cat bones are from young animals that would have been prime prey for an owl. Although time did not permit a detailed taphonomic analysis of the bones that may be a result of owl regurgitation, some of the rodent bones appear to have damage that would be consistent with having come from an owl pellet (Lior Weissbrod, personal communication 2003). Many of the bones are fairly complete, which is also consistent with owl pellets (Andrews 1990, Craighead and Craighead 1969). It is difficult to ascertain how much, if any, of the Feature 61 faunal assemblage might be the result of non-human accumulation. But, given the fact that owl remains were recovered, juvenile commensal animals are present, and some damage is present on some of the bones, there seems to be a high probability that a number of the animals were contributed to the assemblage through non-human activity such as a roosting owl. Rodent activity was high because there were a large number of bones in the assemblage that were rodent gnawed (Table 27) and the owl may have been attracted to this activity.

There are few faunal assemblages from sites in the area with which to compare the Galbraith assemblage. Most are from southern Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky and none are plantations. The Galbraith families' subsistence was comparable to other Upper South rural farmsteads. A faunal assemblage from a contemporary (1840-1860) affluent rural homestead in southern Illinois (Kelly 2002) was analyzed but little difference could be seen in dietary practices (as far as meat was concerned) from less affluent rural farmsteads. The Logan family may have eaten more beef than the average Upper South family, but affluence did not seem to greatly influence what meats they ate. Plantation families like the Galbraiths would seem to be at the

higher end of the economic scale also, but again affluence did not seem to play a large part in the kinds of meat they consumed. It appears they could afford to buy beef at the butcher shop on occasion, rather than having to depend totally on the animals raised on the plantation.

It has been shown that beef made up the largest portion of the meats consumed by affluent 19th century urban households (Martin 1986). Faunal analysis of the Strehly house in Hermann, Missouri (Madrigal 1988) suggests households located in smaller towns that would not be considered urban may have had a subsistence between rural and urban patterns. The Strehly house was occupied by somewhat affluent German immigrants during the 19th century. Pork was the most important meat consumed. Beef was eaten but it was purchased from retail shops, whereas at rural sites this was rarely the case. And, wild animals accounted for a smaller portion of the Strehly assemblage than contemporary rural sites (Madrigal 1988). It appears that site location, e.g., urban vs. rural, may transcend factors such as wealth in regards to the kinds of foods consumed. The cultural tradition, Upper South vs. Yankee of the New England area for example, may also be a significant factor (Martin 1990, Martin and Richmond 1992). In summary, the fauna from the Galbraith site gives insight into the diet of mid-19th century plantation owners that came out of the Upper South Cultural Tradition. Unfortunately, it provided no information about the foodways of the plantation slaves. Meats consumed by the Galbraith families living on the plantation through the Civil War consisted mainly of pork and chicken supplemented by some beef, mutton, goose, and wild animals.

CHAPTER 9: PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

In addition to the historic remains, a light scatter of prehistoric artifacts was found across the Galbraith Site. No intact prehistoric features were identified, but these could have been destroyed by the more extensive historic use of this property. A list of the prehistoric artifacts recovered is provided in Appendix C.

The vast majority of prehistoric artifacts consisted of flaking debris (N=245), with only 14 pieces representing other artifacts. These include three Biface III fragments, two recovered from Unit 21, 20-30 centimeters below the surface and one found on the surface just north of the house. These bifacially worked pieces could represent unfinished tools discarded during manufacturing or finished tools whose function could not be determined based on the fragments recovered. Tools that could be identified include a utilized flake found within the "Old House Area" in Unit 4E, 2E, 0-10 centimeters below surface. The flake was used as a cutting tool, which was indicated by differences in the sizes of flake scars removed during use from both sides of the lager flake's edge. Two formally worked scrapers (Photo 141:a) were also recovered one from just east of the house and the other found next to its foundation. These were probably used in order to remove animal hides. Another piece found next to the house foundation represented a fragment from a hoe. This bifically worked tool exhibited polishing on both of its surfaces, even within the deeper recesses of the flake scars, suggesting this tool was used in digging in the earth. Most of the tools recovered (N=5) represented projectile points. Four of these are similar to forms popular during the Late Archaic Period (3000 - 600 B.C.). These include a badly broken blade found in two pieces in Unit 2, 0-10 centimeters deep. This artifact (Photo 141:c) could have been broken during the construction of the house foundation. It appears to have had a distinctly barbed shoulder. The base is missing so its exact identification could not be made. Another broken point found just northwest of the house had faint corner notches similar to a Matanza point (Photo 141:d). Two complete points were also found. One made from Warsaw chert is corner notched with a long, only slightly barbed shoulder (Photo 141:e). The other point is a heavily reworked lanceoloate similar to a Rice form (Photo 141:f). This artifact was found in Feature 61 and could have been brought to this location by the Galbraiths or their slaves, or been displaced when soil was used to backfill this pit. The final point was only marginally worked from a flake into a triangular shaped, Madison form (Photo 141:g). This style of projectile point was most popular after A.D. 1000 and continued to be produced by Native Americans into Historic times. It was found in Feature 37 and could have ended up in the pit in the same fashion as the Rice lanceolate.

In addition to the lithic debris, two pottery sherds were found. These include a badly weathered grit tempered body sherd found in Unit 62, 30-40 centimeters deep. The second small sherd, also badly weathered, was recovered from Unit 54, 20-30 centimeters below the surface. This sherd was limestone tempered. Pottery of this type was most often utilized during the Mississippian Period, which could indicate that it was associated with the Madison point.

Photo 141: Sample of Prehistoric Lithic Tools Recovered from the Galbraith Site

A. Scraper
Surface Collection

B. Hoe Fragment
Surface Collection

C. Late Archaic Blade
Unit 2, 0-10cm

D. Matanza Point
Piece Plot #1

F. Rice Lanceolate
Feature 61

E. Corner Notched
Late Archaic Point
Piece Plot #2

G. Madison Point
Feature 37

CHAPTER 10: OVERVIEW OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES AT THE GALBRAITH SITE

Investigations at the Galbraith farmstead revealed that it may have first been occupied nearly 4000 years and again around 1000 years age. Its most, extensive use, however, was over the past 170 years.

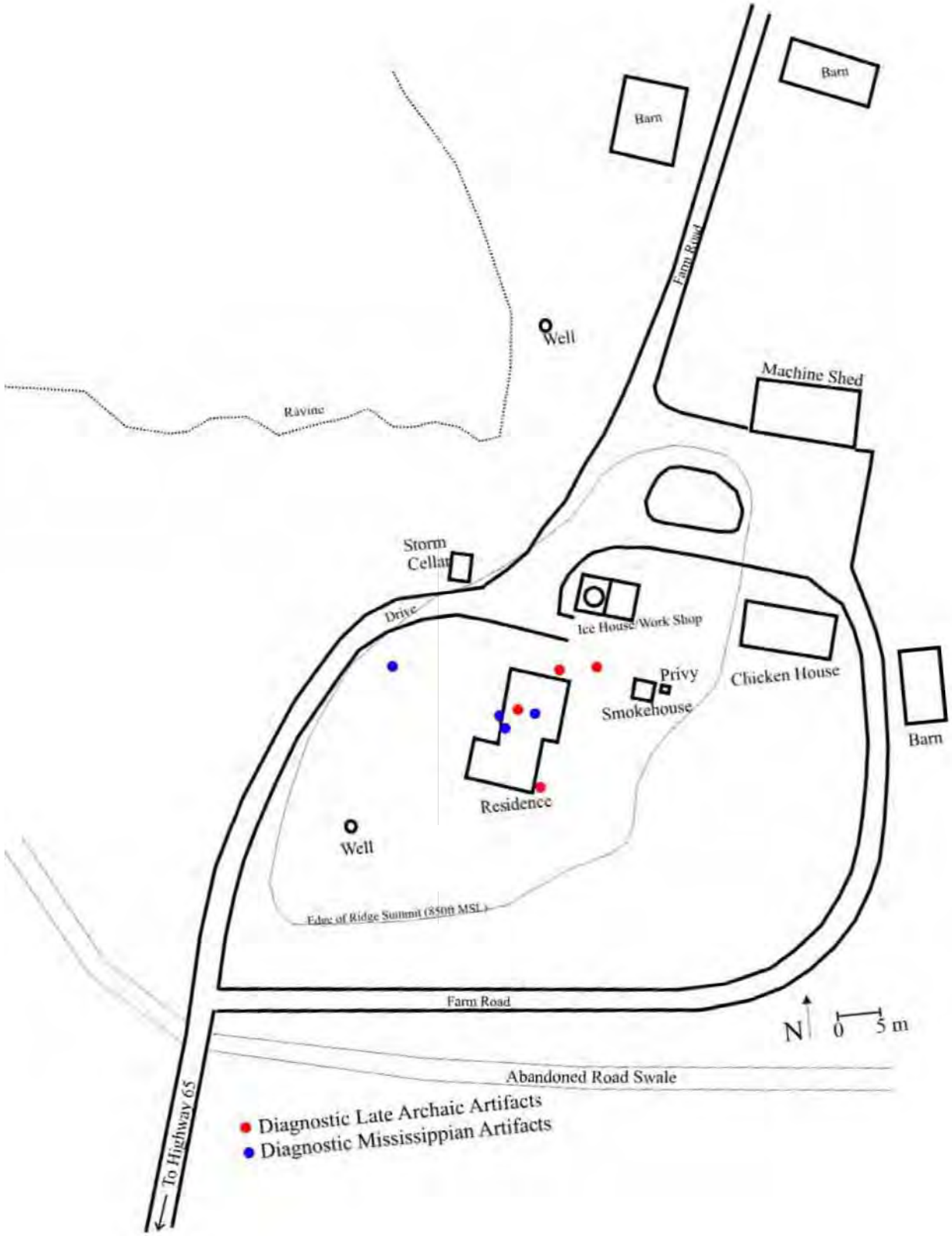
Late Archaic Occupation, 3000 - 600 B.C.

The earliest use of the Galbraith Site was by prehistoric groups during the Late Archaic Period. This occupation was suggested by the presence of three long bladed corner notched projectile points and a small, heavily reworked, lanceolate point. Archaeological investigations in Missouri are beginning to show that during the Late Archaic Period people were making a number of changes in their cultures.

It was during this time that they began experimenting with raising crops, near Kansas City groups appear to have also experimented with making pottery vessels for the first time, and people began to desire exotic goods from distant sources, probably because of the prestige these items brought the user. Materials such as copper ornaments from the Great Lakes begin to be found in the Midwest at this time, pyrite from the upper Meramec River valley has been found at sites near the mouth of the Mississippi River, and Burlington chert quarried in Boone County and in east-central Missouri has been found across a wide area of the Midwest. It may have been due to people taking advantage of the developing trade networks or trying to control certain highly desired resources that may have resulted in people utilizing some communities on a permanent basis. Near the end of the Late Archaic Period, organized communities were occupied year round for the first time, replacing short term camps used as part of a seasonal round.

Without radiocarbon dates to more definitively determine when these artifacts were used, it is unclear when the Galbraith Site was occupied during the Late Archaic Period. Long bladed points recovered from this site were more popular during the first half of this period, after which smaller dart forms begin to predominate, So it is likely that the Galbraith Site was used between 3000 - 1900 B.C. The four Late Archaic projectile points were found near the residence possibly suggesting that this component was placed at the same location (Figure 74). It is unclear how many of the flakes, or even if the utilized flakes or scrapers are associated with this component or the later Mississippian one. Thus it is uncertain if the Late Archaic component at the Galbraith Site represented a short term hunting camp or perhaps a small settlement occupied for at least a seasonal basis by a small number of people.

Figure 74: Location of Late Archaic and Mississippian Diagnostic Artifacts



Mississippian Occupation, A.D. 1000 - 1400

An occupation at the Galbraith Site during the Mississippian Period is suggested by the presence of a triangular shaped Madison arrow point, the two pottery sherds, and the hoe fragment. The hoe and pottery could indicate that this site was more than just a hunting camp, but probably contained a Mississippian farmstead, likely placed at the same location as the Galbraith home (Figure 74). Mississippian economy had developed to the point that isolate farmsteads or farming hamlets with widely scattered residences were common. These people could survive by raising surplus crops of lambsquarter, maygrass, knotweed, little barley, sunflowers, marshelder, and corn to be exchanged for goods available from the wide spread trade network. These exchanges took place at local market centers, which ranged in size and the influence of its leaders. These centers were typically located near the main avenues of trade and communications via the rivers. This economic system was not that different from the one used by European American settlers who came to this region nearly 200 years ago. Like the Mississippian people before them, they were probably attracted to this portion of the Missouri River bluffs by its fertile soils and access to lucrative markets via the river.

Robert White Possession, 1825-1829

The earliest historic use of this property may have been by Robert White and his wife Martha. White acquired 80 acres in the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, and 20 acres in the western portion of the northwest quarter of Section 24 within Township 51 North, Range 24 West, from the U.S. government in 1825 (Figure 75). Excavations just west of the standing residence revealed the location of an early residence represented by Features 8 and 9. Feature 8 contained a subfloor cellar and possible evidence for a chimney on the east side of the building as indicated by a concentration of charcoal and burned soil at this end of the feature. There is no direct evidence of a stone hearth, but these stones could have been removed when the building was razed. This portion of Feature 8 had been severely disturbed by the later growth of a large tree. Feature 9, to the west, contained a shallow depression in front of the remains of a limestone lined fire hearth. A rectangular storage pit (Feature 37) was placed about one meter east of the hearth. The distance between Features 8 and 9, measuring 14.4 meters (48 feet) east-west and roughly 3 meters (9-10 feet) north-south, could indicate that this building was a Dog-Trot (Figure 76) or more likely a Double Pen (Figure 77) style residence. A chimney was located at the west end and possibly at the eastern end of this building; these may have been of wattle and daub construction with stone hearths or could have been completely made of limestone with the stones later removed and reused. Double pen homes, however, did sometimes have only one chimney. It is unclear if this building was of log or frame construction. A minimum of 118 cut nails was associated with Features 8 and 9, but many of these could have been used in the construction of the floors and doorways, or the result of later improvements to the building.

Figure 75: Location of Tract Owned by Robert White, 1825-1829

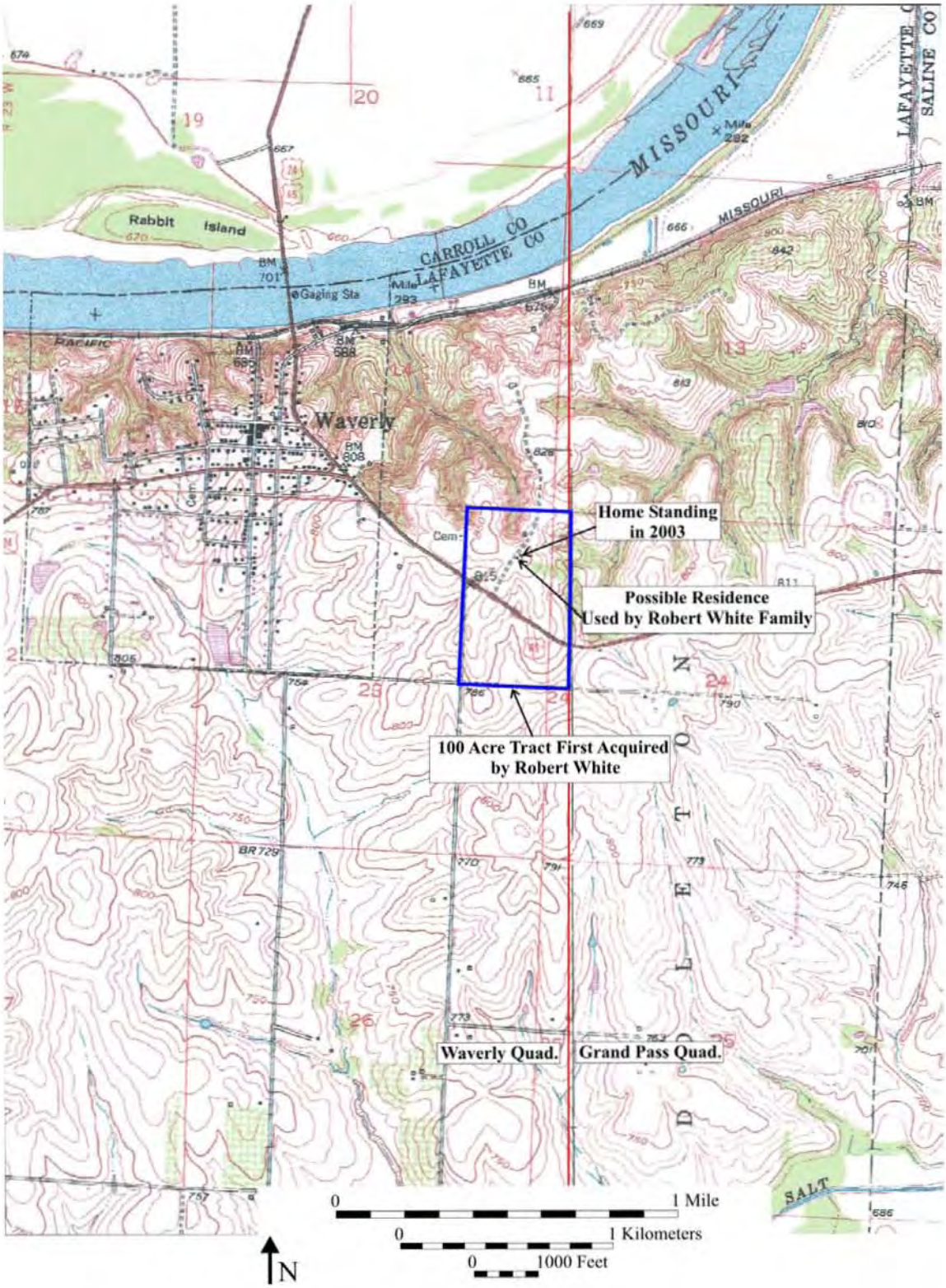
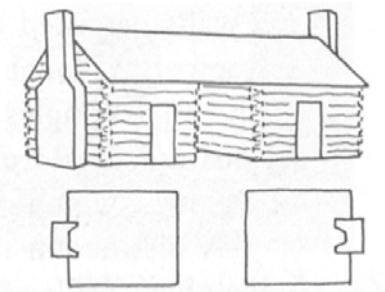


Figure 76: Example of Typical Dogtrot Style Residence

Photograph of Zachariah Ford Log House, St. James,
Stone County, Arkansas (from Sizemore 1994:67, Figure 4-31)

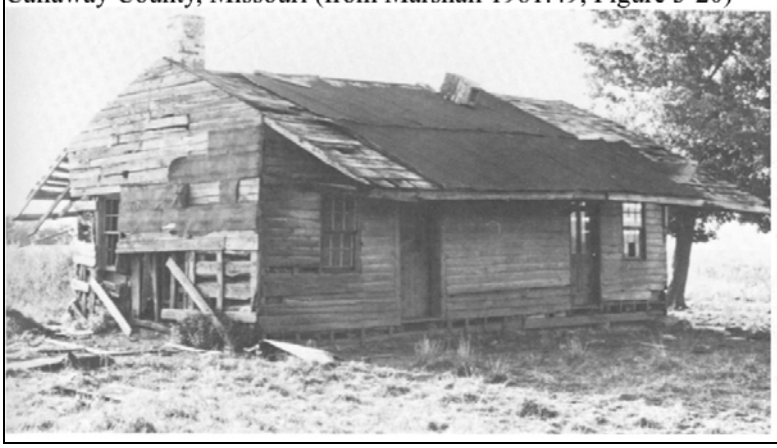
Drawing of Typical Dogtrot Residence
(from McAlister and McAlister 1996:83)



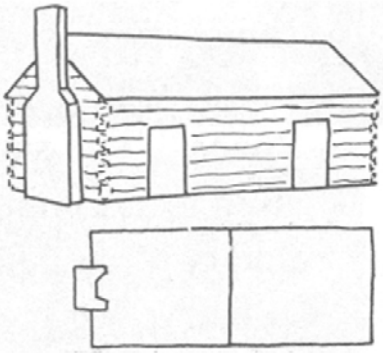
dogtrot (center passage, commonly
enclosed as center hall)

Figure 77: Example of a Double Pen Style Residence

Photograph of Double Pen Home near Williamsburg in
Callaway County, Missouri (from Marshall 1981:49, Figure 3-20)



Drawing of Typical Double Pen Residence
(from McAlister and McAlister 1996:83)



double-pen (one or two
end chimneys)

An early use of the Double Pen home by the White family is suggested by the presence of pearlwares (N=74), representing 18 out of the 22 minimum number of pearlwares vessels recovered from the site. Pearlwares were first introduced in the 1790s and continued to be popular until 1830, when a nonvitrious paste having a white color (whiteware) was produced. Further evidence supporting the White family living on this property was not found, but this could have been obliterated by the more thorough use by the next landowner. It is also possible, however, that the White family never did live here and that the land was unused until being acquired by Alexander Galbraith.

Alexander and Nancy Galbraith Possession, 1829-1849

The White family only owned the property for four years, before selling it to Alexander Galbraith in 1829. Ten years earlier, Galbraith had purchased nearly 40 acres of Missouri River bottom lands within the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 24 West from the U.S. government. At that time, the river was located slightly further to the north of its present location. He appears to have anticipated the future role of the developing steamboat trade for transporting produce to lucrative markets. Possibly due to the economic panic of 1819 or the wave of illnesses that swept the area after the flood of 1820, Galbraith changed his plans and moved to Jonesboro instead. He never disposed of his lands in Lafayette County, probably realizing the future potential of this tract as a steamboat landing. In 1829, he fulfilled his original plans by purchasing White's 100 acre tract. Four days later, Galbraith purchased the southeast quarter of Section 14, connecting the property he acquired from White with his river bottom tract. The following year, 1830, Alexander Galbraith purchased additional lands immediately to the east, extending his holdings to 417 acres (Figure 78).

By the time that Galbraith came to this property, he was in his 50s as was his wife, Nancy. Coming with them were 4 of their 10 children, including Henry who was 33, his two bothers who were in their late teens, and a sister in her early teens. The family brought five slaves with them, including three men in their 20s-30s and two women in their 20s. It is uncertain if all of these individuals resided in the house utilized by the White family (Features 8 and 9), or if this residence was constructed by the Galbraiths as a temporary shelter. Around that time, land prices ranged from $2.50 to $7.20 per acre, with higher prices for improved lands. Considering that Galbraith purchased the property from White for $3.67 per acre, it is possible that White did not make any improvements to this land. The low price could also reflect the poor quality of the double pen residence. By the 1830s, buildings of this type, especially of log construction, became less popular. Regardless, the Galbraiths appear to have immediately begun construction on a larger home, represented by the southern portion of the house still standing at the start of the 2003 investigations (Figure 79).

Figure 78: Galbraith Property 1829-1850

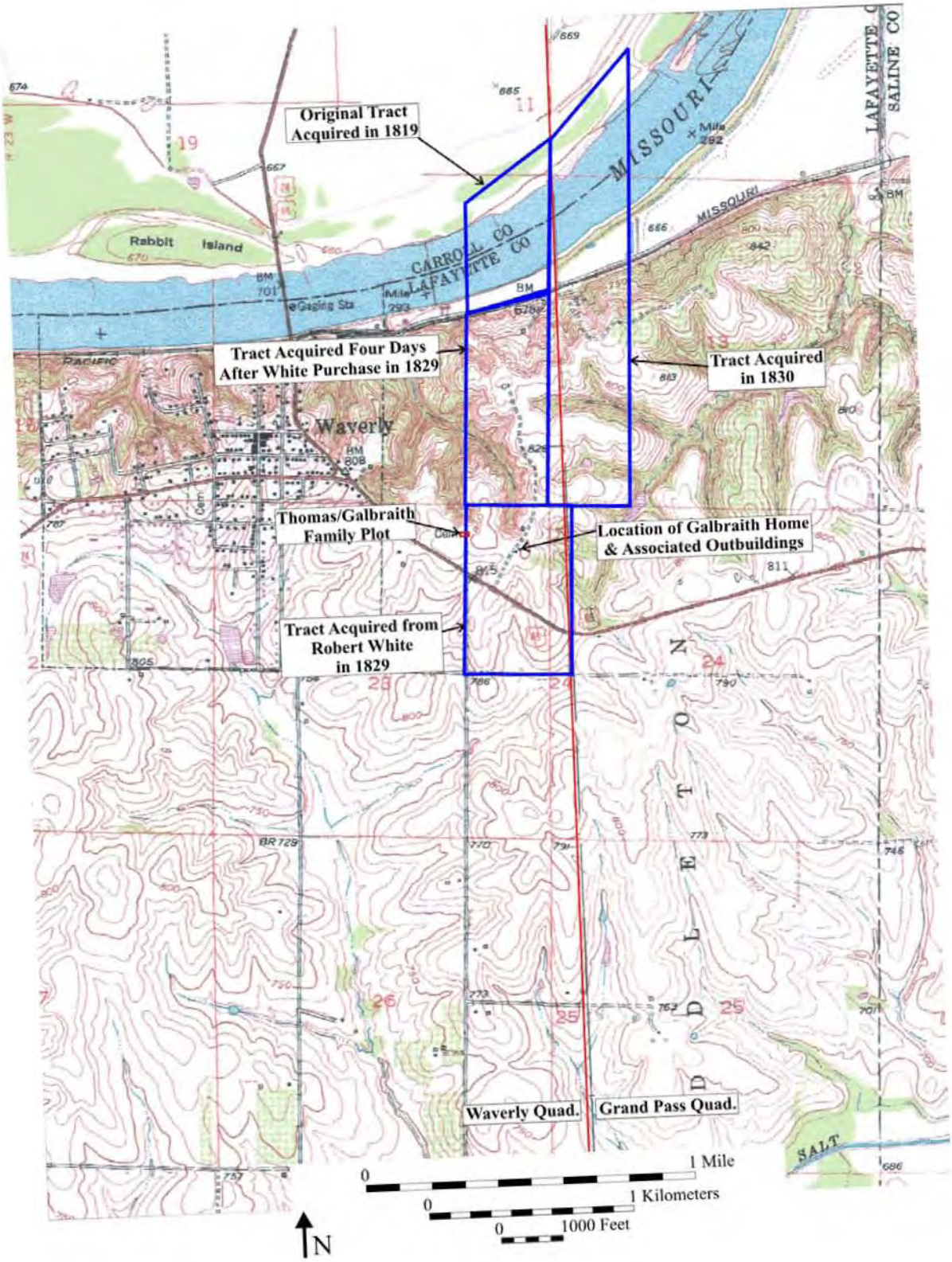
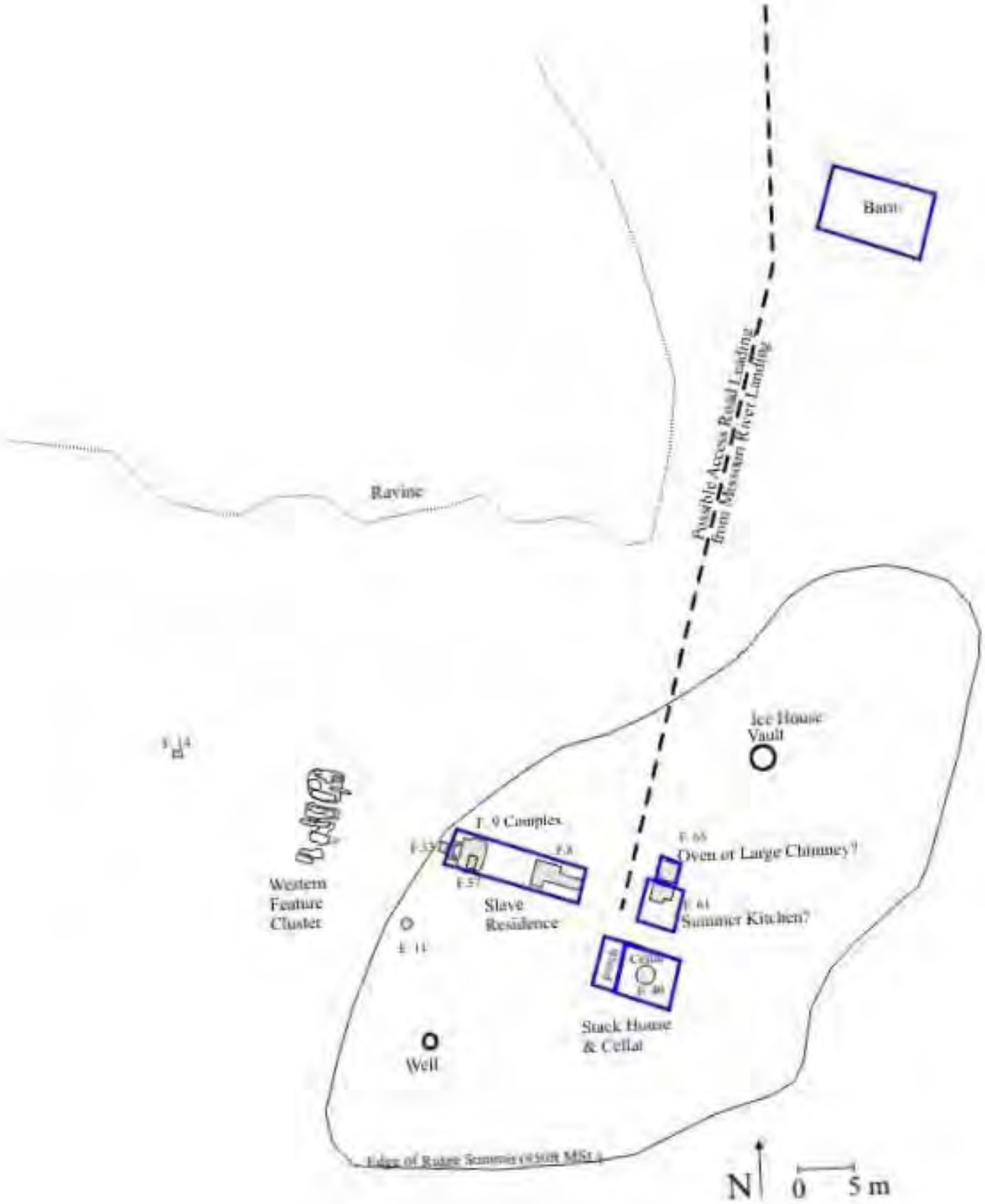
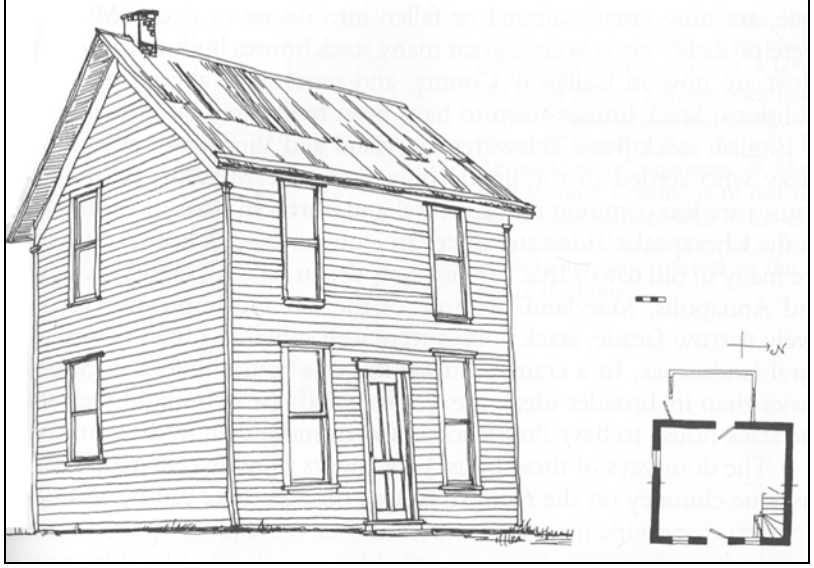


Figure 79: Buildings and Features Potentially Utilized Between 1829 and 1850



Architectural evaluation of the standing building suggested that the original residence was of Stack construction (Figure 80), or having two sets of pens placed atop of each other, on a rubble laid sandstone foundation (see Chapter 4). This style of construction was popular in central Kentucky where the Galbraiths lived before coming to Missouri. The original building was of braced frame construction with pegged heavy timbers forming the framework of the building. The timbers were produced from a combination of hewn and sawn logs.

Figure 80: Example of a Typical Stack House North of Tibbetts in Callaway County, Missouri (from Marshall 1981:59, Figure 3-35)



A cellar with a chimney opening was constructed at the same time as the residence. The cellar was accessed by stone steps placed near the building's northwest corner. It is likely that some of the slaves lived in this cellar as suggested by the presence of the chimney on the eastern wall. Light and air was afforded by window openings on the east, north, and west sides; sliding wooden shutters were used to close these openings. A large rectangular pit (Feature 40) used for storage was constructed in front of the fireplace. Other smaller pits were found, but their contents had been removed and their use is uncertain. Two hewn logs, set on piers made from hewn logs or stone slabs, were located in the southwest corner of the cellar. This could have been used as a sleeping platform. A small cache of items including a hoe, broken kettle fragments, animal bones, and a glass bead were found against the southwest corner of the cellar wall beneath the platform. It is unclear if these items represented a conjurer's pit, or more likely stored or discarded items.

The first floor of the Stack house consisted of a single room measuring 20' 7" by 22' 4". There is evidence for an older enclosed stairway near the southeastern corner of the building (see Figure 18, page 74). Steep enclosed stairways such as this are typical for Stack houses (Figure 80). The main entrance into the first floor may have been by a doorway placed at the center of the southern or western wall. There is some architectural evidence for both doorways, but both areas had been altered during later renovations. Typically, the doorway on a Stack house is placed along the eave side with a single chimney at one of the gabled ends (Marshall 1981:60-61). The presence of the rubble sandstone pier foundations on the western gabled side of the Galbraith home, however, could indicate that a porch was constructed there. Porches are rare on stack houses (Marshall 1981:61) and it is possible that the pier foundation was used for an addition constructed shortly after the Stack house was completed. The window opening on the western side of the cellar could support the pier foundation being a later addition. However, a concentration of

window glass and ceramics (including four pearlware sherds) were found in Unit 11, located under the western addition. Among the whiteware sherds recovered from this unit were sherds with a Carnova pattern produced between 1826-1848, and sherds with a Cologne pattern produced between 1833 and 1843. The accumulation of domestic artifacts in Unit 11, likely represents materials purposely discarded or swept out of a doorway. This could support the main entrance having been on the western side of the Stack house. The porch could have been added sometime shortly after the residence was completed. Further supporting the western main entrance is that the access would have originally been from the north, via the Missouri River. Although local tradition maintains that the Santa Fe Trail was immediately south of the residence (Latham 1999:V42-V44), archival research revealed that it was actually much further away, over one mile at its closest possible location. The road swale south of the residence represents a branch off of Grand Pass established shortly after 1847, as suggested by a petition from the residents of the recently formed community of Waverly. The southern side of the building actually represented the backyard portion of the residence. This may be why the limestone lined well was constructed to the southwest of the residence.

After the Stack house was completed, it is likely that some of the slaves lived in the original Double Pen residence immediately to the northwest (Figure 80). Features 8, 9, and 37 contained whitewares with a blue or green shell edge borders or cobalt blue transfer prints. Also recovered were sherds with a light blue, red, purple, and brown transfer prints first developed in the 1840s and 1850s. Some of these sherds had a Canova pattern produced between 1826 and 1848, and an Agricultural Vase pattern produced between 1835 and 1842. The sherds suggest that the Double Pen residence continued to be in use until the time of the Civil War. Feature 33, immediately outside the stone hearth to the west, was likely constructed during the use of the residence by the slaves. Although artifacts recovered from this pit was light, it did produce two pearlware plate sherds (one with a shell edge pattern), two whiteware sherds (one from a bowl base and the other having a sprig and twig painted pattern), one plain ironstone sherd, two stoneware sherds (one from a bowl), two bottle glass fragments, and a small number of animal bones and egg shells. This medium deep pit lined with sand could have been used to hold a barrel for collecting rain water off the building. Placing the barrel next to the chimney could have kept the water from freezing as quickly during the winter months. Water could have also been directed into the barrel from one or both corners of the building.

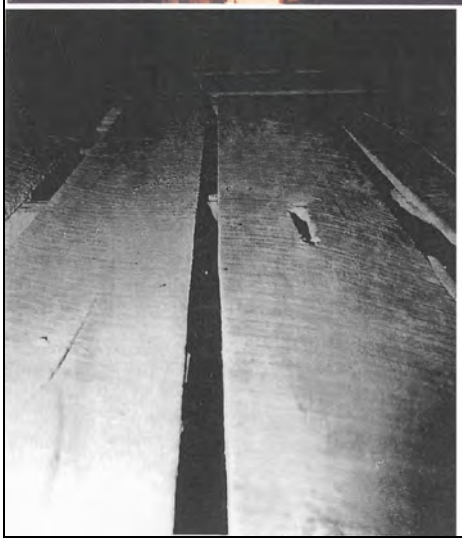
Approximately halfway between the residence and the well was Feature 11. This oval shaped pit was about 28 cm deep and contained evidence of in-situ burning. No definitive artifacts were found in this pit to positively date it, but Feature 11 did produce the only hemp seeds found at this site. The burned pit was too small to have been effectively used in processing this plant. It is more likely that the hemp seeds had been inadvertently carried to this location or perhaps represented recreational smoking of this plant by the slaves. Smoking of hemp was practiced in Morocco by the early 1800s and it is possible that the slaves brought this tradition with them (see Chapter 7, page 273). Some burned animal bones and corn kernels were found in the pit indicating that it was used as a fire hearth for outside cooking. It is also likely that the pit was used to heat water for washing of clothing. Two needles were found in the pit suggesting that clothes were mended here as well.

North of the Stack house, Feature 61 and the nearby units produced 6 pearlware sherds. Also recovered from this area was a minimum of 17 whiteware vessels, including Canova, (produced 1826-1848), Gazelle (produced prior to 1864), and Agricultural Vase (produced between 1835-1842) patterns, suggesting a use of this feature prior to 1850. It is possible that a summer kitchen was constructed in this area shortly after the Stack house was completed. A concentration of cut nails and window glass was found in the units immediately east of Features 61 and 65, indicating that there may have been a smaller building in this area other than the later northern addition. Unfortunately, the stones piers used to support this earlier building were moved to support the later northern addition. Feature 65, placed immediately north of Feature 61, contained a wide foundation constructed of rejected bricks removed from a brick clamp. The slaves of Thomas, whose farm was immediately to the west, did operate a brick clamp and the rejected bricks could have come from there. A clamp may have also been operated by the Galbraith slaves, with its remains outside the investigated area. The width of the foundation and the small interior space could indicate that the structure served as a brick oven or possibly a large brick lined chimney attached to the north side of the summer kitchen. Temporally sensitive artifacts found within Feature 65 were whiteware sherds with a light blue transfer print popular between 1830 and 1860.

The ice vault immediately north of the summer kitchen could also have been constructed at this time using clamp fired bricks. Units 6 and 7, next to the ice vault, did produce whiteware sherds, one having a purple transfer print suggesting the vault was constructed by the 1850s. The "Old Barn", situated north of the residence outside of the MoDOT right-of-way, could have been constructed as well. Although this building was not evaluated since it was outside the project area, the barn was examined during the Phase II investigations. This building was of braced frame construction made from pegged heavy timbers (Photo 142), suggesting it was constructed shortly after the Stack house. The barn could have been used to house livestock, but it may have been used to store hemp instead.

Photo 142 "Old Barn" North of Residence
Showing Hewn and Sawn Logs Used in Construction
(Latham 1999, Figures V-63 & V-64)

Pegged Hewn and Sawn Heavy Timber Framing



Closeup of Showing Sawn Boards

The burned trenches found at the West Feature Cluster may also predate 1850, because whitewares sherds with shell edge borders were recovered from there. How these pits and linear trenches were used is unclear. Some of the more rectangular pits had walls lined with clay, but not their bases. The lower portions of nearly all of the pits contained a dense layer of charcoal suggesting they were repeatedly used in heating. These pits could have been used in drying hemp, but no definitive evidence was found for this use. It is also unclear if these trenches were within a building, only covered by a roof, or left open. The diversity of charred seeds from weedy plants (chenopodium, smartweed, violet, and knotweed) could support periodic use of this area, with weeds growing around the pits before their next use. Another small rectangular pit (Feature 14), identified to the west of the burned pits, may also date to this time, but other than a few animal bones and one corn cupule, no temporally sensitive artifacts were found to more accurately determine when the pit was used. It most likely represents a privy. The base appears to have been cut as the result of the pit having been periodically shoveled out.

Alexander Galbraith only lived at this farm for a short time before his death in 1833. He was buried at the family plot, which had been started by the Thomas family at the border shared by both families (Figure 79, page 306). Galbraith's will stipulated that the property and all his possessions be turned over to his widow, Nancy. Portions of the land were divided between their ten children. Henry, who assisted his mother in the operation of the farm, began acquiring these separate tracts from his siblings as early as 1836. Upon his mother's death in 1849 and in accordance with Alexander's original will, the estate was put up for auction. Henry Galbraith was able to purchase nearly all of the lands and his parent's possessions, with the final settlement taking place on May 6, 1850.

Henry Galbraith Possession, 1850-1870s

Archival information suggests that after Henry Galbraith finally acquired complete control of his father's property in 1850, he slightly reduced the number of acres under production from 130 to 100 (Table 33). Galbraith's farm value nearly doubled between 1850 and 1860; surprising, considering that by 1860 he had disposed of 217 acres including the original Missouri River bottom lands and the lands to the northeast (Figure 81). By that time, the roadway immediately south of his house had been established, and Waverly had a major steamboat landing for shipping produce, making the bottomlands unnecessary. By 1860, production of all his crops except for hay, and the quantity of livestock, except for mules and hogs, had decreased. Further, he was no longer raising the cash crop hemp. The increased farm value may only reflect the remaining property's likely potential rather than its actual value.

It is possible that some of the value increase was due to improvements that Henry Galbraith made to the buildings. Having had to expend funds in order to acquire all his parent's original estate and possessions, selling some of the land may have given him the extra capital he needed to make improvements to the remaining 200 acres. Galbraith may have increased the size of the original residence for his new wife, Elizabeth (nee Thomas) whom he married on September 26, 1848, by replacing the summer kitchen with a larger, single story, massed-plan addition consisting of four bays (Figure 82). Architectural investigations revealed that the addition was constructed using a combination of the braced frame and the newer lighter balloon framing styles.

Table 33: Agricultural Production

	1833 Alexander Galbraith Estate	**1850 Henry Galbraith, Agriculture Schedule**	**1860 Henry Galbraith, Agriculture Schedule**	**1880 Horace Galbraith Property, Agriculture Schedule**	**1880 Horace Galbraith Rental Property**
Produce Corn	200 bushels	1800 bushels	1000 bushels	2250 bushels	
Wheat	200 bushels			1000 bushels	225 bushels
Oats	30 bushels		70 bushels		300 bushels
Barley	13 bushels				
Flax	1 small crop				
Hemp	1 small crop	5 tons			
Irish Potatoes		40 bushels	20 bushels	4 acres	75 bushels
Sweet Potatoes		30 bushels			15 bushels
Butter		150 pounds	150 pounds		
Hay		2 tons	10 tons		
Livestock Horses	9	7	4		6
Mules		1	7		5
Hogs	28	50	60		25
Milk Cows		9	5		6
Other Cows		30	20		6
Working Oxen		4	4		
Sheep	19	65			37
Geese	33				
Chickens					50
Farm Value		$3400	$6000	$4000	$6000
Implements Value		$180	$250		$300
Improved Lands	130 acres	100 acres	100 acres	160 acres	140 acres
Unimproved Lands	287 acres	317 acres	100 acres		200 acres
Number of Slaves	5	12	14		

Figure 81: Henry Galbraith Property in 1860

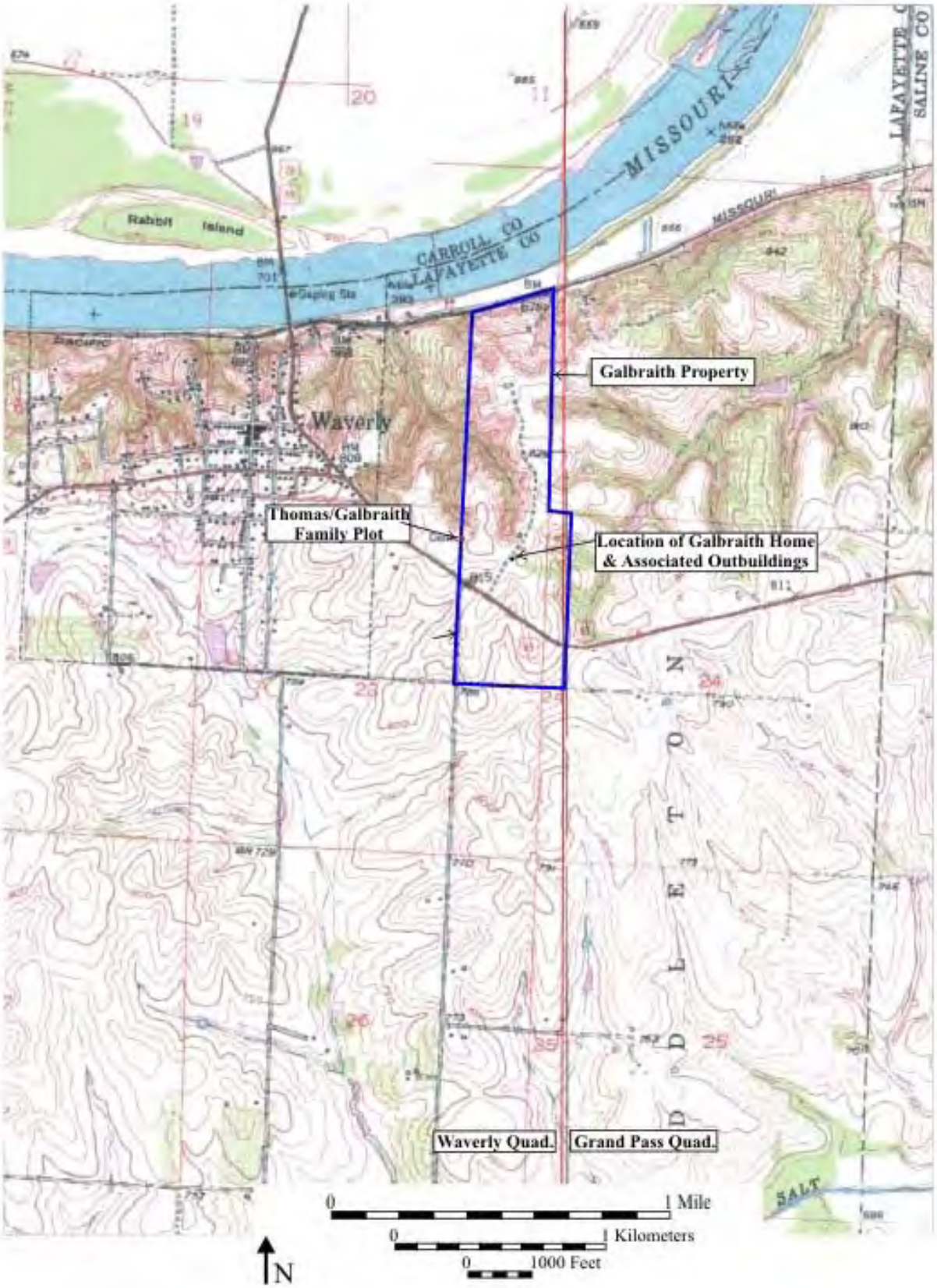
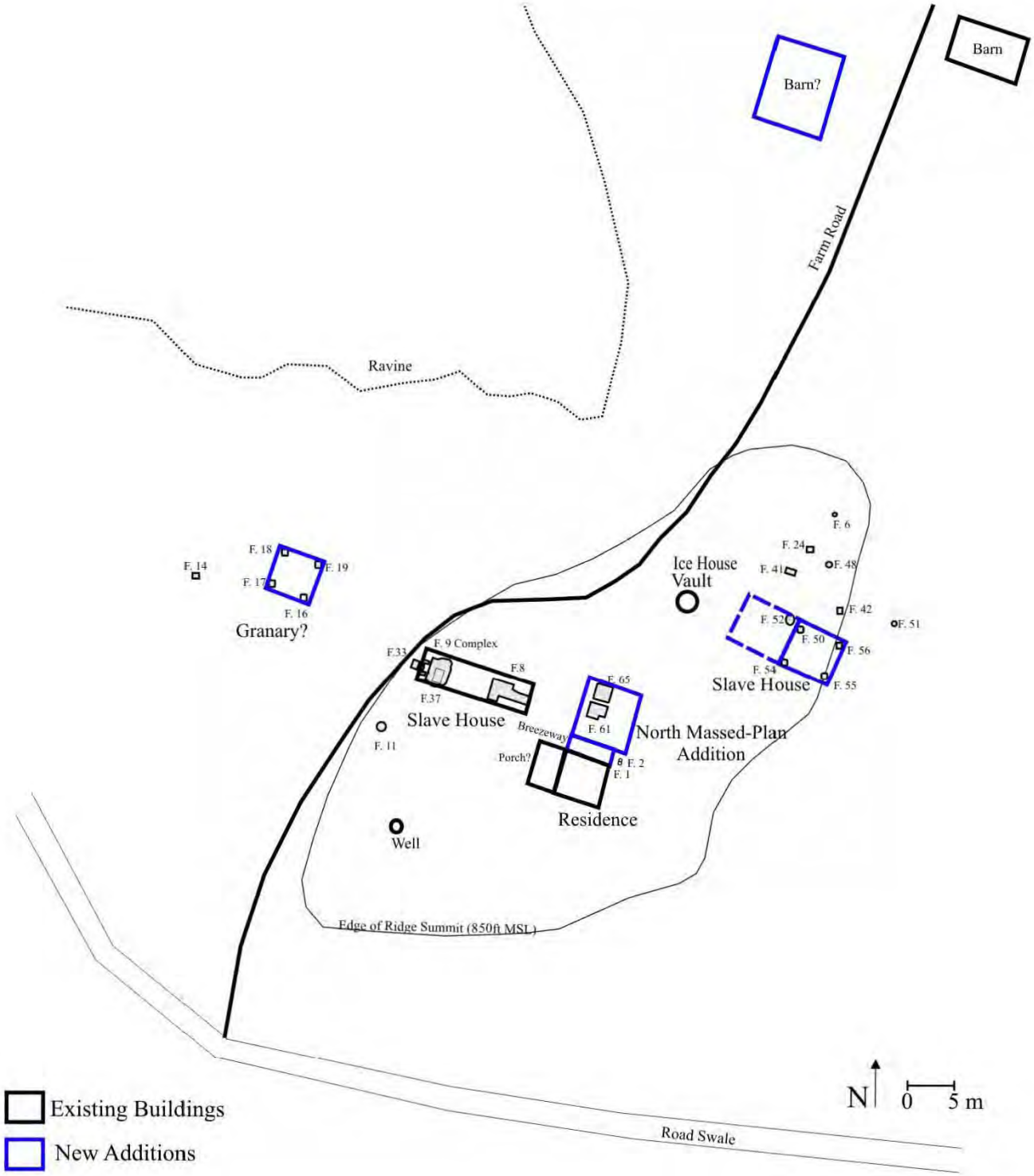


Figure 82: Buildings and Features Potentially Utilized Between 1850 and 1870s



The latter style was first introduced in 1833 and by the mid 1800s became the preferred building technique. The breezeway was probably constructed at the same time connecting the addition with the original Stack residence. The post molds identified at Features 1 and 2, immediately east of the breezeway, could indicate that a small covered porch was placed on this side of the building. The 1866 five cent piece found just outside the eastern doorway could substantiate that the porch had been added by that time. The storage facility under the Northern Addition, represented by Feature 61, continued to be used. It may have also been increased in size by adding the pit with a layer of bricks on the floor to the southwestern side, giving the overall storage facility a slightly L-shape. A minimum of 49 ironstone vessels were recovered from Feature 61 and the units under the Northern Addition. Ironstones were first introduced into the U.S. around 1850 and quickly became popular with Victorian consumers. The large oven or chimney identified at Feature 65 may also have continued to be used, however, a larger quantity of coal and clinker was found and could indicate that a coal burning stove had been added some time after 1850. Artifacts found in Feature 61 and the surrounding units indicate that the northwestern bay of the northern addition served as a kitchen. It is unclear how the other rooms were used, but it is likely that one of the rooms was used by the slave who prepared the food.

Artifacts utilized by Alexander and Nancy Galbraith could not be clearly separated from those used by Henry and Elizabeth, but overall these remains did provide some insights into the lives of the Galbriath family prior to the Civil War.

The Galbraith family acquired dinnerwares that were fashionable at the time. All of these pieces were produced in England, which had control of the ceramic market prior to the 1880s. The earliest dinnerwares, which Alexander and Nancy brought with them are represented by the pearlwares. The majority of these have a floral pattern either in a cobalt blue transfer print (minimum number of vessels [MNV] 2) or they were painted (MNV 13). These decorations covered a large portion of the vessels' surfaces. Two other vessels had transfer prints with scenic designs, one showing a portion of an English estate house and another an unidentifiable landscape pattern. Floral patterns were popular with American consumers during the first half of the 19th century. By the 1830s, Americans seem to have a growing environmental awareness, especially among residents of urban areas, where pollution and poor sanitary practices resulted in the spread of several plagues during these years. The countryside, with its cleaner air and lack of pollution, began to be appreciated and romanticized in artwork, literature, and even in dinnerware patterns. These patterns reflected the healthy foods being served on them. For rural residents these symbols also reflected the fertility of nature and hopes of a bountiful harvest. Other common British dinnerwares highly favored by American consumers were simple shell edge and other molded border patterns (represented by at least four vessels found in Features 8, 9, and 33). These vessels were formed in a mold and the decorated edge was painted blue or green prior to the application of the glaze. The rest of the vessel was left undecorated. These patterns were cheaper than the transfer printed or painted decorations, and broken pieces could be easily replaced.

Slightly more of the pearlwares (MNV 9) were from teawares (cups and saucers) as compared to the minimum number of 7 tablewares (plates, bowls and a tureen lid). Also not surprising, the teawares contained more expensive, delicately painted patterns (painted 7, transfer print 2) than the tablewares (molded border pattern 4, transfer print 2, painted 1). Teawares are common on 18th and early 19th century sites, often present at even the most remote farmsteads. Tea drinking was popular, especially among the wives of households because of its social aspects, especially when entertaining guests. Wives further wanted to present a good image to their guests by having a nice tea set. As a result, even for families with meager discretionary funds, they were willing to expend these funds to purchase expensive tea sets. Tea sets and decorated dinnerwares at frontier settlements further provided psychological relief to families typically of European/American heritage. Away from relatives and friends, living in a strange and new environment, decorated ceramics with landscape or English themes allowed these displaced settlers to maintain some ties with their past, giving them a sense of security/familiarity in their new surroundings.

These designs continued to be used on whitewares, which had a whiter paste more closely resembling more expensive porcelains. Consumers quickly accepted whtiewares over pearlwares by 1830. The costs of whitewares also gradually dropped into the mid 19th century. As reflected by some of the sherds recovered from the Galbraith Site, by the 1850s, prices for pieces with border patterns had dropped so low that less care was taken in painting them and sometimes the vessels were left unpainted (see Photo 52, page 178). After 1830, a wider range of decorations was produced on dinnerwares in an attempt to attract new consumer appeal. New production methods were developed which allowed for transfer prints to have other colors than just blue. It was not until after 1860, however, that multicolored transfer prints were developed. Although transfer printing made it practical for matching dinnerware sets to be produced at cheaper costs and allowed for broken pieces to be replaced, few families actually had matching sets. The diversity of dinnerwares is reflected by the ceramics obtained by the Galbraith family which included a wide variety of printed and painted patterns (see Table 5, page 179). Consumers appear to have desired transfer printed patterns that almost completely covered the vessels, reflective of more expensive pieces that were once hand painted. The Galbraiths purchased patterns with garden and scenic landscapes themes, such as the Agricultural Vase and the similar Canova patterns, as well as Gazelle, Valletta, Cologne, and Rosetta Wreath patterns. The whitewares comprised fewer teawares (MNV 23) than tablewares (MNV 61), probably because the Galbraiths were purchasing more expensive teawares of porcelains.

Porcelains represented a minimum of 23 cups, 13 saucers, and 1 sugar bowl lid associated with teawares, and only four plates and two bowls associated with tablewares. Clearly by the mid 1800s, the time period to which most of the porcelain appears to date, consumption patterns on the Galbraith farm had changed, with porcelain vessels becoming the apparent centerpiece of the teaware collection. It appears that either Henry Galbraith's mother, Nancy, or his wife, Elizabeth, or possibly even both of them, went to great lengths to purchase fashionable teasets and tablewares. For example, it was Elizabeth who would have purchased the newer ironstone pieces.

Ironstones became widely available in the American market by 1850 and seems to have been quickly accepted by American consumers, including Elizabeth. As reflected by at least 20 ironstone pieces at the Galbraith Site, the earliest ironstones resembled whiteware pieces. At the Galbraith Site this included 8 having shell edge patterns, 5 with painted sprig and twig floral patterns, 1 with a floral and blue spongeware pattern, 1 with a brown transfer print floral pattern, 4 with an unknown light blue transfer print pattern, and 1 with an unknown purple colored transfer print pattern. Most ironstones, however, were left undecorated or had molded panels as reflected by a minimum of 44 pieces recovered from the Galbraith Site. These pieces reflect Victorian influence on American culture by the mid 1800s.

In Victorian ideology, cleanliness, health, and morality were intertwined, with each influencing the other. For example, living in filth and scowler effected not only a person's health, but had negative effects on a person's psychology, and ultimately on their morality as well. As Upton (1992:62) writes, "it was not that the dirt or dampness bred bio-organisms that caused disease, but that the emanations themselves -the smells of the poor, the corrupt, and their surroundings- were responsible. Thus the smell of poverty was literally the smell of disease . . . Disorderly spaces fostered moral as well as physical illness." As stated above, these ideas developed in part out of the growing environmental consciousness resulting from the wave of disease that struck the country, in particular crowded/polluted cities between the 1830s-50s. These ideas were combined with Victorian ideology spreading from England with its emphasis on the family. While the husband worked to provide for the family, it was the wife's duty to watch over the family members, being certain that the children were educated and raised in proper social etiquette, and that the husband did not stray, spending the family's income at gambling halls or taverns. Further, she had to protect the family from the evil influences that could occur in unclean or polluted spaces. One way of doing that was to use pure white tablewares, because tainted foods could be hidden on the highly ornate plates poplar before 1850. Eating tainted food could effect a person's health, mental being, and ultimately their morality. Elizabeth Galbraith accepted these ideas and went about protecting her family. Her nephew, Horace, who was running a store in Waverly prior to the Civil War is listed as selling "Queenswares" a term sometimes applied to ironstone by English manufactures.

Foods consumed by the Galbraith family were typical for individuals from the upper south consisting predominately of corn/corn meal and hogs. Most upper southerners in Missouri, like Alexander, raised a diversity of crops and livestock, which differed from the pattern typically used by their relatives in the south, who relied more heavily on cash crops such as cotton, sugar cane, hemp, or tobacco. The varied livestock is also reflected in their food remains. For example, sheep were occasionally consumed as well as raised for their wool. Also recovered were goose bones, at the time of Alexander's death in 1833, the farm was listed as having 33 geese. Besides being eaten, goose down was collected and used in bedding and clothing. Unexpected were the bones of what appeared to be a domestic turkey, and a number of chicken bones and egg shells recovered from Features 8/9, Feature 61, the units under the northern addition, and in several of the features within the West Feature Cluster. No chickens are recorded as being raised on the farm prior to the Civil War. Obviously Henry Galbraith did raise chickens, and possibly even turkeys and geese.

At the time of his father's death in 1833, the farm was producing nearly equal quantities of corn and wheat, with smaller crops of oats, barley, flax, and hemp. When Henry Galbraith had taken over the farm operation by 1850, he seems to have concentrated on raising corn, supplemented by a small crop of Irish and sweet potatoes, and in 1860 oats (see Table 33, page 311). He did continue to grow hemp in 1850, but got out of this production by 1860, probably because of the falling market prices. Regardless, the Galbraith family were never were big producers of hemp. At 5 tons, it would have placed them near the bottom being produced by their neighbors, which averaged between 5 - 10 tons, with only the Webb family producing more (as much as 80 tons in 1860). Although it is typically assumed that slaves are used in Missouri to produce labor intensive cash crops such as hemp or tobacco, in reality most farmers relied on a diversity of crops. Henry differed from many by relying so heavily on corn. He did raise a diversity of livestock, including cattle both for milk and meat, which his father did not rely on. Beef became more popular with American consumers, again possibly due to Victorian influences as hogs with their habits of wallowing in mud and carrying disease could have gradually become less favored by Americans over cattle. Drinking of milk also became more popular, especially for children because of the perceived positive effects that this "wholesome" drink could have on a person. This would even apply to milk's by-products such as butter, which the Galbraith family produced nearly 150 pounds per year. Obviously to sell as well as for their own use.

Henry Galbraith appears to have constructed additional outbuildings to meet these changes in farm production. The "old barn", located north of the residence, either continued to be used or was first constructed shortly after 1850. It is also possible that the second barn was built at this time for the milk cows and other livestock. The area of this second barn was scraped during the data recovery investigations, but no artifacts were found which could be used to date the barn. Evidently, remains associated with the earlier building had been disturbed by the later construction of a pole barn and its removal. Scattered pieces of limestone were found, which probably once served as limestone piers.

West of the residence, the West Feature Cluster does not appear to have been used past 1860, again suggesting that the fire pits were associated with hemp production. About that time, a new building was constructed in this area, which was placed over some of the burned pits. This building was set on four brick pier foundations, as suggested by the presence of the square pits at Features 16, 17, 18, and 19. The underground portion of the pits were filled with rejected bricks from a brick clamp. Above ground, piers may have been constructed from limestone slabs as indicated by the presence of these stones in the upper portions of pits. This building could have served as a granary to store Henry Galbraith's increased corn crop. It is unclear if the privy (Feature 14) to the west was first used or continued to be used at this time.

Henry Galbraith's slave force included the original five slaves the family brought with them to this farmstead, plus seven children, some born to the slaves and others purchased. By 1860, he may have acquired two additional children or these were born to the slaves bringing the number of slaves to 14. More space was needed in order to house this growing number of slaves.

House servants may have continued to reside in the cellar within the original Stack house portion. Other slaves likely resided in the original building northwest of the residence, as suggested by the presence of at least 11 ironstone vessels recovered from Features 8, 9, 33, and 37. The quantity of coal fragments and clinker in Feature 8 may indicate that a coal burning stove was added to the eastern portion of this building. It is possible that a chimney was never on this side of the building, but the burned ash and soil could have resulted from cleaning out the stove. It is likely that two slave families shared this building, each living in either side. Feature 11, the fire pit just to the southwest, may have continued to be used at this time, but this could not be confirmed. Another building, constructed sometime shortly before 1860, may have also served as a slave quarters as indicated by family tradition (Marion Corder and Lavern Brewe 2002, personal communications). This 1 ½ story Saaddlebag residence consisted of one room per floor, each measuring 20 x 20 feet. The two sides of the building were separated by a stone fireplace. This frame building was constructed on a brick pier foundation as evidenced by the photographs provided by Marion Corder (see Photos 5 and 6, page 48). Although Brewe identified this building as being at the "Old House Location", now encircled by farm roads, archaeological investigations in that area failed to produce any evidence of a building. Only a square post mold for a fence post was identified at Feature 6; such a fence is visible in the photograph of the building, just to its north. The remains of four brick piers were identified at Features 50, 54, 55, and 56. These would have supported a single pen measuring 20 x 20 feet. No evidence of a chimney or the second pen was found to the west or east. These remains could have been disturbed, however, by the construction of the chicken house to the east or the work shop attached to the ice vault to the west. Some domestic artifacts were found within these features, despite the brick fill. These include ironstone sherds popular after 1850 and a straight pin. Several fragments from a broken ironstone chamber pot were recovered in Feature 54. Four pit features (#24, 41, 42, and 48) were identified just north of this building, and Feature 52 may have been placed just under the northeastern corner of the western bay. Feature 24 appears to have been a deep privy. It contained an ironstone plate, a whiteware sherd, and a porcelain cup fragment, along with animal bone and corn cob fragments. The other features were roughly rectangular shaped, but shallow. They contained few artifacts, but a cobalt blue transfer print on a ironstone plate was found in Feature 41. These pits may have been used for storage or as other small privies. This building was likely used for less than 10 years as a residence by the slaves, after which it was used periodically for short durations, accounting for the limited artifacts. Test Unit 7, excavated during the Phase II investigations, was partially placed into Feature 52 and the outside soils. Latham (1999:V55-V56) reported, "The historic artifact density was fairly high throughout the silt loam deposits, including large amounts of architectural debris, kitchen related items, and faunal remains." Bricks, cut nails, and bones were especially prevalent in this area, probably representing remains from the razed residence. Unit 8, placed near the northwest corner of the chicken house, which would have been just north of the residence also produced some dinnerwares including 5 whiteware sherds (one painted), 3 ironstone sherds, 2 yellowware sherds, 1 stoneware sherd, and a slightly greater number of bottle glass and animal bones.

Although the artifacts associated with the Saddlebag residence could provide some insights into the lives of the slaves, better information is available from the Double Pen style residence represented by Features 8/9, which was occupied for a longer time. This area did contain a number of artifacts associated with sewing activities, which is often found at most slave sites since slave women were the ones typically responsible for cleaning and mending clothing (Baumann 2001:289). Feature 37 and the area immediately around it (within Feature 9) produced 6 straight pins and two thimbles made from brass. As indicated above another two straight pins were found within the burned pit just to the south, which could have been used to heat pots of water for cleaning clothes. A number of buttons were also found within the features associated with the Double Pen residence, including 17 bone buttons used on cheaper clothing and undergarments, 9 two or four hole shell buttons, and 1 redware button. Brass buttons were also recovered including 1 with four holes and 1 with a metal loop shank from a man's coat or vest. Also found were three gilded brass buttons, one made in London and the others in the U.S. These buttons, popular during the first half of the 19th century, were used on mens vests or coats. The quality of the gilt, "Triple Gilt" or "Best Plated" as indicated on the recovered buttons, was used to encourage manufacturers and consumers that these buttons would look more like expensive gold than other buttons. Another gilded brass button was found during the Phase II investigations at the top of Feature 8. This button manufactured by the Robinson, Jones & Company, established in 1831, had a hemp leaf design on its front side. These buttons could indicate that the slaves were repairing the clothes of the Galbraiths or that these garments were given to the slaves by the Galbraiths. As suggested by Baumann (2001:291), buttons were also collected by African Americans as a replacement for cowrie shells and glass beads in jewelry and charms. Buttons were also sometimes used as gaming pieces.

An even greater number of sewing related items was found in Feature 61 and the units under the North House Addition. This area is within the Galbraith home, the kitchen area was probably predominately worked in by the house servants and cook. Although Feature 61 was not filled in until the 1870s, as suggested by the owl bones and animal bones that appear to have been consumed by an owl, this portion of the house appears to have been largely unused after the Civil War. Thus many of the artifacts could be associated with the house slaves. The quantity of sewing needles, brass thimbles, and buttons found in this feature could indicate that not only was foods cooked in the kitchen area, but the house slaves also used this area to mend clothing as well. Another brass straight pin was recovered from the brick filled pit (Feature 54) which supported the piers to the slave house northeast of the residence. This artifact could further support slaves mending clothing there, perhaps their own clothes.

Another artifact commonly found at slave cabins are beads. Four beads were recovered from Feature 37 and Feature 9. These were all tubular shaped having a purple color with a white stripe suggesting that the four beads may have come from the same piece. Beads were more common in the area of Feature 61, where beads of various colors and shapes were collected (see Table 19, page 244). These beads, however, could have been used by any of the residents of the house. Immediately to the north, Feature 65, contained 6 plain rounded beads made from bone, which more likely, were worn by a slave. This person may have lost the beads during the

construction of the brick foundation for this unusual feature. A green bead was found near the top of Feature 16 in the West Feature Cluster. If this bead came from a slave, it could support the granary having been constructed by Henry prior to 1860. A blue bead was found near the southwestern corner of the cellar, along with other artifacts under the sleeping platform. Baumann (2001:287) found that blue beads were typically preferred by African Americans, because the color blue is often associated with good fortune.

Some personal artifacts which may have been utilized by the slaves included jaw haps, with three coming from the Features 8/9 area and one from Feature 61. These portable musical instruments, first developed around the 1500s, were widely popular with rural and working class citizens during the 19th century. Less expensive and easier to play than other musical instruments, jaw harps were also popular with African American slaves. Fragments of a redware smoking pipe was found in Feature 37 and a stoneware pipe in Feature 9. Another stoneware pipe fragment was found in Feature 61. Smoking was also a popular activity practiced by many slaves, in fact skeletal remains of slave sometimes have dental facets which form from holding pipe stems in their mouths over long periods. Pipes were generally provided to the slaves by the owners. Some toys were also found, not surprising given the number of children present at this site, but the toys did vary in terms of where they were recovered. For example, all of the china doll parts came only from Feature 61 and its surrounding units. These likely represent dolls used by Lucy and Mary, the nieces of Henry Galbraith who were living with him prior to the Civil War, or perhaps dolls used by the Henry's younger sister when the family first moved onto the property. Marbles were common in Features 8/9 where the slaves lived, including 6 clay, 1 ceramic, and 1 stone marbles. The presence of marbles within this slave house does indicate that the children did have some freedom to play games, probably in the evenings and on Sundays, when their time was generally their own. Some mables were also found around Feature 61 including 2 clay, 1 ceramic, and 1 glass marble, which could have been used by the slave children or the Galbraith children.

Ceramic artifacts associated with Features 8/9 did include most of the earlier pearlwares, representing 18 out of the 21 minimum number of vessels recovered from the site. Although this was the first building constructed on the property, it is likely that the greater number of pearlwares indicates that the slaves were given older ceramics from the family that were no longer fashionable. It should also be noted that 9 out of the 13 cheaper edge wear patterns on whitewares came from these features; the same is true for the cheaper annularware and spongeware patterns where 7 out of the 9 pieces came from the Features 8/9 area. Ironstone was much more common in Feature 61 than in Features 8/9. This could further support the Galbraiths acquiring and using newer tablewares and passing the older pieces on to the slaves. Similar pieces, some of them expensive were found in both areas. For example, sherds having the Agricultural Vase, Canova, and Valletta patterns were found in both places. Cups and saucers associated with teawares were actually more common in the Features 8/9 area than in the Feature 61 area for pearlwares (8:1) and whitewares (13:6), but this ratio changes for ironstones (6:18). The more speciality tablewares such as taureen lids, sugar bowls, platters, and pitchers, however, were limited almost exclusively to the Feature 61 area. More expensive porcelains also tended to be much more prominent in the Feature 61 area (5:36). Thus as a whole, while the slaves were eating off of similar plates as the Galbraiths, as a whole they tended to have older and less diverse pieces.

In terms of diet, the foods consumed by both the slaves and the Galbraiths were similar, consisting mostly of corn/corn meal and hogs. Bones from hog heads and feet predominated in both areas. Although these could have been discarded as waste or perhaps consumed, there does not appear to have been a real difference between the two families. There were some slight differences, however. Slightly more beef bones were found in Feature 61. While turkey was equal at both place, there was a greater quantity of chicken and goose bones in Feature 61. Sheep bones occurred in slightly higher quantities in the Features 8/9 area than in Feature 61. Wild species were nearly identical for both areas. The slaves probably used older flint lock guns to hunt with, Features 8/9 did produce a flint lock hammer and two gun flints, and two lead shots. An eagle phalanx was recovered from Feature 8, the phalanx could have been kept by the slaves as a talisman. One plant found in large quantities only in Feature 61 and its surrounding units are peach pits. A total of 532 (682.2g) were found in this area with 220 of these coming from Feature 61. The large quantities of peaches could indicate that this fruit was highly desired by the Galbraith family and raised in the orchards near their home. Peach pits, however, were highly prized by African Americans because of their perceived curative powers and are common on African American sites. For example, Baumann (2004, personal communications) recently found a jar filled with peach pits in a partially collapsed shed behind an African American home in Arrow Rock, Missouri. The large quantities of peach pits left within Feature 61 could have been stored their by the slaves.

Do the foods consumed at this site suggest that the slaves and Galbraiths ate equally? It could be that the Galbraiths were willing to share their foods with the slaves, although the Galbraiths seem to have had a greater quantity and variety of foods. It is also possible that the slaves stole some of the livestock to supplement their diet (for example the greater quantity of sheep bones in Features 8/9) or that food was spirited away from the Galbraith kitchen. Some of the similarities in the diet could also be masked as slaves were likely working and eating in the kitchen area of the Galbraith house accounting for some of the items observed in Feature 61.

A remarkable fact is that 9 of the 14 slaves held by the Galbraiths (N=9) were children or teenagers (ages 1, 8, 11, 12, and 14 for the girls and 7, 9, 12, and 14 for the boys according to the 1860 census). Certainly teenage slaves would be expected to work the farm, but adult males would have been more productive. It could be that Henry was purchasing slave children for their future value. Although by 1860, the long term future of slavery would have been in doubt. Henry and Elizabeth had married late in life, as indicated by the 1850 census he was 55 and she was 46. Unable to have children of their own, it could be speculated that the Galbraiths kept and purchased so many slave children as surrogates for their own lack. Henry and Elizabeth's affection towards children could be reflected by the two girls living with them in 1860, Lucy A. Galbraith 14 and Mary B. Galbraith 13, who were Henry and Elizabeth's nieces. Slave children would certainly have not been treated equally as the Galbraith nieces. After all their main role was to perform needed tasks around the house and farm. Without any children of her own and the raising of children such an important role for women in Victorian society, it is possible that Elizabeth transferred some of these feelings towards the slaves. Slave owners often justified their repressive relationship with slaves as stern parents overseeing unruly children, where punishment

was needed to keep them in line. The owners further erroneously believed that like children, slaves just did not understand the benefits they were receiving. It is with these feelings that Elizabeth and Henry may have preferred to have slave children. The three pad locks found at the site, one within the slave quarters at Features 8/9, would suggest that either the Galbraiths feelings changed or they never fully trusted their slaves.

Henry Galbraith appears to have weathered the storm of the Civil War, including Union reprisals on several Confederate sympathizers in the Waverly area by burning their homes. There is no evidence that the Galbraith house or outbuildings were ever razed by fire. A Union flask containing an image of Ulysses Grant was found in Unit 56 under the North Addition. It can only be speculated as to whether it was left by a Union soldier visiting the property, had been taken from a Union sympathizer, or perhaps had been secretly consumed by one of the slaves.

After the war, Henry Galbraith, now elderly, continued to operate the farm without his slaves. Unlike many slaves, who without education and capital, were forced to return to work for the same individuals who once held them, all of the Galbraith slaves seemed to have left. It could be that Henry was unwilling to accept his former slaves as hired laborers or was unable to pay them. It is just as likely that the slaves preferred to move on, perhaps suggesting the relations were not as close as the Galbraiths may have believed. Henry's wife, Elizabeth, died soon after the war on January 9, 1866. Henry continued to reside on his farm, with the 1870 census listing him as living alone on the property at age 73. It also indicated that he was retired and thus did not list him in the Agricultural Schedule. Henry living alone in the large house may have left portions of it unused for long periods of time, in particular the northern addition. This could account for the owl bones and smaller animal bones apparently eaten by an owl found in Feature 61. Henry likely continued to operate the farm as suggested by the farm value which continued to be $6000. He likely farmed on a reduced scale, unless he was getting assistance from neighbors or more likely from his nephew, Horace Galbraith.

Horace J. and Anna Galbraith Possession, 1870s-1910s

Horace Galbraith, the son of Hugh and Jeusha, was born on January 16, 1835 in Cooper County, Missouri. He came to Waverly some time shortly before 1858, first working as a clerk before establishing his own dry goods store in town. The following year, on March 1, 1859, he married Anna Carpenter. Their home was in Waverly and they soon had a daughter, Laura. During the Civil War, Horace served with Joseph O. Shelby as Quartermaster, eventually reaching the rank of Captain. He fought battles in Arkansas and Missouri, before returning home to Waverly after the war, where he reestablished his dry goods store.

Sometime prior to 1877, Horace's family moved in with his elderly uncle, Henry Galbraith. The 1880 census indicates that Horace had purchased a 160 acre tract and was renting another 340 acres. This may have been land still owned by his uncle and perhaps an adjoining neighbor, with Horace purchasing a portion of Henry's original 200 acre tract and reacquiring a

portion of his grandfather's original land on the bluff top just to the northeast (Figure 83). Like Henry, Horace continued to concentrate on raising corn, but also grew a large crop of wheat and maintained some acreage in Irish and sweet potatoes. Horace also raised a diversity of livestock. All of the livestock was listed in the 1880 Agricultural Schedule as being on the rental property suggesting that these lands had to be nearby. Despite increasing the number of acres in production (from 100 acres by Henry to 300 acres), Horace still identified himself as a bank clerk. He was assisted in operating the farm by an African American laborer, James Goosby, who was 45 years old. They most likely had assistance from additional laborers hired during peak plainting and harvesting seasons. Horace was able to nearly double production over that of his uncle and tripled the amount of land in production. Part of this increase could be attributed to advances in farm equipment after the Civil War, although what equipment was used by Galbraith is unknown. Just before or shortly after moving onto the property, Horace made a number of improvements to the buildings (Figure 84).

A larger home was probably deemed necessary, with Horace Galbraith's family and the farm laborer, James Goosby, moving in with Henry Galbraith. Further, the existing buildings, some over 48 years old, were probably suffering from neglect. Horace being a respected businessman in Waverly probably also deemed it necessary to have a residence more befitting his position. They likely made these renovations before moving into the home sometime before 1877. Renovations to the home included replacing the upper foundation with formally cut sandstone blocks, hiding the uneven rubble sandstone foundation underneath. The original porch area on the west side was altered into a two story, single bay addition placed on coursed, hand made bricks placed atop the original rubble sandstone pier foundation. The cellar stairway was altered to meet this new addition and new wooden steps added. The entire roof was replaced, covering both the original Stack house and western addition, changing the appearance of the residence so that it was more typical of an I-house. The south wall was reworked with the front entrance moved to the south side of the western addition. The lack of a central doorway on the southern side of the original Stack house could further support the original entrance having been on the western wall. Larger windows were installed and new details added, giving the building a more Greek Revival appearance on this "publically visible" south side of the building, in view of the road leading to Waverly just to the south. A single story shed roof porch was placed across the entire front side of the building set on handmade brick piers. The older northern addition is likely to have been completely removed or extensively reconstructed in a similar Massed-Plan design, but with a steeper roof added. A porch was placed to the rear (north side) of the addition and a brick lined cistern constructed near the northwest corner. The breezeway was also reworked and a new stairway to the second story was placed at this location, which was less steep and had more ornamentation more befitting a Victorian home, than the original enclosed stairway. Shortly afterwards by the 1890s, Folk Victorian detailing was added to the residence (see Photos 3 and 4, page 47). This detailing further gave the residence a more expensive and up to date look. These renovations are reflected in the appearance of the residence as observed at the start of the data recovery investigations (for more details concerning renovations see Chapter 4). Two features, #22 and 28, found south of the residence, represented shallow basins filled with brick and limestone rubble. These could represent materials discarded during the major renovations to the residence.

Figure 83: Horace and Anna Galbraith Property, 1870s-1910s

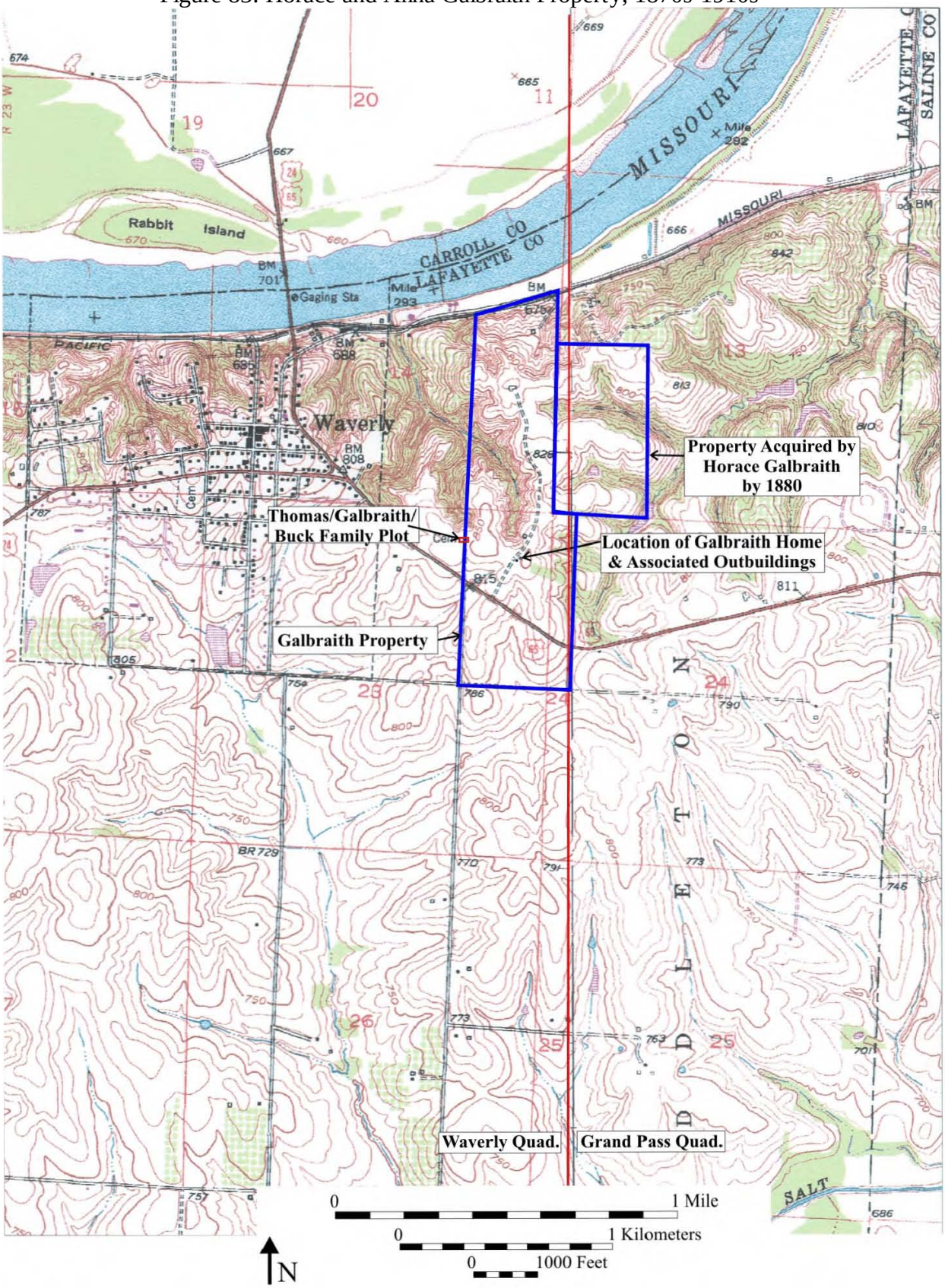
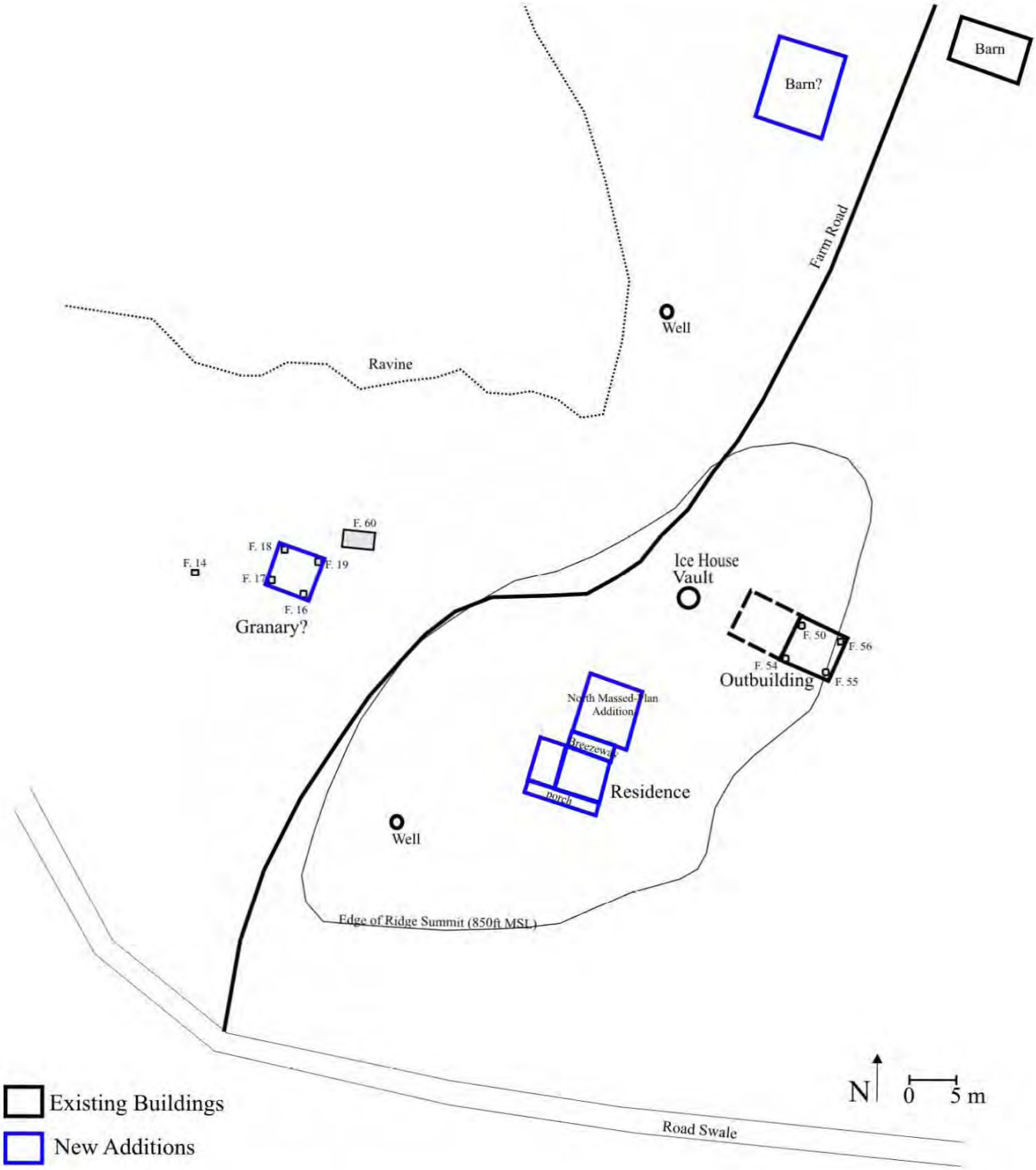


Figure 84: Buildings and Features Potentially Utilized Between 1870s and 1910s



If Henry Galbraith did not construct the second barn to the north and the granary to the northwest, then these were built when Horace acquired the property. A second well may have been added at this time just south of the second barn, which was probably used to water the livestock. A rectangular pit, Feature 60, was found just north of the granary; the function of this pit is unclear. It contained a number of burned limestone cobbles on its base and traces of lime along its upper walls. This could indicate that burned limestone was crushed and used to produce lime in this pit, possibly used in the house renovation. A number of domestic artifacts were also found in the fill including ironstone sherds, two whiteware sherds, stoneware fragments including one portion of a jar, container glass, one medicine bottle, one table knife with a straight back, and animal bones. A minimum of 71 cut nails was also among the fill. These materials suggest that this feature was used to discard rubbish during the late 19th century. Another possibility is that the pit was used as a privy, but it was some distance from the house (see Figure 85, page 325)

When the renovations were made to the northern addition, Features 61 and 65 appeared to have been filled in. Not only were the pits filled with soil, but a number of items was tossed into the pits as well. Some of these may have represented trash, but others were nearly complete items, such as the porcelain cups and saucers. As indicated in Chapter 3 (see page 41), upon Henry's death on November 4, 1887, his remaining possessions brought low values, possibly suggesting the age of many of these items, some of which he inherited or purchased from his parents' estate. Further, with the elderly Henry living alone in the residence for almost 10 years, it is likely that he did not keep up with the place. Anna might have wanted his older items discarded in favor of her own tea and tablewares. It should also be noted that at the time of Henry's death, his personal property included a cupboard, a kitchen safe, and a sugar chest, but no dinner or tea sets. It is also possible that these items were accidently broken during the move onto the property.

One surprising finding at the Galbraith Site was the relative lack of stoneware storage jars and canning jars. It is possible that these items were dumped the containers someplace outside of the project area, such as the ravine just to the northwest of the farm buildings. It is more likely, however, that the Galbraiths did not use store many foods, but preferred to purchase mass produced foods from stores in the nearby town of Waverly. By the last two decades of the 19th century, mass production made a wide variety of foods available to a wider market than ever before. Residents within cities do appear to have taken advantage of these marketed foods, relying less on stored foods, but wives of farmers did put up large quantities of foods. It may be that Anna having lived within Waverly until the 1870s and with her husband having once operated a store for a number of years, may have preferred to continue to purchase foods she needed as opposed to canning foods.

Horace farmed the land after his uncle's death and continued with the bank in Waverly, eventually being placed on the board of directors. His daughter Laura married Eugene Lewis in 1883, and they moved in with her parents. Eugene assisted in the farm operation. Laura soon gave birth to two daughters, Anna and Arline. In 1890, she also gave birth to twins, Ione and Ida, but they both died the following year. Laura soon followed them, dying at age 35 in 1895.

Her husband and the girls continued to live with Horace and Anna until at least 1900. In 1903, Horace J. Galbraith died and his estate passed to his wife Anna. She also appears to have taken over his position at the bank, serving on the board. The 1910 census indicates that she was living with her granddaughter Arline (then age 24), and her husband Gordon Jackson, along with their daughter Laura and Horace Crews (Arline's son from a previous marriage). Eliza Peacok, an African American servant (age 60) was also living at the residence. It was shortly after the 1910 census that the Galbraiths moved out of the farmstead to California, subsequently renting the property to the Noltensmeyer family.

Noltensmeyer Rental, 1910s - 1927/1928

According to the 1920 census, the Noltensmeyer family consisted of William (age 73), his daughter Ida (age 35), son George (age 48, who was a government employee), his widowed stepdaughter Louisa Steffens (age 48), his stepson John Haupt (age 41), his son Frank (age 30), and Frank's daughter Marion born in 1915. Frank's wife Bertha (nee Bishop) died shortly after giving birth to Marion in 1915. Marion went on to marry Thad Corder and presently lives in Belton, Missouri. She was kind enough to supply a map and photographs of the property taken when she was a child, providing insights into how the farm was organized and how the buildings were used.

Anna Galbraith continued to own the property until her death in 1913. By 1915, the property passed into the hands of her granddaugher Arline, who then sold the property outside the family to a Dr. Moore. Dr. Moore, continued the rental agreement with the Noltensymeyer family. At that time, the property consisted of the same acreage as acquired by Horace Galbraith (Figure 85). Several new outbuildings could have been constructed when the Noltensmeyer family moved onto the property, but some of these could have been constructed just prior to Anna Galbraith and her family leaving the property. The outbuildings included the smoke house and a storage shed where a sleigh and farm equipment was stored (Figure 86). Behind these buildings was the family outhouse. The larger rectangular pit, Feature 53, identified at this location is likely the pit for that privy. Artifacts inside of Feature 53 included a complete "Ball Mason"canning jar, plastic buttons, and a plastic tax token, all indicative of the early 20th century use. Just north of these buildings was the old "slave house" according to her father who probably learned this from the Galbraith's. Mrs. Corder indicated that her family used one wing as a wash room and upstairs as a play room. The other wing contained a tool shed and the upstairs room for drying tobacco, mostly for their own use.

Figure 85: Dr. Moore's Property, After 1915

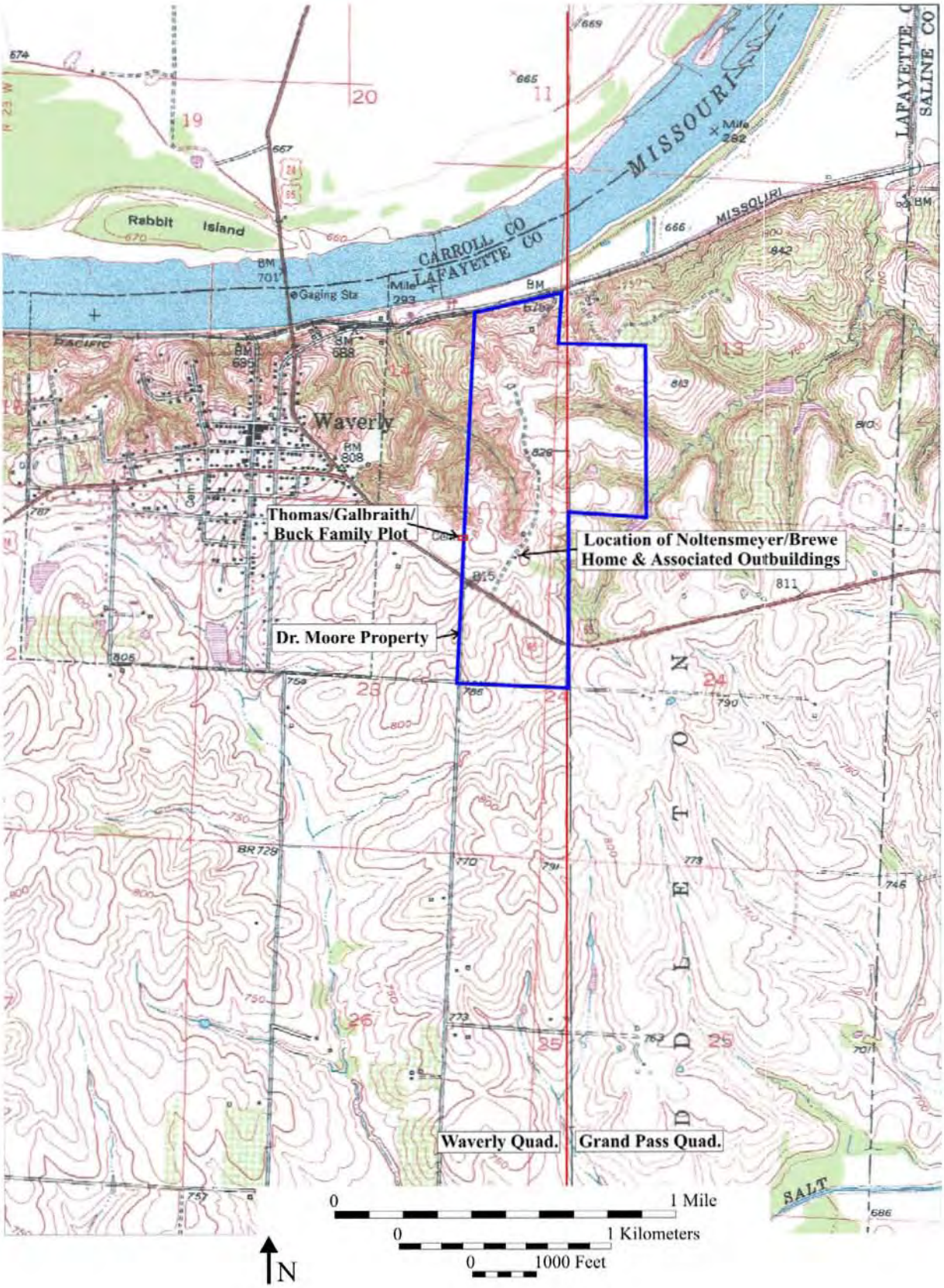
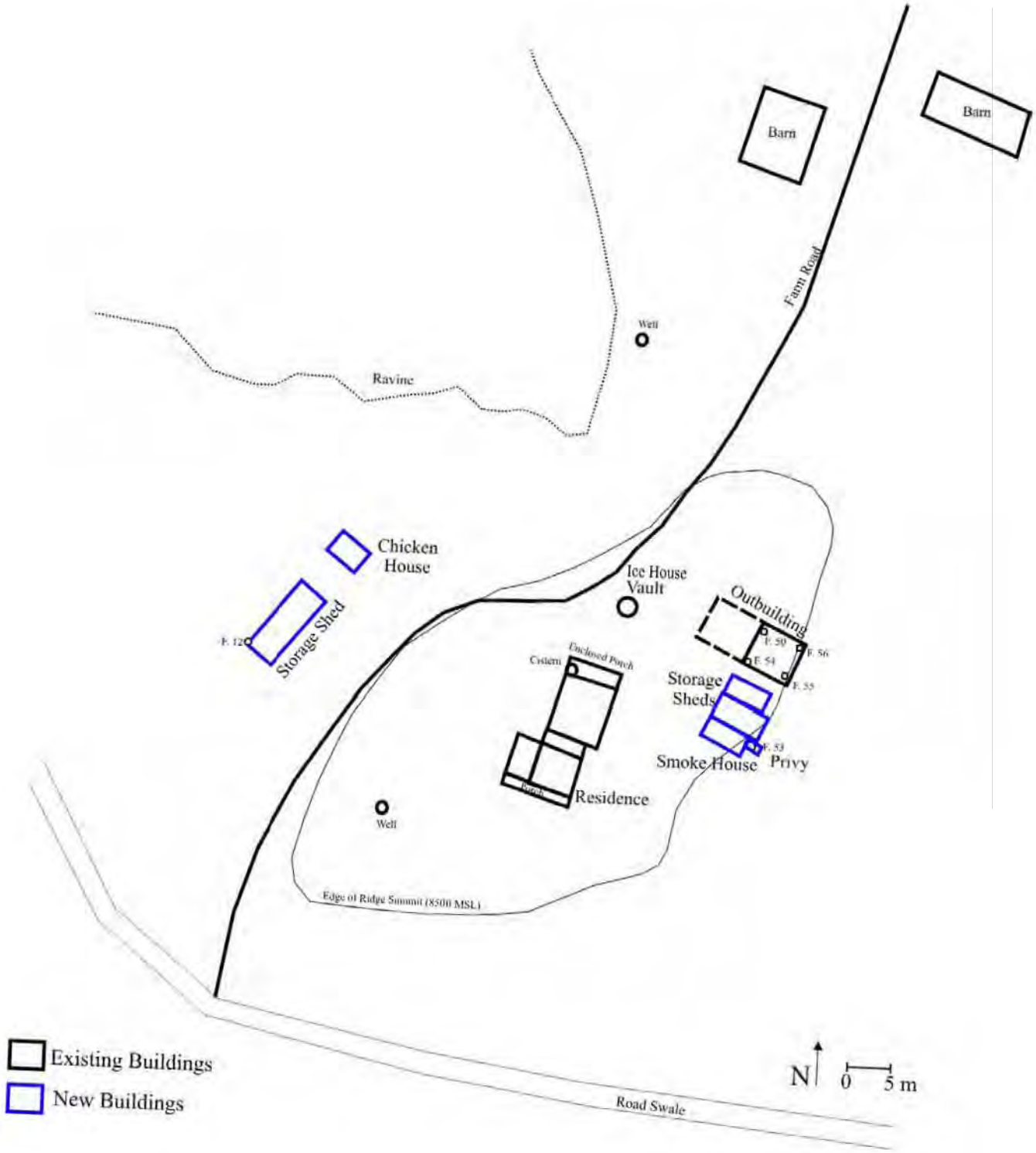


Figure 86: Buildings and Features Potentially Utilized Between the 1910s and 1928

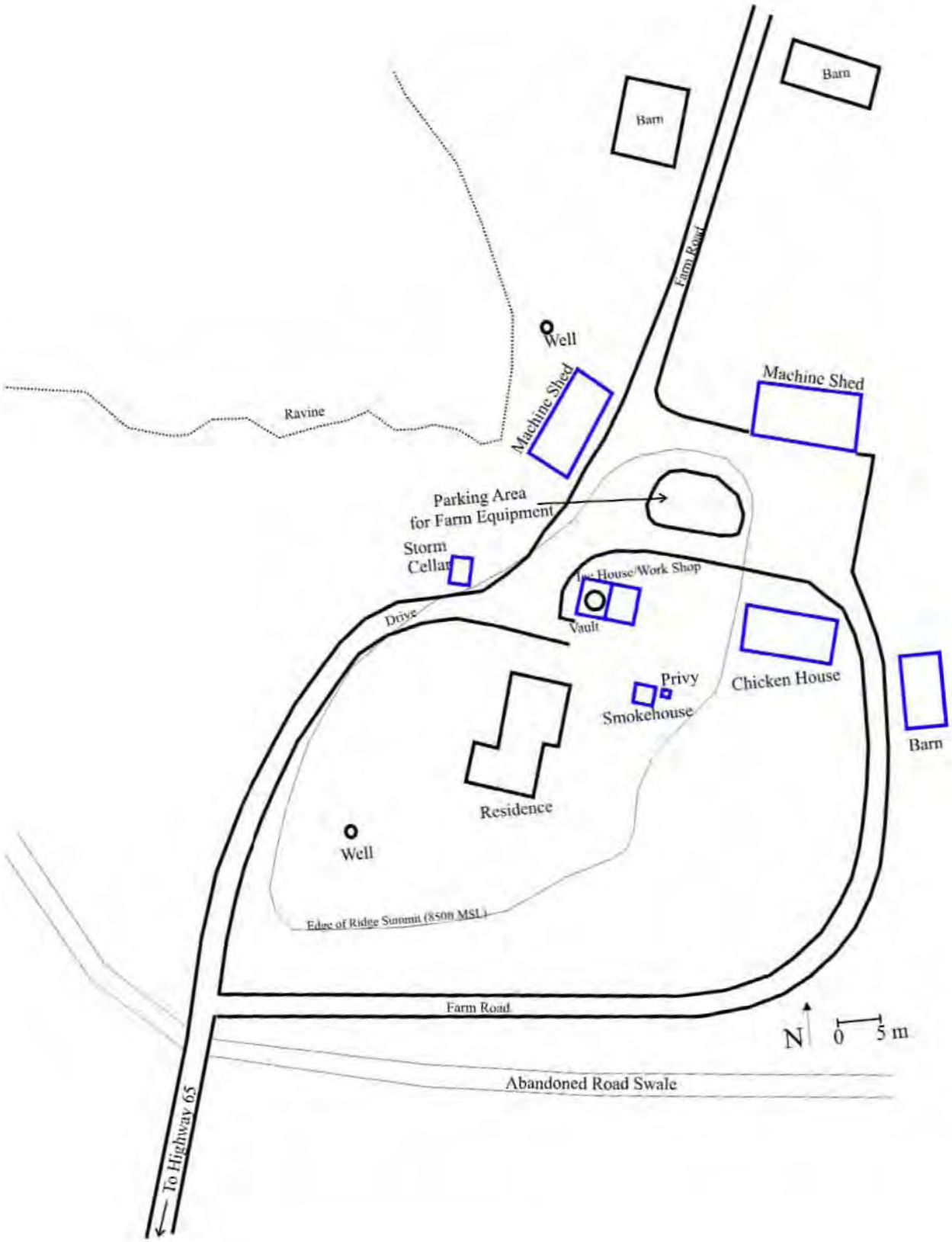


Additional outbuildings were located west of the house and could have been constructed by the Noltensmeyer family. These include a large storage shed with three bay doors facing east as shown by a photograph provided by Marion Corder (Photo 8, page 49). Feature 12 was identified near where the southwest corner of this storage facility would have been located and probably represents the corner pier for this building. This pit was only 11 centimeters deep. Other post molds associated with this building may have been nearer to the surface and destroyed when the building was razed. An occasional limestone slab was found just below the surface during the scraping operations, which may have represented footings for this building. Just to the north, a chicken house is also visible in Photo 8. According to Mrs. Corder, the family raised Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks more for their meat than for their eggs. Curiously, a number of egg shells were found at the base of the privy pit, Feature 53, but it is unclear why the eggs were discarded into the pit. Its possible that the family was merely trying to reduce the number of chicks. In addition to chickens, the Noltensmeyer family also raised cattle and horses. The former were kept in the older, pegged heavy timber barn, and the latter in the newer barn (visible just behind Marion Corder and her pony in Photo 7, page 49). Crops included nearly equal amounts of corn and wheat, with a large orchard east of the horse barn and a garden immediately east of the house, which included vines of Concord grapes. Evidently, the family also consumed wild berries as suggested by the presence of uncarbonized raspberry and/or blackberry seeds found in Feature 53. This is the only feature that can be positively associated with the Noltensmeyer family. This privy, however, contained few artifacts, but it did provide some insights. Although small a greater number of canning and storage jars were found in this feature than tablewares/teawares (5:2), possibly reflecting more dependence of canned and stored foods than for the Galbraiths. A portion of a beer bottle and a metal flask were also found in this privy suggesting occasional recreational drinking, which would have been possible up until the time of Prohibition. The Noltensmeyer family continued to rent this property until 1927 or 1928. At that time, they moved to a farm in Dover Township in Lafayette County.

Brewe Rental, 1929 to Present

In 1929, the Brewe family moved onto the property, renting it from Dr. Moore. Their principal crop was corn. The family struggled to survive their first decade on the property due to the Great Depression, along with several years of drought followed by plagues of grasshoppers. They rented the property for $1650 per month, and during one year of the Depression were able to only produce 35 bushels of corn, receiving only 35 cents per bushel. Fortunately, Dr. Moore was willing to forgo much of the back rent the family owned him. At the start of the World War II, the farm again prospered. Shortly after arriving onto the property, the Brewes removed the “old slave house” and used some of the timbers to construct a two room building over the ice vault (Figure 87). The western room covered the vault which continued to be used for storing ice and later for silage, the eastern room served as a work shop. In more recent years, the use of the ice vault was discontinued and it was used to dump trash. Immediately east of the house, they constructed a smokehouse, with the privy situated immediately just behind it.

Figure 87: Buildings and Features Utilized Between 1929 to the Present



To the northeast they removed the smokehouse and machine sheds used by the Noltensmeyer family and constructed a chicken house. In more recent years, that chicken house was replaced by a newer building made of brick tiles placed at the same location on a concrete foundation. Northwest of the residence was the concrete and brick lined storm cellar, which was also used to store canned goods. Further to the northeast, two machine sheds were constructed around the edge of the circular drive. Gravel was placed down on the island within the circular drive so that farm equipment could be periodically parked at that location and worked on. The western machine shed had been razed, just prior to the start of the data recovery investigations. Another two barns used for cattle and hogs were constructed east of the residence. To the north, the western most barn was replaced in recent years by a pole barn. The pole barn was dismantled and moved to another property used by the Brewes at the time of the data recovery work. West of the house, the older machine sheds were eventually removed and no buildings stood at that location by the start of the investigations. With the placement of waterlines to the property shortly after the Brewes moved in, the wells no longer of use were filled in. The Brewes, however, had a difficult time filling in the southern well as its fill kept sinking. This was verified at the time of the field investigations, when after heavy rains the fill inside the well sank over one meter. Further modern debris (e.g., beer cans) was found in the well's fill as deep as could be reached by the backhoe. In 1935, the old spur road to Waverly had been replaced by Highway 65 nearly 250 meters to the south. The old roadway was abandoned and portions of it filled in so that it could be farmed.

Like the Galbraith's and Noltensmeyer's before them, the Brewe's relied on corn with soybeans becoming more important in recent years. Improvements in agricultural equipment and methods made the farm more profitable over the years. Livestock included chickens, hogs, and cattle. The former two were raised in the more factory like system adopted by the mid 1900s of using large hog and chicken houses. In more recent years, however, the livestock is limited to cattle. Lavern Brewe continued to reside at the residence until a few months prior to the start of the data recovery investigations after the house was acquired by MoDOT for demolition. The family will continue to farm the remaining portions of the property to the north and south of the highway improvements.

CHAPTER 11: CONCLUSION

Data recovery investigations at the Galbraith Site demonstrated the importance of combining archival resources with information provided by informants, architectural documentation, and archaeological investigations. Alone, none of these give a full picture of activities at the Galbraith Site. Each provides information not available from the other, filling in the gaps where the others fail. For example, a fuller understanding of the crops and livestock raised on the property through time was obtained from the historical documents; it would have been difficult to identify the presence of potatoes based on archaeological evidence alone. But the archaeological data filled in information lacking from the historical documents, for instance it showed that by the mid 1800s the Galbraiths were raising and consuming chickens and eggs, and possibly even turkeys; chickens were not listed as part of the livestock until the property was acquired by Horace Galbraith in the 1870s. Further, the documents did not describe the types of dinnerwares and decorations preferred by the Galbraith family, which was obtained from archaeological investigations. The archaeological investigations also provided insights into the Galbraiths buying patterns, indicating that they were not conservative, but did purchase newer dinnerware sets as they became available. These pieces were probably important in keeping up appearances when entertaining guests. The architectural evaluation revealed that the original Galbraith home was a braced frame Stack house made from pegged heavy timbers from hewn and sawn logs. These investigations also showed how the building was altered in the late 1800s after Horace acquired the property to resemble an I-house with Folk Victorian detailing. The extent of the detailing was apparent because of information and photographs provided by Marion Croder. These renovations would have made the older home more presentable and more reflective of the times, which would have been important for an influential member of the Waverly community, such as Horace, who was serving on the board of directors at the local bank. It is by using the various sources of information available at this site that a better understanding of how it was used over time was developed.

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1859e "Allen McReynolds," February 7.
1859f "Splendid Farms for Sale," July 2.
1859g "Occupations and Employments," December 24.
1859h "H. J. Galbraith, St. Thomas, Mo.," November 27.
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1859j "Goods at Reduced Prices," January 8.
1859k "The Rope Factory," May 28.
1859l "Slave Stealing in Missouri," March 19.
1859m "Negroes–Thieving," July 2.
1859n "Negro Runaways–Reward," July 23.
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Appendix A:

Detail Photographs of Galbraith Site Architecture

Photo A-1: Galbraith Residence - Southeast Corner

Photo A-2: Galbraith Residence - Northwest Corner

Photo A-3: Galbraith Residence - Foundation Wall at Interior Corner of West Addition and Rear Wing (Facing Southeast)

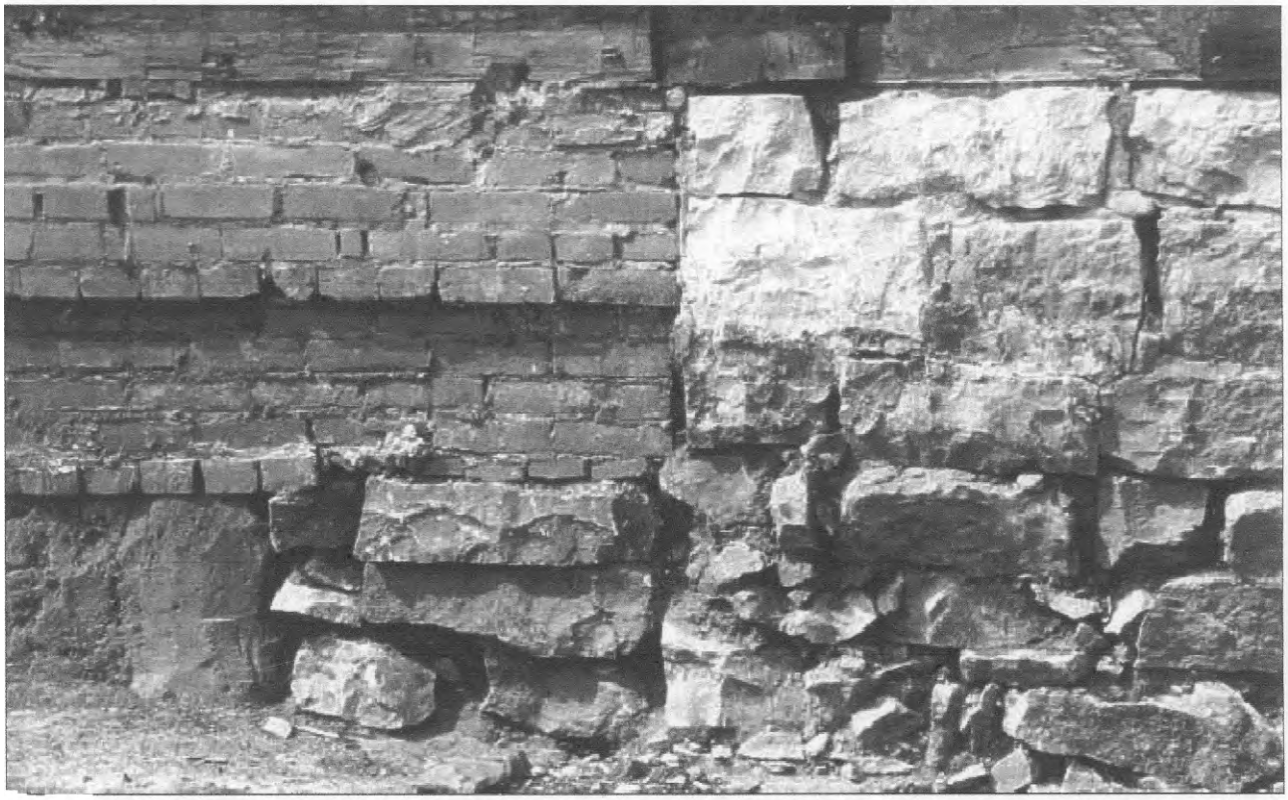

Photo A-4: Galbraith Residence - Foundation Wall At Southwest Corner of Stack House and Rear Addition (Facing North)

Photo A-5: Galbraith Residence - Trim Board/Splice in Siding at North Second Story (Facing Southeast)

Photo A-6: Galbraith Residence - Basement Southeast Corner

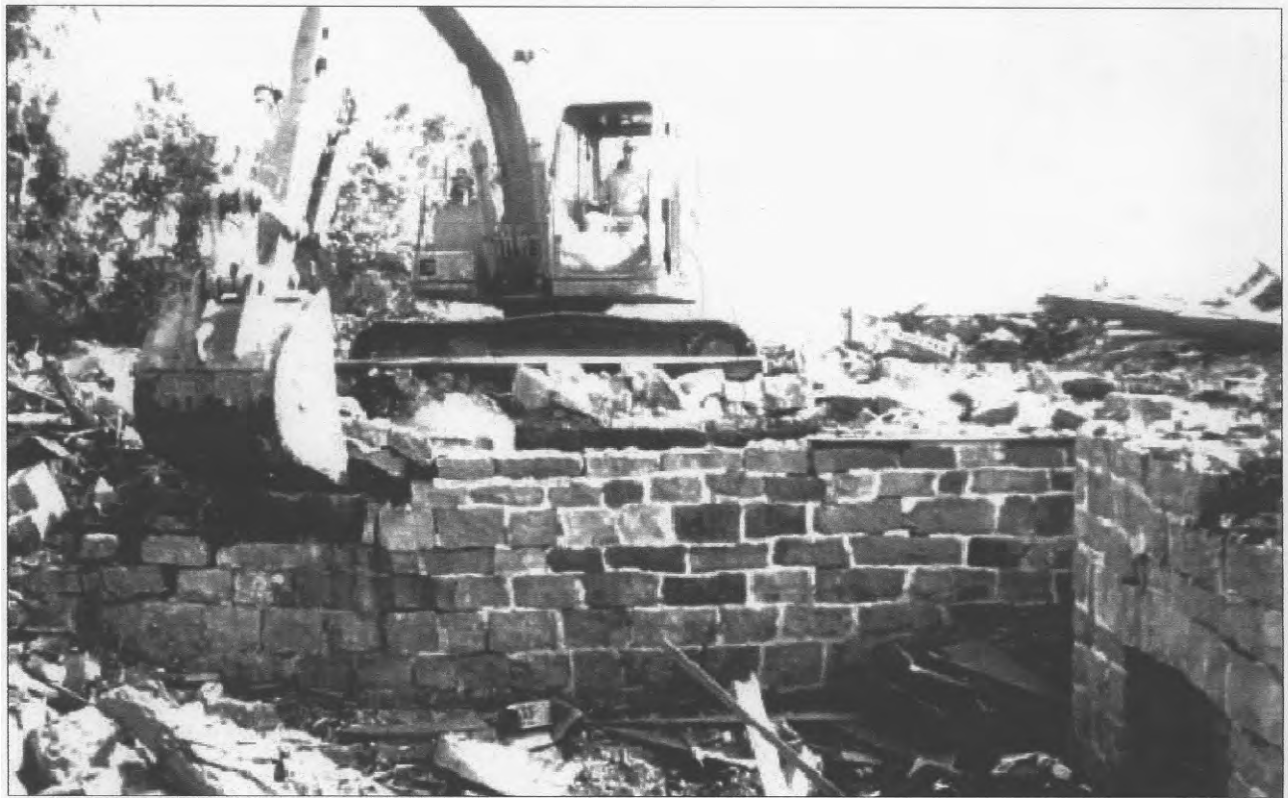

Photo A-7: Galbraith Residence - North Wall of Basement During Demolition

Photo A-8: Galbraith Residence - Basement Fireplace (Facing Southeast)

Photo A-9: Galbraith Residence - Storage Pit in Basement Floor (Facing Southeast)

Photo A-10: Galbraith Residence - Stackhouse First Floor Framing - Log Joists (Facing Northwest)

Photo A-11: Galbraith Residence - Detail of Stackhouse First Floor Framing - Log Joists at Sill (Facing Northwest)

Photo A-12: Galbraith Residence - Detail of Stackhouse First Floor Framing - Log Joists at Sill (Facing Southeast

Photo A-13: Galbraith Residence - Basement Stairs (Facing West)

Photo A-14: Galbraith Residence - Upstairs Hallway (Room 1-14).
Attic access is at top left-hand corner of photo. Plank wall dividing hallway from Room 1-15 is at left. Line of former north/south running plank wall can be seen in ceiling at top center of photo (Facing West)

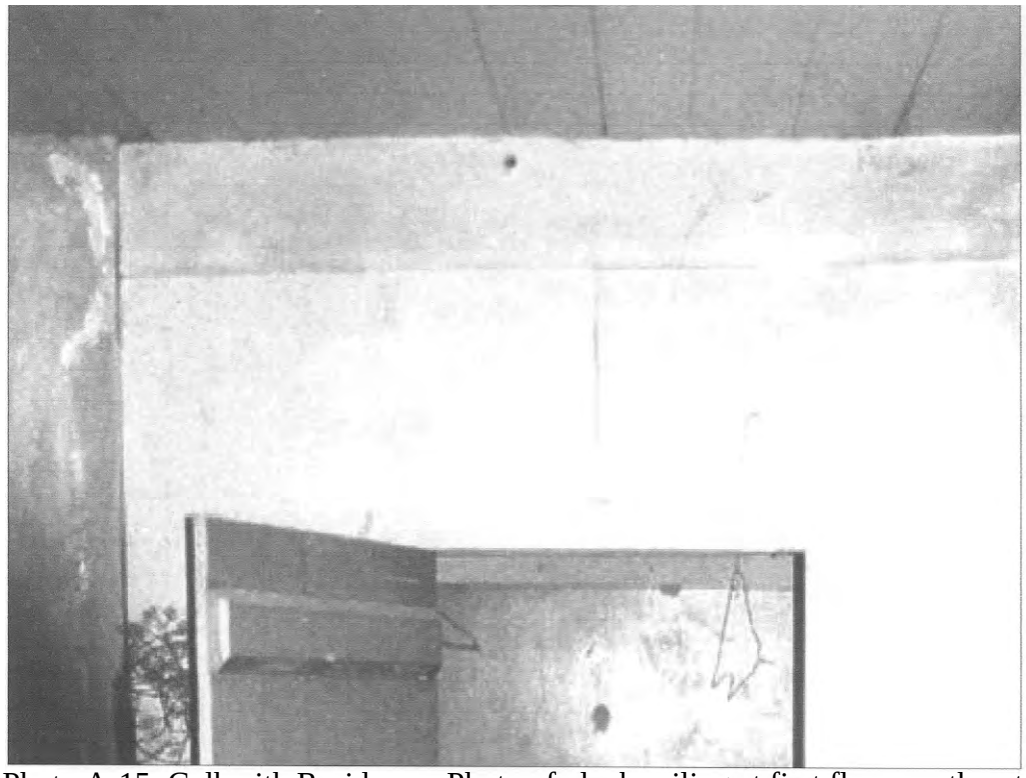

Photo A-15: Galbraith Residence- Photo of plank ceiling at first floor, southeast corner.
The outline of original stairwell can be seen at the top of the photo
Also See Photo A-16 below (Facing East)

Photo A-16: Galbraith Residence - Photo of flooring at second floor, southeast corner.
The outline of original stairwell can be seen at the bottom of the photo
Also see Photo A-15 above (Facing East)

Photo A-17: Galbraith Residence - Detail of framing along first floor south elevation.
The large post at the center of the wall is original to the stackhouse.
The framing members to either side of this post are later infill (Facing South)

Photo A-18: Galbraith Residence - Stackhouse First Floor Framing - Log Joists at Southeast Corner

Photo A-19: Galbraith Residence - Demolition photo showing diagonal bracing (upper right corner) of stackhouse braced frame (Facing West).

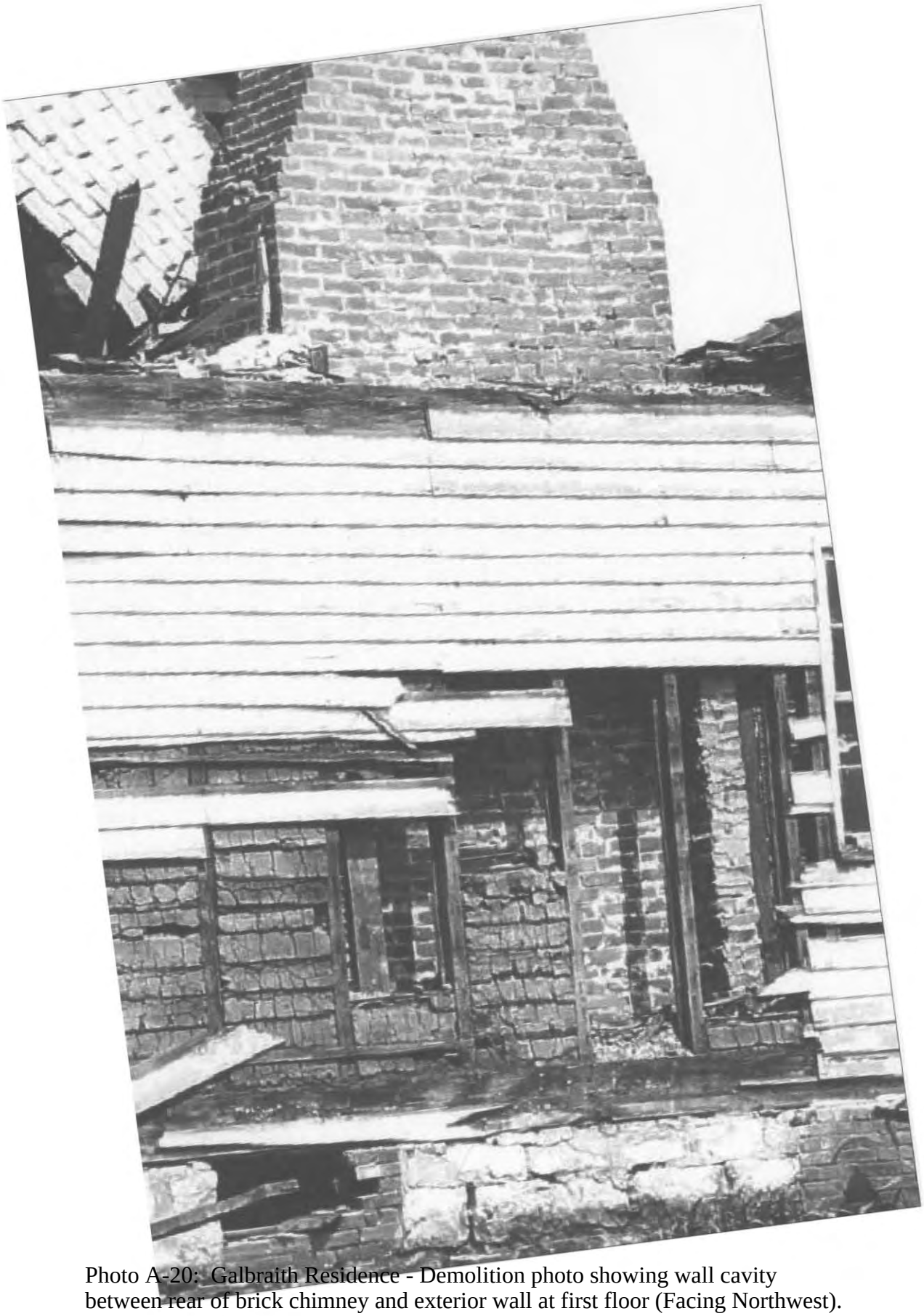

Photo A-20: Galbraith Residence - Demolition photo showing wall cavity between rear of brick chimney and exterior wall at first floor (Facing Northwest).

Photo A-21: Galbraith Residence - Demolition photo (close-up) showing wall cavity between rear of brick chimney and exterior wall at first floor. To the right of the photo is the brick pilaster located along the fireplace's rear north edge. The photo also shows wood and clay infill used in the stud cavities of the stackhouse's braced frame (Facing West).

Photo A-22: Galbraith Residence - Demolition photo showing double gable roof of the house's two story section. The edge of the original roof and log rafters can be seen just below the existing roof (Facing Southwest)

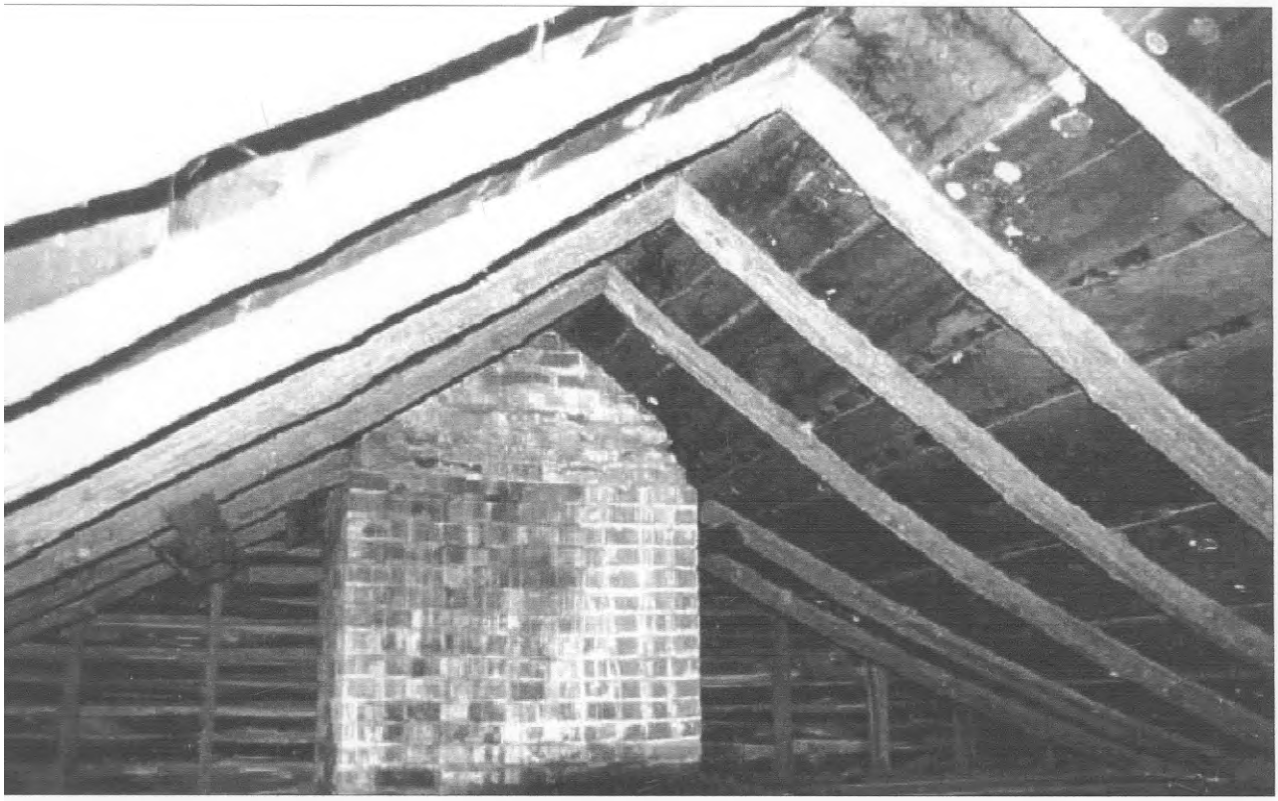

Photo A-23: Galbraith Residence - Detail of original roof framing in the stackhouse attic (Facing South).

Photo A-24: Galbraith Residence - Demolition photo showing brick chimney at the second floor and attic. The cavity between the rear of the chimney and the exterior wall can be seen at the left hand side of the photo (Facing Southeast).

Photo A-25: Galbraith Residence - Gable Roof at Breezeway -
Flashing line of early roof appears at lower lefthand corner.

Photo A-26: Galbraith Residence - Split stovepipe flue in attic (Room 1-13)
above north addition (Facing South).

Photo A-27: Galbraith Residence - Fireplace at First Floor (Facing East)

Photo A-28: Galbraith Residence - Typical Board and Batten Door with Transom (Facing Southeast).

Photo A-29: Galbraith Toolshed/Icehouse - Northeast Corner

Photo A-30: Galbraith Toolshed/Icehouse - Southwest Corner

Photo A-31: Galbraith Toolshed/Icehouse - Interior view of icehouse northeast corner.
Remains of original floor can be seen at bottom center of photo.

Photo A-32: Galbraith Toolshed/Icehouse - Interior view of icehouse southwest corner.
Raised tile foundation wall and crawlspace window can be seen at bottom left and center of photo

Photo A-33: Galbraith Toolshed/Icehouse - Interior view of icehouse pit prior to building demolition (Facing Northeast)

Photo A-34: Galbraith Toolshed/Icehouse -
Demolition photo showing construction of icehouse pit (Facing South).

Photo A-35: Galbraith Washhouse and Privy (Facing Southeast)

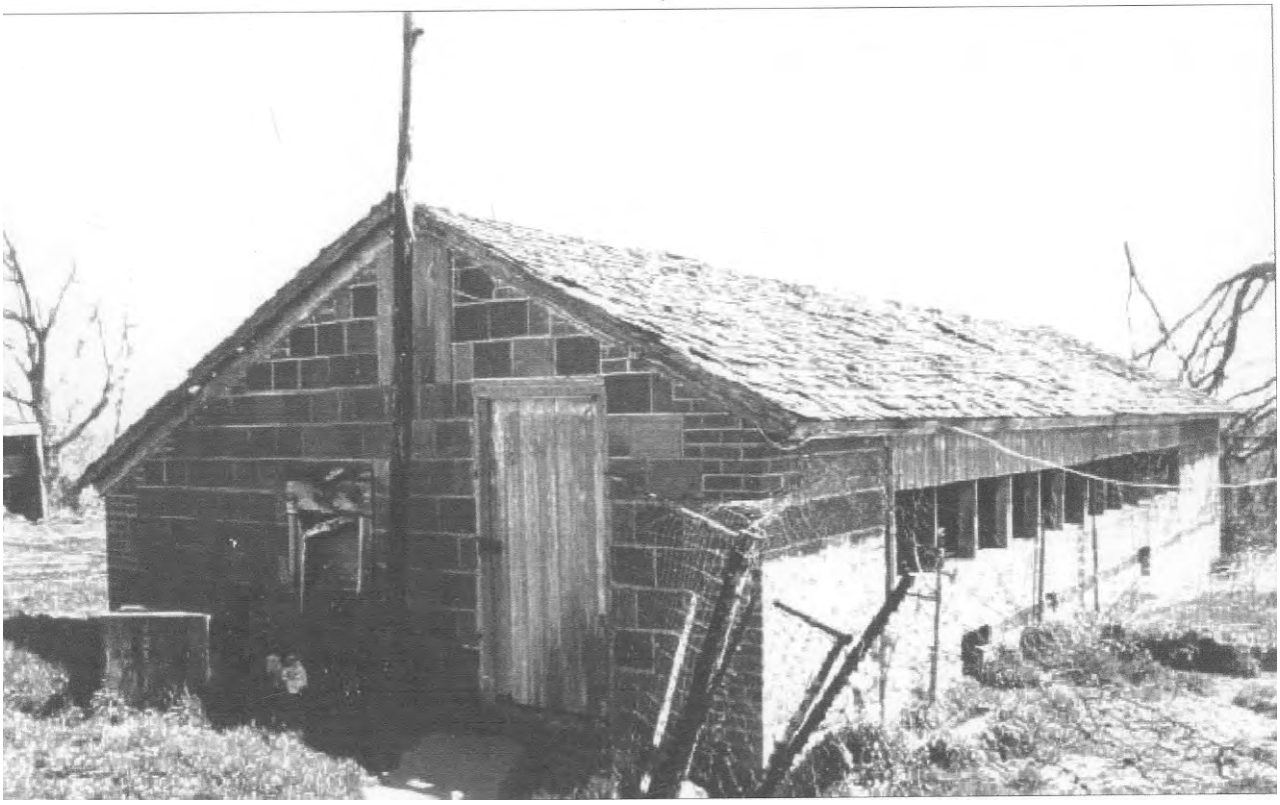

Photo A-36: Galbraith Chickenhouse (Facing Northeast)

Photo A-37: Galbraith Storm Shelter - Demolition photo showing construction of brick vault at storm shelter (Facing South)

Photo A-38: Galbraith Storm Shelter - Entry Stairs (Facing Northwest)

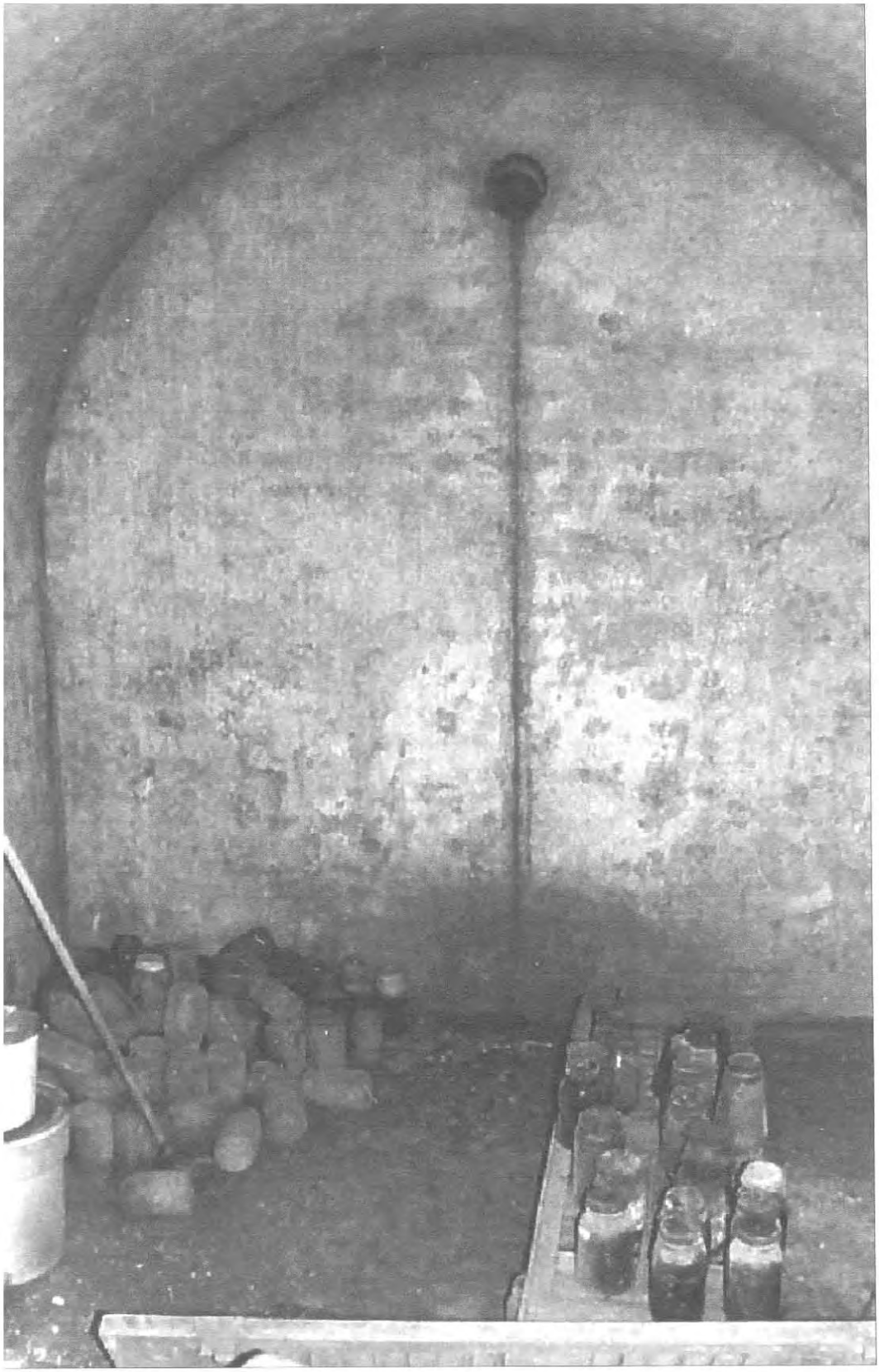

Photo A-39: Galbraith Storm Shelter - Interior of storm shelter (Facing Northwest)

Photo A-40: Galbraith Machine Shed - Southeast Corner

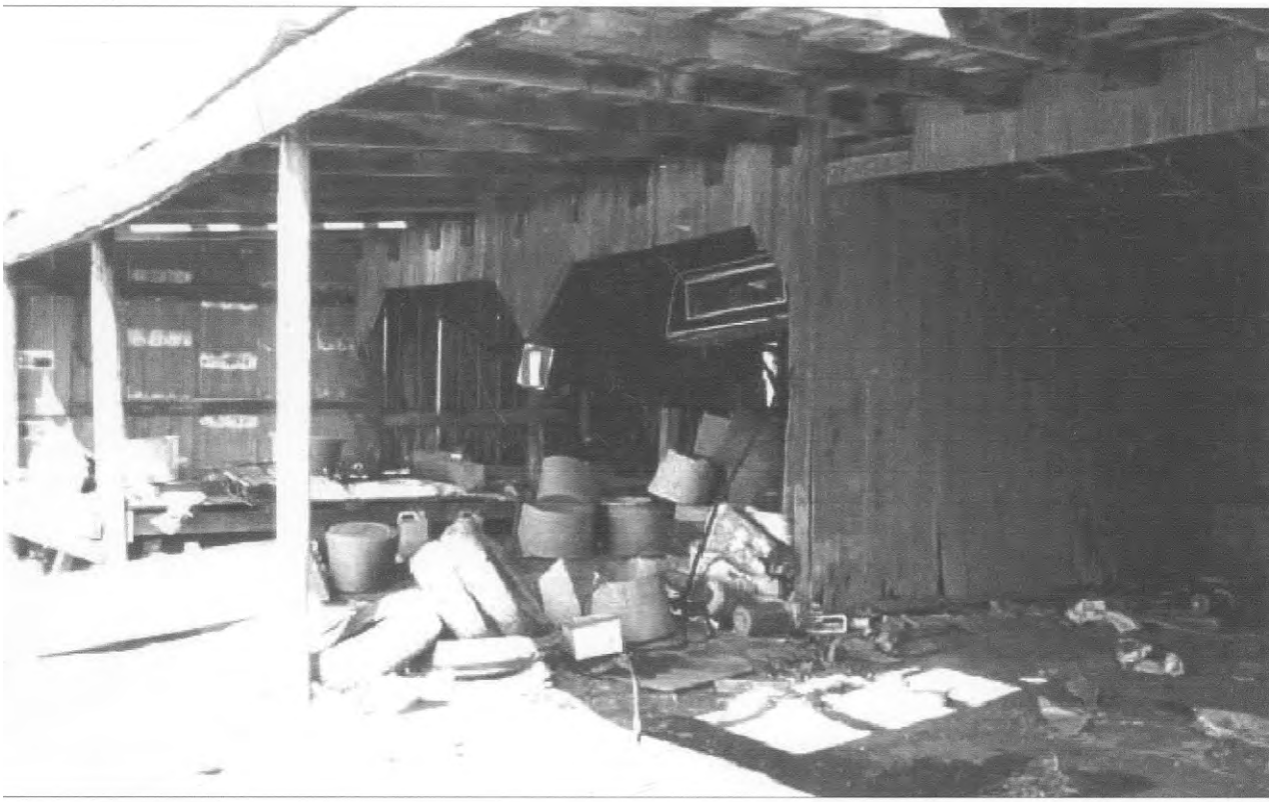

Photo A-41: Galbraith Machine Shed - View of Interior at West Bay (Facing Northwest)

Appendix B:

List of Historic Artifacts, Galbraith Site

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0001	1		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	47	
0002	1		1	0-10 CM	TERRA COTTA	FLOWER POT	UNGLAZED	BODY	1	4	
0003	1		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	SLIPPED	BASE	1	6.1	BROWN SLIP INT/EXT
0004	1		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.9	
0005	1		1	0-10 CM	MORTAR			FRAG	2	26.5	
0006	1		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	2.7	
0006	1		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	1.4	
0007	1		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	3	17	
0007	1		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	1	21.8	
0008	1		1	0-10 CM	BONE	CRANIUM		FRAG	8	53.6	
0008	1		1	0-10 CM	BONE	FEMUR		FRAG	1	28	
0008	1		1	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT	BURNED	FRAG	1	1.5	
0008	1		1	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT LONG		FRAG	1	4	
0008	1		1	0-10 CM	BONE	TIBIA		DIAPHYSIS	1	7.4	
0008	1		1	0-10 CM	BONE	TIBIA		FRAG	1	6.4	+
0009	1		2	10-20 CM	SLAG			FRAG	6	6.9	
0010	1		2	10-20 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.7	
0011	1		2	10-20 CM	WHITEWARE	BANDED		BODY	1	1.7	GREEN
0012	1		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	RIM	1	1.7	
0012	1		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	3	2	
0013	1		2	10-20 CM	TERRA COTTA	FLOWER POT	UNGLAZED	RIM	3	116.9	
0014	1		2	10-20 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	77.8	
0015	1		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	7	33.7	
0015	1		2	10-20 CM	METAL	SCREW		COMP	1	3.8	
0015	1		2	10-20 CM	METAL	TACK		COMP	1	0.5	
0015	1		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	4	14.1	
0016	1		3	20-30 CM	SLAG			FRAG	3	9.8	
0017	1		3	20-30 CM	TERRA COTTA	FLOWER POT	UNGLAZED	RIM	1	5.1	
0018	1		3	20-30 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	FINISH	1	34.6	APPLIED LIP
0020	1		4	30-40 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	17.2	
0021	1		4	30-40 CM	MORTAR			FRAG	1	9.6	
0022	1		4	30-40 CM	SLAG			FRAG	1	1.6	
0024	2		1		MORTAR			FRAG	1	22	
0026	2		1		BONE	INDT		DIAPHYSIS	1	7.1	
0027	2		1		PLASTIC	BUTTON		COMP	1	1	
0027	2		1		SHELL	BUTTON		COMP	1	0.5	
0028	2		1		PORCELAIN	CUP	TRANSFER	RIM	1	2.8	20TH C.
0028	2		1		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.3	
0028	2		1		PORCELAIN	KNOB		COMP	1	13.8	"WP 22 USA"
0029	2		1		METAL	MISC		FRAG	4	4.5	
0030	2		1		GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	2	3.9	
0030	2		1		GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	4.3	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0030	2		1		GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	30	38.3	
0031	2		1		PLASTIC	LEGO	RED	COMP	1	2.6	
0032	2		1		METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	12	38.9	
0032	2		1		METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	7	10.9	
0032	2		1		METAL	SCREW		COMP	1	4.9	
0032	2		1		METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	5	14.5	
0033	2		2	ZONE 1	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.7	
0033	2		2	ZONE 1	WHITEWARE	PLATE	HAND PAINT	RIM	1	9.4	MED BLUE
0034	2		2	ZONE 1	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	0.2	
0034	2		2	ZONE 1	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	1	
0035	2		2	ZONE 1	METAL	MISC		FRAG	1	1.4	
0036	2		2	ZONE 1	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	4	13.4	
0036	2		2	ZONE 1	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	2	5.1	
0036	2		2	ZONE 1	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	2	9.9	
0037	2		2	ZONE 2	BONE	INDT		FRAG	1	3.6	
0038	2		2	ZONE 2	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	3.6	
0039	2		2	ZONE 2	YELLOW WARE	INDT	SLIP/GLAZED	BODY	1	2.8	ROCKINGHAM EXT, YELLOW SLIP INT
0040	2		2	ZONE 2	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	2	8.2	
0040	2		2	ZONE 2	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	2	3.1	
0042	2		3	ZONE 1	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.5	
0043	2		3	ZONE 1	YELLOW WARE	INDT	SLIP/GLAZED	BODY	1	0.4	ROCKINGHAM EXT, YELLOW SLIP INT
0044	2		3	ZONE 1	BONE	INDT	BURNED	FRAG	1	0.1	
0045	2		3	ZONE 1	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	4.2	
0045	2		3	ZONE 1	METAL	SCREW		COMP	1	3.5	
0045	2		3	ZONE 1	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	1	5.7	
0046	2		4	ZONE 1	METAL	ALLEN WRENCH		COMP	1	19.7	
0047	2		4	ZONE 1	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	2	5.7	
0047	2		4	ZONE 1	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	1	0.8	
0048	2		4	ZONE 1	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.9	
0049	2		4	ZONE 1	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	4	6	
0050	2		4	ZONE 1	GLASS	PANEL BOTTLE		COMP	1	93.8	"HEWSON'S TRIPLE FLAVORING EXTRACT"
0052	2		4	ZONE 2	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	1.4	
0053	2		5	ZONE 1	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	1	
0055	3		1	ZONE 1	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	86.2	
0056	3		1	ZONE 1	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	3	5.9	
0057	3		1	ZONE 1	MILK GLASS	LID		FRAG	1	6.7	
0058	3		1	ZONE 1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		COMP	1	0.5	
0059	3		1	ZONE 1	WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND PAINT	BODY	1	0.6	GREEN AND RED SPRIG?
0061	3		1	ZONE 1	BONE	INDT		FRAG	3	5	
0061	3		1	ZONE 1	BONE	VERTEBRA		COMP	1	5.2	
0062	3		1	ZONE 1	METAL	INDT		FRAG	2	30.5	
0063	3		1	ZONE 1	METAL	SCISSORS		COMP	1	23.1	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0064	3		1	ZONE 1	METAL	HARDWARE		COMP	1	4.2	STAPLE?
0064	3		1	ZONE 1	METAL	HARDWARE		FRAG	1	35.4	BOLT
0065	3		1	ZONE 1	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	6	24.2	
0065	3		1	ZONE 1	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	5	7.4	
0065	3		1	ZONE 1	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	2	7.2	
0065	3		1	ZONE 1	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	1	2.5	
0066	3		1	ZONE 2	BONE	INDT		FRAG	3	12.6	
0067	3		1	ZONE 2	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	1.7	
0068	3		1	ZONE 2	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	6	16.4	
0069	3		2	ZONE 1	WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND PAINT	BASE	1	0.3	COBALT BLUE
0069	3		2	ZONE 1	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.4	
0070	3		2	ZONE 1	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	1.2	
0071	3		2	ZONE 1	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	4	10.6	
0071	3		2	ZONE 1	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	9	28.4	
0071	3		2	ZONE 1	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	7	20.3	
0072	3		2	ZONE 2	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	2	4.4	
0073	3		2	ZONE 2	BONE	INDT		EPIPHYSIS	1	3.2	
0074	3		2	ZONE 2	SLAG			FRAG	3	3.8	
0076	3		2	ZONE 2	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	4	14.8	
0076	3		2	ZONE 2	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	1.4	
0076	3		2	ZONE 2	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	6	13.5	
0076	3		2	ZONE 2	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	1	1.9	
0077	3		2	ZONE 2	METAL	STAPLE		COMP	2	9.1	
0078	3		3	ZONE 2	SANDSTONE			FRAG	1	14.3	
0079	3		3	ZONE 2	BONE	INDT		FRAG	3	11.9	
0080	3		3	ZONE 2	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.1	
0081	3		3	ZONE 2	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	12.3	
0081	3		3	ZONE 2	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	1.3	
0082	3		3	ZONE 2	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	3	11.5	
0082	3		3	ZONE 2	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	1	2.7	
0083	3		4		CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	0.9	
0085	4		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	6	13.4	
0085	4		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	4	6.8	
0086	4		1	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAG	1	3.3	
0087	4		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	BODY	2	7.5	UNGLAZED INT, SALT GLAZED EXT
0088	4		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	4	
0088	4		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	8	11.4	
0089	4		1	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT		BODY	6	8.5	
0090	4		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	15	63.8	
0091	4		2	10-20 CM	PORCELAIN	INDT		BODY	1	2.3	
0092	4		2	10-20 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.3	
0093	4		2	10-20 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	BODY	1	3	GRAY PASTE

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0094	4		2	10-20 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	BODY	1	5.7	UNGLAZED INT, SALT GLAZED EXT
0096	4		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	7	36.6	
0096	4		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	6	9.8	
0096	4		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	4	12.1	
0097	4		3	20-30 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BLUE	BODY	1	5.8	DECORATIVE
0097	4		3	20-30 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	5.6	
0099	4		4	30-40 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	1	1	
0101	5		1	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	DOOR KNOB	PLAIN	FRAG	1	60.4	2 PIECES MEND
0102	5		1	0-10 CM	BONE	RIB		COMP	1	2.4	
0103	5		1	0-10 CM	PLASTIC	BUTTON	LIME GREEN	COMP	1	0.7	
0104	5		1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	PLATTER	PLAIN	BASE/RIM	1	19.7	
0105	5		1	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	2	3.6	
0106	5		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.8	DARK BLUE FLORAL
0107	5		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AMBER	BODY	1	0.8	"...H E M..."
0107	5		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	RIM	1	5.8	
0107	5		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	9	25.5	
0107	5		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	13	25.2	
0108	5		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	11	58.6	
0108	5		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	7	15.5	
0108	5		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	7	25.4	
0109	5		1	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT METAL		FRAG	13	54.6	
0110	5		2	10-20 CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	3.9	"X"
0112	5		2	10-20 CM	SLAG			FRAG	3	1	
0114	5		2	10-20 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	1	3.2	
0115	5		2	10-20 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	4	2.5	
0116	5		2	10-20 CM	BONE	BUTTON		COMP	1	0.7	
0116	5		2	10-20 CM	METAL	BUTTON		COMP	1	0.9	
0116	5		2	10-20 CM	SHELL	BUTTON		COMP	1	0.1	
0117	5		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	4	1.8	
0117	5		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	5	3.2	
0118	5		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	6	21.7	
0118	5		2	10-20 CM	METAL	SCREW		COMP	1	6.7	
0118	5		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	10	56.7	
0118	5		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	25	31.6	
0119	5		3	20-30 CM	BONE	INDT LONG		FRAG	1	0.2	
0120	5		3	20-30 CM	GLASS	BEAD	PEACH	COMP	1	0.3	2 PIECES MEND
0121	5		3	20-30 CM	SHELL	BUTTON		COMP	1	0.2	
0122	5		3	20-30 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	3	1.1	
0123	5		3	20-30 CM	REDWARE	BOWL		RIM	1	6.8	
0125	5		3	20-30 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	3	18.3	
0125	5		3	20-30 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	2	3.8	
0125	5		3	20-30 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	2	8	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0126	5		4	30-40 CM	BONE	FEMUR		COMP	1	1.5	
0126	5		4	30-40 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	1	0.2	
0127	5		4	30-40 CM	METAL	COIN		COMP	1	5	5 CENT PIECE
0128	5		4	30-40 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	4.4	
0128	5		4	30-40 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	0.2	
0130	5		4	30-40 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	1	2.9	
0130	5		4	30-40 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	3	5.4	
0132	6		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BASE	1	21.4	2 PIECES MEND
0132	6		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	2	1.6	
0132	6		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BROWN	GREEN	BODY	1	2.1	
0132	6		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	0.6	
0133	6		1	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT LONG		FRAG	1	0.3	
0134	6		1	0-10 CM	METAL	HANDLE		COMP	1	16.5	
0135	6		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	1	2	
0135	6		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	3	11.2	
0136	6		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	BASE	1	19.4	GRAY PASTE, SLAT GLAZE INT/EXT
0137	6		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	8	15.3	
0137	6		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.6	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT
0138	6		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	2	8.2	
0139	6		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	2.2	
0140	6		2	10-20 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.1	
0142	6		3	20-30 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.2	
0143	6		3	20-30 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	0.5	
0144	6		4	30-40 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	3.1	
0146	7		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	3	9	
0147	7		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.9	
0148	7		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE			4	37.5	
0148	7		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	4	11.9	SODA BOTTLE
0148	7		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	3	21.6	
0149	7		1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	HANDLE		FRAG	1	13.6	
0150	7		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	10	78	
0150	7		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	1.4	
0150	7		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMPLETE	5	28.2	
0151	7		2	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.1	
0152	7		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	25.2	7-UP BOTTLE
0152	7		2	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	2	2.3	
0153	7		2	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	SQUARE	FRAG	2	3.8	
0154	7		2	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	5	5	
0155	7		3	20-30CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	1.9	
0155	7		3	20-30CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	3	5.3	
0156	7		3	20-30CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	3.5	
0156A	7			ABOVE PLASTI	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	72.8	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0156B	7			ABOVE PLASTI	BONE	DIAPHYSES		FRAG	1	1.3	
0156B	7			ABOVE PLASTI	BONE	MANIBLE		FRAG	1	36.9	DEER
0157	8		1	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1.7	HANDPAINTED INDT GREEN
0158	8		1	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.6	
0159	8		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	1.6	
0159	8		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	3	12.8	BEER BOTTLE, 1 EMBOSSED INDT DESIGN
0159	8		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	2	2.6	
0159	8		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	1.6	
0159	8		1	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	0.8	
0160	8		1	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	3	17.3	
0160	8		1	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK	HT	FRAG	2	38.1	
0161	8		1	0-10CM	SLAG			FRAG	2	2.8	
0162	8		1	0-10CM	METAL	BOLT		COMPLETE	1	135.4	
0163	8		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	2	12.7	
0163	8		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMPLETE	9	63.7	
0163	8		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	5	10.7	
0164	8		2	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	4	125	
0165	8		2	10-20CM	COAL			FRAG	23	102.6	
0166	8		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		RIM	1	3.1	
0166	8		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	FRAG	3	9.4	
0166	8		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FRAG	4	11.7	
0166	8		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	FRAG	1	0.6	
0166	8		2	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAG	1	1.1	
0167	8		2	10-20CM	STONEWARE	JAR	GLAZE	BASE	1	173.7	GRAY PASTE, BROWN SLIP INT, SALT EXT
0168	8		2	10-20CM	IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	1	3.3	
0169	8		2	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT		BODY	3	5.6	
0170	8		2	10-20CM	YELLOWWARE	INDT		BASE	1	12.1	
0170	8		2	10-20CM	YELLOWWARE	INDT		RIM	1	2.4	
0171	8		2	10-20CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	1	1.1	
0172	8		2	10-20CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	2	33.2	
0172	8		2	10-20CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMPLETE	11	66.7	
0172	8		2	10-20CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	11	32.4	
0173	8		3	20-30CM	WHITEWARE	INDT		FRAG	1	1.1	
0174	8		3	20-30CM	IRONSTONE	PLATTER	RIBBED	FRAG	1	8.5	
0175	8		3	20-30CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	1.8	
0175	8		3	20-30CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	1.6	
0176	8		3	20-30CM	SLAG			FRAG	1	2.3	
0177	8		3	20-30CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	10	58.5	
0178	8		4	30-40CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMPLETE	1	3.1	
0179	9		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	6.5	
0179	9		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BLUE	BODY	1	3.5	
0179	9		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	2.5	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0179	9		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FINISH	1	13.5	
0179	9		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	RIM	1	1.7	
0179	9		1	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAG	1	1.3	
0180	9		1	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	RIM	1	0.6	YELLOW GLAZE INT AND EXT
0181	9		1	0-10CM	SLAG			FRAG	1	0.7	
0182	9		1	0-10CM	METAL	INDT HARDWARE		FRAG	2	11.5	
0183	9		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	2	6	
0183	9		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMPLETE	4	12.6	
0184	9		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	5	3.6	
0185	9		2	10-20CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	1	4	
0186	9		2	10-20CM	SANDSTONE			FRAG	1	124	
0187	9		3	20-30CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAG	1	2.9	
0188	9		3	20-30CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	2	19	
0188	9		3	20-30CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	1	1.7	
0189	9		3	20-30CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	4.5	
0191	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	1	4.2	
0192	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	SLAG			FRAG	3	3.7	
0193	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	BODY	1	4.7	UNGLAZED INT, SALT GLAZED EXT
0194	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.2	
0194A	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.2	MED BLUE FLORAL/SCENIC; CANOVA
0195	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	BODY	3	7.7	
0196	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	11.9	
0197	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AMBER	BODY	2	2.7	
0197	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	2	1.1	
0199	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	1	8.8	
0199	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	1.4	
0199	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	2	15	
0200	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	12	35.8	
0200	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	CLAY	BRICK	VITRIFIED	FRAG	2	57.9	
0201	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	COAL			FRAG	3	1.5	
0202	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	BODY	1	1	DARK BROWN INT/EXT
0203	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.9	
0204	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.4	
0205	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	1.2	
0205	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	3	6.9	
0205	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	4.5	
0205	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	0.3	
0206	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	3	13.3	
0206	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	2	11.6	
0206	1N 1E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	7	13.8	
0207	1N 2E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	2	1.9	
0207	1N 2E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	5	7.5	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0208	1N 2E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	16	
0209	1N 2E		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	BODY	1	4.7	BROWN INT/EXT
0210	1N 2E		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	2.4	
0211	1N 2E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	5.1	
0211	1N 2E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	1	5.1	
0211	1N 2E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	7	8.7	
0212	1N 2E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	NUT AND BOLT		FRAG	1	8.1	
0213	1N 4E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	13	
0213	1N 4E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK	VITRIFIED	FRAG	2	187.9	
0214	1N 4E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAG	1	23.8	
0215	1N 4E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	3.1	
0215	1N 4E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	3	8.3	
0215	1N 4E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	2	3.3	
0216	1N 4E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	1	1.7	
0216	1N 4E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	1.4	
0217	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	7	37.2	
0217	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	CLAY	BRICK	VITRIFIED	FRAG	1	107.6	
0218	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	INDT	BURNED	BODY	2	3.1	
0218	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	INDT	RIBBED	BODY	1	1.9	
0218	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	TUMBLER		BASE	1	10.4	
0218	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	4	4.1	
0219	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	1.7	
0220	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	STONEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	5	
0221	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	CHARCOAL			FRAG		3	
0222	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	2	3.8	
0222	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	3	5.8	
0222	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	4	14.9	
0224	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	7	28.9	
0225	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	1.1	
0225	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	2	1.2	BEER BOTTLE?
0225	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	3	1.7	
0226	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	3.7	BROWN INT, YELLOW EXT, GRAY PASTE
0226	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	STONEWARE	INDT	SALT GLAZE	BODY	1	10.4	SALT GLAZE EXT, PLAIN INT
0227	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	STONEWARE	INDT	SALT GLAZE	BODY	1	4.9	SALT GLAZE EXT
0228	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	4	2.3	
0229	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	2	6.8	
0230	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	METAL	INDT		FRAG	1	2	
0230	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	METAL	STAPLE		COMPLETE	1	1.9	
0231	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	3.6	
0232	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	3	11.4	
0232	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	14	38.4	
0232	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMPLETE	3	14.3	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0232	1N 1W		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	7	14.4	
0233	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	5.5	
0234	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	1.9	SALT GLAZE EXT, BROWN GLAZE INT
0234	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	6.8	BROWN GLAZE INTO AND EXT
0234	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	12.5	SALT GLAZE EXT, BROWN SLIP INT
0235	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.4	
0236	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	1.5	
0236	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	1	0.8	BEER BOTTLE?
0236	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	GLASS	INDT	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.9	
0237	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	2	2.3	
0238	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	2	7.1	
0238	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	5	6.5	
0238	1N 1W		2	10-20CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	2	5.6	
0239	1N 2W		1	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	0.9	
0240	1N 2W		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	4.6	
0241	1N 2W		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	4.2	
0241	1N 2W		1	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	1.1	
0242	2N 1E		1	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	3	2.7	
0243	2N 1E		1	0-10CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	1	6.7	
0244	2N 1E		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	4.3	
0244	2N 1E		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMPLETE	1	9.4	
0245	2N 1E		2	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	0.5	
0246	2N 2E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	INDT	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.3	
0246	2N 2E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	INDT	OLIVE GREEN	BODY	1	1.4	
0247	2N 2E		1	0-10CM	SLAG			FRAG	1	0.2	
0248	2N 2E		1	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	8	
0249	2N 2E		1	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.7	
0250	2N 2E		1	0-10CM	METAL	INDT		FRAG	1	0.7	
0251	2N 2E		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	3	17.9	
0252	2N 3E		1	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	0.9	YELLOW GLAZE EXT
0253	2N 3E		1	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	0.3	
0254	2N 3E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	2.1	
0254	2N 3E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN	BODY	1	1.4	
0254	2N 3E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	2.6	
0255	2N 3E		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	2.2	
0255	2N 3E		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	1	0.8	
0256	2N 3E		2	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK	VITRIFIED	FRAG	1	151.8	
0257	2N 3E		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	1.4	
0258	2N 3E		2	10-20CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	3	6.4	
0259	2N 3E		2	10-20CM	METAL	INDT HW		COMPLETE	1	0.7	
0259	2N 3E		2	10-20CM	METAL	WIRE		FRAG	2	1.7	
0260	2N 3E		2	10-20CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE/SLIP	BODY	2	15.5	BROWN INT SLIP, EXT SALT GLAZZE

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0261	2N 3E		2	10-20CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	3	43.1	
0262	2N 1W		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	2	4.3	
0262	2N 1W		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	2	5.3	
0263	2N 1W		1	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.2	
0264	2N 1W		2	10-20CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	1	2.6	
0265	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	21	
0266	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	SLAG			FRAG	1	0.1	
0267	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	1	63.1	
0268	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	4	3.8	
0268	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	27	22.6	
0269	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.5	
0269	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	2.3	
0270	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	2	14.6	
0270	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	4	9.4	
0270	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMPLETE	2	13.9	
0270	3N 1E		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	1	1.6	
0271	4N 2E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	19	27	
0271	4N 2E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	INDT	AQUA	BODY	7	3.4	
0272	4N 2E		1	0-10CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	1	2.4	
0273	4N 2E		1	0-10CM	STONEWARE	INDT	SLIP	BODY	1	2.4	MAGNESIUM SLIP INT AND EXT
0275	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	2	7.8	
0275	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	2	4.5	
0276	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	30	
0276	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK	VITIRIFIED	FRAG	1	24.5	
0277	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.5	
0278	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZED	BODY	1	0.6	BROWN GLAZE
0279	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	1	0.4	
0279	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	6	8.5	
0279	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	GLASS	INDT	AQUA	BODY	6	2.2	
0281	3N 4E		1	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK	VITRIFIED	FRAG	3	238.4	
0282	3N 4E		1	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	0.8	
0283	3N 4E		1	0-10CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	2.3	
0284	3N 4E		1	0-10CM	METAL	INDT HW		COMPLETE	1	14.6	
0285	3N 4E		2	20-30CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	246.4	
0286	3N 4E		2	20-30CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	1	7.1	
0287	3N 4E		2	20-30CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.5	
0288	3N 5E		1	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT LONG		FRAG	3	30.1	
0289	3N 5E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE		FRAG	4	11.2	
0290	3N 5E		1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.8	
0291	3N 5E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	3	1.4	
0292	3N 5E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	3	2.4	
0292	3N 5E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	ROSE	BODY	1	0.9	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0293	3N 5E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	1	7.1	
0294	3N 5E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	BODY	1	4.5	"...EEDIN..."
0295	3N 5E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	BOLT		COMP	1	131.1	
0296	3N 5E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	5	8.9	
0296	3N 5E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	3	4.7	
0297	3N 1W		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	38	
0298	3N 1W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	1	6.1	HAND FORGED
0299	3N 1W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BLUE	BODY	1	5.7	
0299	3N 1W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BASE	1	7.3	
0299	3N 1W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	3	8.4	
0299	3N 1W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FINISH	1	15	
0300	3N 1W		2	10-20 CM	METAL	STAPLE		COMP	1	2	
0301	3N 1W		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	2	
0302	4N 1E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	52.6	
0302	4N 1E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK	VITRIFIED	FRAG	2	112.4	
0303	4N 1E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	2	6.9	
0304	4N 1E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	3	3.7	
0306	4N 1E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	3.5	
0307	4N 1E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	1.1	
0308	4N 3E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	26.6	
0309	4N 3E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	BUTTON		COMP	1	1.8	
0309	4N 3E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAG	3	6.6	
0310	4N 3E		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	SLIP/GLAZED	BODY	1	4.5	BROWN SLIP INT, SALT GLAZED EXT
0311	4N 3E		1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.4	
0312	4N 3E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BLUE/GREEN	BODY	1	3.7	
0312	4N 3E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	4	2.7	
0312	4N 3E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	BODY	1	1.6	"O R"
0313	4N 3E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	1	2	
0314	5N 1W		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	92	
0315	5N 1W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	2	17.7	
0316	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	1.5	
0316	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	1	1.2	
0317	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAG	1	1	
0318	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.7	
0319	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	SLIP/GLAZE	BODY	1	1.1	BROWN SLIP INT, SALT GLAZE EXT
0320	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAG	1	27.2	
0321	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	5	24.5	
0321	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	4	4.2	
0321	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	3	21.5	
0321	5N 2W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	2	1.8	
0322	5N 3W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	1	2	
0322	5N 3W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	1	1.5	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0323	5N 3W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	2	1.2	
0323	5N 3W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	1.7	
0324	6N 2E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	26.3	
0325	6N 2E		1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	3.9	
0327	6N 2E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	3	11.4	
0327	6N 2E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	3	11	
0328	6N 2E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	4.8	
0330	6N 2W		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	SLIPPED	BODY	1	7	BROWN SLIP INT EXT
0331	6N 2W		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	3.4	
0331	6N 2W		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.3	RED FLORAL TRANSFER
0332	6N 2W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	3	8.5	
0332	6N 2W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	1	6.7	
0332	6N 2W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	2	4.1	
0334	6N 3W		1	0-10 CM	SLAG			FRAG	1	3.1	
0335	6N 3W		1	0-10 CM	REDWARE	INDT	SLIP	BODY	1	1.5	BROWN SLIP
0336	6N 3W		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.6	
0337	6N 3W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	3.2	
0337	6N 3W		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	0.4	
0338	6N 3W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	2	7.9	I HAND FORGED?
0338	6N 3W		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	2	3.7	
0339	6N 1W		2	TRENCH	STONEWARE	CROCK	GLAZE	RIM	1	32.2	
0340	6N 1W		2	TRENCH	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1	
0342	6N 1W		2	TRENCH	METAL	INDT		FRAG	3	3	
0343	6N 1W		2	TRENCH	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMP	2	9	
0343	6N 1W		2	TRENCH	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	9	8.7	
0344	1S 1E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.8	
0345	1S 1E		2	10-20 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	7	
0346	1S 1E		2	10-20 CM	CHARCOAL			FRAG	1	0.6	
0347	1S 1E		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	1	3.5	
0348	1S 1E		2	10-20 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	2	1.5	
0349	1S 1E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	2	4.2	
0349	1S 1E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	3	2.8	
0350	1S 3E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	3	11.8	
0350	1S 3E		1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK	VIRTRIFIED	FRAG	2	70.5	
0351	1S 3E		1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	SLIP/GLAZED	BODY	1	2	BROWN INT SALT GLAZE EXT
0352	1S 3E		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	2	3.4	
0353	1S 3E		1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	4.7	
0354	1S 3E		1	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	ANNULAR	BODY	1	12.2	2 PIECES MEND, BANDED
0355	1S 3E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	3	36.1	
0355	1S 3E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAG	2	7.4	
0355	1S 3E		1	0-10 CM	METAL	WROUGHT		COMP	4	17.8	1 HAND FORGED?
0355	1S 3E		2	10-20 CM	METAL	WROUGHT		COMP	1	13.8	HAND FORGED?

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0356	3N 1E	3	1	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAG	5	95.8	
0356	3N 1E	3	1	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT	OXIDIZED	FRAG	7	24.5	
0357	3N 1E	3	1	0-10 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	3	10.8	
0357	3N 1E	3	1	0-10 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	6	19.1	
0358	3N 1E	3	1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	6	
0359	3N 2E	3	2	10-20 CM	CHARCOAL			FRAG	2	1.9	
0360	3N 2E	3	2	10-20 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	2	7.4	
0361	3N 2E	3	2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	2	3	
0362	3N 2E	3	2	10-20 CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAG	3	9.8	
0362	3N 2E	3	2	10-20 CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMP	1	3.9	
0363	5N 3W	5	1	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK	VITRIFIED	FRAG	1	400	
0364	5N 3W	5	1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	11	5.8	
0365	5N 3W	5	1	0-10 CM	SLAG			FRAG	1	2.3	
0366	5N 3W	5	1	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	1.4	BROWN GLAZE INT EXT
0367	5N 3W	5	1	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAG	1	40	
0368		6		E1/2	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	1	1.1	
0369		6		E1/2	METAL	INDT		FRAG	1	0.8	
0370		6		W1/2	CLAY	BRICK		FRAG	4	4.3	
0371		6		W1/2	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	4.3	
0372	GC				CLAY	MARBLE			1	3.6	
0373	GC				BONE	TOOTH			1	1.2	
0374	GC				WHITEWARE	BODY	TRANSFER	FRAG	1	1.1	BLUE FLORAL TRANSFER
0374	GC				WHITEWARE	INDT	FLOW BLUE	RIM	1	3.4	BROWN BANDED RIM
0374	GC				WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND P.	FRAG	1	2.8	BLUE AND GREEN HAND PAINTED
0374	GC				WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	FRAG	4	1.5	
0374	GC				WHITEWARE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	3.1	PLATE
0374	GC				WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	BASE	1	9.9	BROWN FLORAL TRANSFER PRINT
0375	GC				IRONSTONE	BOWL	PLAIN	BASE	1	13.5	
0375	GC				IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	3.6	
0375	GC				IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	2	39.7	MOLDED RIMS
0378	GC			W OF DRIVE	WHITEWARE	INDT	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	1.5	BLUE SHELL EDGE
0379	GC			W OF DRIVE	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	5.2	
0380	GC			W OF DRIVE	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	7	ALBANY SLIP INT, BRISTOL SLIP EXT
0381	GC			W OF DRIVE	STONEWARE	JUG/JAR	GLAZE	BASE	1	311.5	SALT GLAZE EXT., MENDS
0381	GC			W OF DRIVE	STONEWARE	JUG/JAR	GLAZE	BODY	14	242.7	SALT GLAZE EXT.
0383	GC			W OF HOUSE	BONE	INDT		FRAG	1	0.1	
0384	GC			W OF HOUSE	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	2	1.5	COBALT BLUE, FLORAL PRINT
0384	GC			W OF HOUSE	PEARLWARE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	5.9	
0384	GC			W OF HOUSE	PEARLWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BASE	1	2.4	COBALT BLUE, SCENIC PRINT
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	24.5	RED WILLOW WARE; FLORAL GEOMETRIC
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	BOWL	ANNULAR	BASE	1	15.4	BANDED AND CABLE
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	BOWL	ANNULAR	BODY	5	15.9	BANDED AND CABLE

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	BOWL	BANDED	RIM	1	4.6	BLACK
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	BOWL	HAND P.	RIM	1	2.3	RED BANDED
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	CUP	SPONGE	BODY	1	3.7	YELLOW SPONGE & SPRIG
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND P.	BODY	1	1.7	GREEN FLORAL
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND P.	BODY	1	2.2	SPRIG
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND P.	HANDLE	1	4.4	BLACK FLORAL
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	4	4.9	
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	SPONGE	BODY	1	1.5	YELLOW
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.2	BROWN FLORAL
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	2.6	COBALT BLUE INDT DESIGN
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	2	3.9	PURPLE FLORAL
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	5	5.7	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.8	BLUE/PURPLE FLORAL
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	PLAIN	RIM	1	2.7	
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	16.9	
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	BODY	1	3.3	BLUE SHELL EDGE
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	6.5	BLUE
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BASE	1	4.1	BACKMARK NON PAREIL
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BASE	1	9	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	2.9	LIGHT BLUE GEOMETRIC
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	5.7	PURPLE FLORAL
0385	GC			W OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	3	8.6	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
0386	GC			W OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	4	10.7	
0386	GC			W OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	4.1	
0386	GC			W OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	22.1	BLUE SCENIC TRANSFER PRINT
0387	GC			W OF HOUSE	PORCELAIN	INDT	MOLDED	RIM	1	2.6	
0388	GC			W OF HOUSE	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	11.1	EXT SALT GLAZE
0399	GC			S WALL HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.2	BLACK SCENIC
0400	GC			SE COR. HOUSE	STONEWARE	JAR	GLAZE	RIM	1	108.8	SALT GLAZE EXT.
0401	GC			SE COR. HOUSE	GLASS	BOTTLE	BOTTLE	FINISH	1	76.7	
0404	GC			E OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	3.2	
0404	GC			E OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.6	GREEN FLORAL
0404	GC			E OF HOUSE	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	2.2	COBALT BLUE
0405	GC			E OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	BOWL	PLAIN	RIM	1	4.1	MOLDED
0405	GC			E OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	CHAMBER POT	PLAIN	RIM	1	10.5	
0405	GC			E OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	13.8	
0405	GC			E OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	25.8	MOLDED
0405	GC			E OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	4	19.4	
0405	GC			E OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	4.4	
0405	GC			E OF HOUSE	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	2.5	
0406	GC			E OF HOUSE	STONEWARE	COLORED BOWL	SLIP	RIM	1	37	ALBANY SLIP INT, PLAIN EXT
0406	GC			E OF HOUSE	STONEWARE	JAR	GLAZE	BASE	2	169.7	SALT GLAZE EXT, TWO MEND

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0407	GC			E OF HOUSE	MILK GLASS	LID LINER		FRAGMENT	1	10.2	
0408	GC			E OF HOUSE	COBDON	SCRAPER		FRAGMENT	1	5.2	
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	BOWL	PLAIN	RIM	1	11.1	
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	9.3	MOLDED INTERIOR
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	9.7	
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.9	
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.9	BLUE SCENIC
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	60.2	
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BASE	1	5.6	BROWN FLORAL
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	6.8	2 MEND, MM "MANUFACTURED FOR/IMPORTED BY
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	8.3	
0410	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM & BASE	1	16.7	"LOUIS" MAKERS MARK
0411	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	STONEWARE	JAR	GLAZE	BODY	2	135.3	EXT GLAZE, SAME VESSEL, DON'T MEND
0412	GC			E OF ICEHOUSE	BONE	TOOTH		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
0413	GC			ADJ TO HOUSE	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	452.5	
0416	GC			HOUSE CELLAR	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	0.7	
0416	GC			HOUSE CELLAR	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	43	59.6	
0417	GC			HOUSE CELLAR	BONE	DIAPHYSES		FRAG	3	8.3	
0417	GC			HOUSE CELLAR	BONE	LONG		FRAG	1	1.6	
0418	GC			HOUSE CELLAR	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	SPONGE	BASE	1	2.6	
0419	GC			HOUSE CELLAR	IRONSTONE	BOWL	HAND P.	RIM	1	3.9	BLUE HANDPAINTED RIM, MOLDED
0419	GC			HOUSE CELLAR	IRONSTONE	INDT	HAND P.	BODY	1	3.8	SPRIG
0420	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BODY	1	9.6	BLACK SCENIC
0421	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	PEARLWARE	PLATE	HAND P.	RIM	1	6.1	MOLDED & SCALLOPED, COBALT BLUE
0422	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	STONEWARE	CROCK	GLAZE	RIM	1	96.8	SALT GLAZE ON EXT, BROWN SLIP INT
0423	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	GLASS	BOTTLE		BASE	1	9.9	
0423	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	1.5	
0423	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	GLASS	FLAT	BLUE	BODY	1	1	
0424	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAGMENT	6	15.2	
0424	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	METAL	CUT NAIL		WHOLE	11	38.9	
0425	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	BONE	LONG		FRAGMENT	1	1.1	
0425	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	BONE	TIBIA		FRAGMENT	1	29.1	
0425	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	BONE	TOOTH		FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0425	11		1	NATURAL LEV.	BONE	VERTABRAE		FRAGMENT	2	4.2	
0426	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	PEARLWARE	INDT	GLAZE	FRAGMENT	1	3.4	COBALT BLUE EXT
0427	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	REDWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.1	
0428	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	24.5	
0429	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	0.1	
0429	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	31	29.4	
0430	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	BONE	LONG		COMPLETE	1	0.4	
0430	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	BONE	LONG		FRAGMENT	3	3.8	
0431	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	8	31.3	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0431	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAGMENT	2	3.1	
0431	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	METAL	WIRE NAIL		COMPLETE	1	3.3	
0432	11		2	NATURAL LEV.	METAL	FORK		FRAGMENT	1	4.1	TWO PRONG
0433	11		3	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	HAND P.	RIM	1	2.9	COBALT BLUE
0433	11		3	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	4	8.2	
0434	11		3	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	ANNULAR	BODY	1	2	BROWN STRIPES WITH BLUE BODY
0434	11		3	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND P.	BODY	1	0.9	COBALT BLUE LEAF MOTIF
0434	11		3	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND P.	BODY	1	1	GREEN AND BLACK DECORATION
0434	11		3	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	1.1	BROKEN OFF BASE
0434	11		3	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.9	BURNED; SOME PINK ON SURFACE
0434	11		3	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	1.8	
0434A	11		3	0-10 CM	PEARLWARE	PLATE	FLOW BLUE	RIM	1	1.5	
0435	11		3	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.5	
0435	11		3	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	7.7	
0436	11		3	0-10 CM	METAL	CLIP		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	PEN CLIP
0436	11		3	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	3	1.7	
0436	11		3	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT	BUTTON	FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0436	11		3	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	12	31.2	
0436	11		3	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	14	39.2	
0436	11		3	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	COMPLETE	1	1.6	
0436	11		3	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	FRAGMENT	5	4.2	
0437	11		3	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	5	2.9	
0437	11		3	0-10 CM	BONE	RIB		FRAGMENT	1	10.8	
0437	11		3	0-10 CM	BONE	TOOTH		FRAGMENT	3	1.4	
0437	11		3	0-10 CM	BONE	VERTABRAE		FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
0438	11		3	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	FRAGMENT	2	2.3	OXIDIZED
0438	11		3	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	LIGHT BLUE	FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
0438	11		3	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	105	78.8	
0440	11		4	10-20 CM	PEARLWARE	INDT	HAND P.	BODY	1	1.6	LIGHT AND OLIVE GREEN LEAF MOTIF
0441	11		4	10-20 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	1	1.9	CANOVA; LIGHT BLUE
0442	11		4	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	LIGHT BLUE	FRAGMENT	1	1.1	
0442	11		4	10-20 CM	GLASS	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
0443	11		4	10-20 CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	3	12.3	
0444	11		4	10-20 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
0444	11		4	10-20 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	4	7.3	
0445	11		4	10-20 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	1.2	
0445	11		4	10-20 CM	BONE	PROX. TIBIA		FRAGMENT	1	12.4	
0445	11		4	10-20 CM	BONE	VERTABRAE		FRAGMENT	1	10.6	
0447	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	BONE	HUMEROUS		FRAGMENT	1	1.9	
0447	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	BONE	LONG		FRAGMENT	10	5.9	
0447	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	BONE	MANDIBLE		FRAGMENT	1	2.7	
0447	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	BONE	RIB		FRAGMENT	5	16.4	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0447	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	BONE	TIBIA		FRAGMENT	2	40.5	
0447	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	BONE	TOOTH		FRAGMENT	2	1.7	
0447	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	BONE	ULNA		FRAGMENT	3	2.6	
0448	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND P.	HANDLE	1	17.5	GREEN AND TAN STRIPES, WHITE HANDLE
0449	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.5	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
0449	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER?	BODY	1	0.2	COBALT BLUE
0450	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAGMENT	1	21.7	BROKEN PUFF BOTTLE; PIECES MEND
0450	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	FRAGMENT	1	2.4	
0450	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	MOLDED	FRAGMENT	4	9.8	
0450	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE/JAR		FRAGMENT	26	42.6	
0450	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	1	6.7	
0450	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	GLASS	FLAT	LT. GREEN	FRAGMENT	2	16.9	
0450	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	GLASS	JAR		RIM	1	7.7	
0451	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	44	109.7	
0451	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	24	50.9	
0451	12		1 & 2	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	COMPLETE	4	11.9	
0452	12		3	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0452	12		3	10-20 CM	GLASS	FLAT	LT. GREEN	FRAGMENT	1	7.8	
0452	12		3	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
0453	12		3	10-20 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	10	28.4	
0453	12		3	10-20 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	2	3.7	
0454	12		3	10-20 CM	BONE	RIB		FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
0455	13		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAGMENT	1	2.5	
0455	13		1	0-10 CM	GLASS	FLAT/WINDOW		FRAGMENT	16	39.6	
0456	13		1	0-10 CM	METAL	BTTLE OPENER		COMPLETE	1	22.8	
0456	13		1	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	6	16.6	
0456	13		1	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	5	11.3	
0457	13		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAGMENT	2	0.8	
0457	13		2	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	FRAGMENT	1	3.9	
0458	13		2	10-20 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	1.2	
0458	13		2	10-20 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	2	10.2	
0459	13A		IN HEARTH	SAND LENSE	GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
0459	13A		IN HEARTH	SAND LENSE	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	FRAGMENT	1	1.9	
0460	13A		IN HEARTH	SAND LENSE	METAL	BOLT		COMPLETE	1	50.9	
0460	13A		IN HEARTH	SAND LENSE	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	1	4.4	
0461	13A		IN HEARTH	ASH LENSE	IRONSTONE	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	4.3	
0462	13A		2	UNDER BRICKS	GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAGMENT	2	1.3	
0463	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAGMENT	21	54.3	
0463	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	FRAGMENT	3	7.1	INDT. EMBOSSING
0463	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	LIP	FRAGMENT	1	3.7	
0463	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	OLIVE	FRAGMENT	1	2.1	
0463	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	RIM	FRAGMENT	1	3.8	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0463	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	WRITING	FRAGMENT	1	7	"8" AND "0" EMBOSSED ON GLASS
0463	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	6	39.5	
0464	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	BOWL	TRANSFER	RIM	1	3.7	GREEN AND PINK FLORAL; MOLDED RIM
0465	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	3	5.6	
0465	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	3	5.1	
0465	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	COMPLETE	3	13.8	
0466	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	BONE	FEMUR		COMPLETE	2	0.3	
0466	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	BONE	LONG		FRAGMENT	1	1.2	
0466	14		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	BONE	PELVIS		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
0467	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAGMENT	12	34.4	
0467	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	FRAGMENT	1	3.3	EMBOSSED WITH LETTER "P"
0467	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	GLASS	BOTTLE	OLIVE	FRAGMENT	2	3.9	
0467	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	GLASS	BOTTLE	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
0467	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	3	2.1	
0468	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	6	2.8	
0469	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	BONE	FIBULA		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
0469	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	BONE	TIBIA		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
0469	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	BONE	VERTABRAE		FRAGMENT	2	0.6	
0470	14		CELLAR	UNDER BRICKS	RUBBER	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
0471	15		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	1	2.5	
0471	15		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	COMPLETE	1	1.2	ANOTHER U.15 BAG NOT YET CATALOGED
0472	15		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	BONE	TIBIA		FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
0472	15		1; CELLAR	0-10 CM	BONE	VERTABRAE		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
0473	15		2; CELLAR	10-20 CM	METAL	HOE		FRAGMENT	1	697	
0473	15		2; CELLAR	10-20 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	8	578.5	
0473	15		2; CELLAR	10-20 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	17	19.8	
0473	15		2; CELLAR	10-20 CM	METAL	INDT		HANDLE	1	367	
0473	15		2; CELLAR	10-20 CM	METAL	INDT		RIM	4	696	2 RIMS HAVE INTURNED LIP
0474	15		2; CELLAR	10-20 CM	GLASS	BEAD		COMPLETE	1	0.05	
0475	15		2; CELLAR	10-20 CM	BONE	FEMUR		COMPLETE	1	0.2	
0475	15		2; CELLAR	10-20 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	0.6	
0475	15		2; CELLAR	10-20 CM	BONE	INDT LONG		FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0476	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	1.1	
0477	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	3	9.4	
0477	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	1	1.3	
0477	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	COMPLETE	2	9.5	
0478	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	GLASS	BOTTLE		BASE	2	4.1	
0478	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	16	18.4	
0478	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	BODY	2	7.8	
0478	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	GLASS	FLAT		BODY	13	12.6	
0479	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	BONE	FEMUR		COMPLETE	1	0.4	
0479	16		1	DEM. DEBRIS	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	0.9	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0480	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.5	
0481	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.9	
0482	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	2	2.4	
0482	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		RIM	1	9.2	
0482	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	1	0.8	
0482	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	COBALT	BASE	1	10.1	
0482	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	BASE	1	5.8	"NEW Y" WRITTEN ON BASE
0482	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	5	14.7	
0483	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	1.9	
0484	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		SPIKE?	1	28	
0484	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	3	21.9	
0484	17		1; S.H.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	2	11.9	
0485	17		1; S.H.	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	1.5	
0485	17		1; S.H.	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	1.2	
0486	17		1; S.H.	10-20 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	1	
0488	18		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BONE	TIBIA		FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
0489	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	PORCELAIN	DOLL ARM	PLAIN	FRAGMENT	1	3.3	
0489	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	PORCELAIN	DOLL LEG	HAND P.	FRAGMENT	1	12.7	BLACK STRIPE NEAR MISSING FOOT
0490	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	METAL	BUTTON	WRITING	COMPLETE	2	7.2	"GOLD"; OTHER WORDS INTELIGIBLE
0491	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	23	65.1	
0491	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	11	34.6	
0491	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	COMPLETE	7	19.9	
0491	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	3.5	
0491	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	1	6.5	
0492	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	7	8.9	
0492	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	GLASS	BOTTLE	MOLDED	BODY	1	2.2	
0492	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	GLASS	BOTTLE	OLIVE	FRAGMENT	3	4.3	
0493	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	BONE	CLAVICLE		FRAGMENT	1	4	
0493	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	BONE	HUMERUS		FRAGMENT	2	6.6	
0493	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	6	8.7	
0493	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	BONE	RIB		FRAGMENT	2	24.3	
0493	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	BONE	SCAPULA		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
0494	10		1; N.H.A.	DEM. DEBRIS	RUBBER	COMB		FRAGMENT	1	7.4	
0495	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	1	0.6	BLUE GEOMETRIC MOTIF
0496	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	3.5	
0496	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	7.7	
0496	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.9	
0496A	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PEARLWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	4.3	BLUE FLORAL MOTIF
0497	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	DOLL FOOT	HAND P.	FOOT	1	2	MENDS WITH DOLL LEG, CAT # 489
0497	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.2	
0497	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.9	
0498	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	LEATHER	SHOE	LACE HOLE	FRAGMENT	2	23.4	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0499	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BASE	1	34.8	
0499	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	10	10	
0499	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		NECK	1	29.3	
0499	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	BASE	1	24.1	"LINDEM" WRITTEN ON BASE
0499	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	OLIVE	BODY	3	25.1	
0499	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	1	1	
0499	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	2.2	
0500	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.2	
0500	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	M. OF PEARL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.2	
0500	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.2	
0501	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BEAD	BLACK	COMPLETE	1	1.8	
0502	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		COMPLETE	1	5.4	
0502	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	9	17.6	
0502	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	10	12.7	
0502	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	SPIGOT		FRAGMENT	1	29.5	
0503	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	CLAY	BRICK	VITRIFIED	FRAGMENT	3	11.5	
0504	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	COAL			FRAGMENT	7	2.6	
0505	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
0506	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	HICKORY NUT			FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
0507	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	9	9.7	
0509	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	CRAINIUM		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
0509	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	FEMUR		FRAGMENT	2	0.4	
0509	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	HUMERUS		FRAGMENT	1	1	
0509	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	22	26.4	
0509	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	MANDIBLE		FRAGMENT	2	74.5	RAT AND PIG
0509	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	RIB		FRAGMENT	4	19.4	
0509	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	TIBIA		FRAGMENT	2	4.4	
0509	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	TOOTH		FRAGMENT	1	2.1	
0509	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	ULNA		FRAGMENT	2	1.3	
0510	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	2	1.5	
0510	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	OLIVE	BASE	1	4.7	
0510	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	GLASS	LAMP		BODY	1	0.1	
0510	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	0.8	
0511	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	5	18.9	
0511	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	3	2.9	
0512	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	EGGSHELL			FRAGMENT	2	0.1	
0513	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	17	17.3	
0514	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	CLINKER			FRAGMENT	2	4.4	
0516	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BONE				20	17.6	BONE TYPES GROUPED TOGETHER
0517	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BLACK WALNUT			FRAGMENT	2	2.5	
0518	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	LEATHER		LACING	FRAGMENT	2	6.8	
0519	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	BOWL	PLAIN	BASE	1	33.3	"PRIZE MEDAL 1851" MAKERS MARK

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0519	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.9	
0520	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	BASE	1	2	
0521	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	2	0.8	
0521	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	2.7	
0522	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	3	
0522	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAILS	CUT	COMPLETE	2	11.8	
0522	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAILS	CUT	FRAGMENT	8	24.7	
0522	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAILS	WIRE	COMPLETE	1	1.7	
0522	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAILS	WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0523	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	CLINKER	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	1.5	
0524	19		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE			FRAGMENT	15	8.5	BONE TYPES GROUPED TOGETHER
0525	19		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	1	
0526	20		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	10.1	
0527	20		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
0528	20		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	METAL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.7	
0529	20		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	3	POSSIBLE BUCKET FRAGMENT
0529	20		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	3	9	
0529	20		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	2	5.7	
0529	20		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0530	20		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	CLINKER/COAL			FRAGMENT	7	2.9	
0531	20		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	4	
0532	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	1	
0533	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	LAMP		BODY	2	0.9	
0533	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	8	7.1	
0534	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	STONEWARE	JAR	GLAZE	BODY	1	11.8	GREEN EXT. SALT GLAZE
0535	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	3.1	
0536	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	2.9	
0536	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	18	54.4	
0536	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	8	18.8	
0537	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	CLINKER			FRAGMENT	4	0.8	
0538	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	6	10.7	BONE TYPES GROUPED TOGETHER
0540	22		3; N.H.A.	10-25 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	0.4	
0541	22		3; N.H.A.	10-25 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	2	3.9	
0541	22		3; N.H.A.	10-25 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	2	6.8	
0541	22		3; N.H.A.	10-25 CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	COMPLETE	1	3.5	
0542	22		3; N.H.A.	10-25 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	1.8	
0543	22		3; N.H.A.	10-25 CM	COAL			FRAGMENT	2	0.7	
0545	21		1; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.1	
0546	21		1; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	1.9	
0547	21		1; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	2	8.1	
0548	21		1; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	5	10.1	BONE TYPES ARE GROUPED TOGETHER
0549	21		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	13.2	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0550	21		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	9	38.2	
0550	21		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	4	9.7	
0550	21		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	WHOLE	2	4.9	
0551	21		2; N.H.A.		METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	3	4.7	
0552	21		2; N.H.A.		METAL	BUCKET		FRAGMENT	5	7.3	BUCKET FRAGMENTS
0553	21		2; N.H.A.		STONEWARE	JAR	GLAZE	BODY	1	17.7	SALT GLAZE EXT., BROWN SLIP INT.
0554	21		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	3	3	
0554	21		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	LAMP		FRAGMENT	3	2	
0554	21		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	TUMBLER	CLEAR	RIM	1	2.6	
0554	21		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	2	2.9	
0555	21		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	MARBLE		WHOLE	1	7.5	ORANGE SWIRL
0556	21		2; N.H.A.		CLINKER			FRAGMENT	6	4.7	
0557	21		2; N.H.A.		BONE			FRAGMENT	31	65.8	
0557	23		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN		PLAIN	BODY	1	1.1	
0557	23		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	BOWL	PLAIN	BASE	1	6.7	
0558	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE A	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.6	
0558	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE A	GLASS	LAMP	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
0558	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE A	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	0.9	
0558	23		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	1	2.3	MODERN
0559	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE A	METAL	NAIL		WHOLE	4	14.2	
0559	23		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	WHOLE	5	18.7	
0559	23		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	WHOLE	2	1.9	
0560	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE A	BONE				60	3.5	
0560	23		2; N.H.A.		BONE				10	2.3	
0561	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE A	CLINKER			FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
0561	23		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	2	2.4	
0562	23		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	2	6.3	
0562	23		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	WHOLE	2	5.3	
0563	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE B	METAL	NAIL		WHOLE	2	10.9	
0563	23		3; N.H.A.		METAL			FRAGMENT	1	13.3	POSSIBLE KNIFE BLADE
0564	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE B	METAL			FRAGMENT	1	7.4	
0565	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE B	METAL	CALENDAR		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	DECEMBER 1972
0565	24		1; N.H.A.		STONEWARE	JAR	GLAZE	BASE	1	70.1	SALT GLAZE EXT
0566	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE B	BONE				8	2.3	
0566	24		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	CUP	MOLDED	BASE	1	13.4	
0566	24		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	FINIAL	HANDP	FRAGMENT	1	2.6	GREEN HANDPAINTED
0567	24		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	2	8.2	
0567	24		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	5	5.5	
0568	24		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	3	5.7	
0568	24		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	WHOLE	5	13.9	
0569	24		2; N.H.A.		METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	6	4.1	
0570	24		2; N.H.A.		BONE				1	0.6	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0572	24		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.6	
0573	24		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	1	0.7	
0574	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.7	
0575	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	BOWL	PLAIN	RIM/BASE	1	45.3	
0575	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	1.4	
0575	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.5	
0575	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	27.2	M.M.: T. J.&J. MAYER, NEW BERLIN, C1851
0576	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	1.6	
0577	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FINISH	1	6.9	
0577	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	1	
0577	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	3.2	
0578	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	2	6.5	
0579	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				3	0.5	
0580	26		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	COAL, CLINKER				12	27.3	
0581	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	EARTHENWARE	INDT	BURNED	BODY	1	3.4	
0582	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.1	
0583	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.3	
0583	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FINISH	1	7.5	MEDICINE
0583	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	3	3.1	
0584	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	2	5.6	
0584	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	WHOLE	1	2.3	
0585	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	CLINKER				3	2.3	
0586	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				2	0.8	
0588	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND P.	BODY	1	0.3	BLUE AND RED INDT PATTERN
0589	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BASE	1	15.6	TWO PIECES MEND
0589	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	7	3.2	
0589	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		BODY	6	3.6	
0590	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	EGGSHELL			FRAGMENT	8	0.3	
0591	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	6	6.3	
0592	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	1	2.5	
0592	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	11	25.6	
0593	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	BONE				12	15.9	
0594	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	CLINKER				1	4.1	
0595	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	BONE	TOOTHBRUSH		FRAGMENT	1	1.8	HEAD FRAGMENT
0597	27		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	2	4.5	
0598	27		3; N.H.A.		BONE				1	1.3	
0600	28		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	LAMP			1	0.6	
0601	28		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	12	24.5	
0601	28		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	WHOLE	1	1.7	
0602	28		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PITS			WHOLE	3	6.2	
0603	28		2; N.H.A.		BONE				7	2.4	
0604	28		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.5	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0606	29		1; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			WHOLE	1	3	
0607	29		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	1	1	
0608	29		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	2	0.8	4-HOLE
0609	29		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE	MOLDED	FINISH, BASE	16	123	DR. BAKER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS
0609	29		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	25	102.2	
0609	29		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	MOLDED	FRAGMENT	5	28.7	RIBBED DESIGN
0610	29		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	3	8.1	
0610	29		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	WHOLE	9	33.9	
0610	29		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	FRAGMENT	3	4.9	
0610	29		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	WHOLE	1	10.1	
0611	29		1; N.H.A.		CLINKER				9	16.2	
0612	29		1; N.H.A.		BONE				10	14.8	
0613	29		1; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.2	
0614	29		2; N.H.A.		EARTHENWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.1	
0615	29		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT		BODY	1	2.8	
0616	29		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	BUTTON	PRINTED	WHOLE	1	0.5	BROWN BASKET WEAVE, 4-HOLE
0616	29		2; N.H.A.		SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	2	0.4	4-HOLE AND QUATREFOIL
0617	29		2; N.H.A.		BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN			2	0.2	
0618	29		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE		FINISH	1	30.9	MEDICINE, FLARED MOUTH
0618	29		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
0618	29		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	LAMP		FRAGMENT	1	0.7	
0618	29		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	4.3	
0619	29		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	173.8	
0619	29		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	1	1.8	
0619	29		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	WHOLE	4	9.2	
0620	29		2; N.H.A.		LEATHER			FRAGMENT	1	1.3	
0621	29		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.2	
0622	29		2; N.H.A.		CLINKER				7	4.7	
0623	29		2; N.H.A.		BONE				8	8.9	
0624	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	STONEWARE	JAR		RIM	1	449	SALT GLAZE EXT, BROWN SLIP INT
0625	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		FRAGMENT	2	0.7	
0625	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	LAMP		FRAGMENT	2	0.7	
0626	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BRASS	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	2	SHANK
0626	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	3	1	4-HOLE
0626	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.3	2-HOLE
0627	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	BEAD	BLACK		1	2.8	LARGE
0628	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT				2	0.6	
0629	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				4	2.1	
0630	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	4	6.4	
0630	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	WHOLE	4	6.6	
0631	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL			FRAGMENT	11	702.8	2 ARE POSSIBLE STOVE PARTS
0633	30		2; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	2.8	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0633	30		2; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	1	1.6	
0634	30		2; N.H.A.	10-25CM	CLINKER				1	0.2	
0635	31		2; N.H.A.		COPPER	TUBE		FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0636	31		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	22	62	
0636	31		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	16	26.8	
0636	31		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	3.6	
0636	31		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	SHANK	3	3.7	
0637	31		2; N.H.A.		GRAPHITE	STYLUS		FRAGMENT	1	1.1	
0638	31		2; N.H.A.		BONE				4	1.4	
0639	31		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	2	0.4	
0640	31		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	4	3	
0640	31		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	EMBOSSED	BODY	1	0.9	
0640	31		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	18	15.8	
0641	31		2; N.H.A.		CLINKER				8	2.8	
0642	31		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	BOWL		BASE	1	9.2	
0642	31		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT		BODY	1	0.3	
0642	31		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	MOLDED	RIM	1	5.1	
0643	31		2; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.5	
0644	31		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	BOWL		RIM	1	6.4	
0645	31		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	BUTTON	WHITE	WHOLE	1	0.5	4-HOLE
0646	31		2; N.H.A.		PLASTER			FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0648	32		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT		RIM	1	2.2	
0649	32		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	JAR		BASE	1	3	
0650	32		2; N.H.A.		MILK GLASS	INDT		BODY	2	1	
0650	32		2; N.H.A.		MILK GLASS	INDT		RIM	1	2.1	
0651	32		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
0651	32		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	35	37.8	
0652	32		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				2	1.1	
0653	32		2; N.H.A.		BONE				2	2.7	
0654	32		2; N.H.A.		MOTHER PEARL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.6	SHANK
0655	32		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	3.7	
0655	32		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	31	99.2	
0655	32		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	11	18.1	
0656	32		2; N.H.A.		LEAD				1	10.2	
0657	32		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	0.9	
0658	32		3; N.H.A.		MILK GLASS	INDT		BODY	1	0.2	
0659	32		3; N.H.A.		METAL	CUT NAIL		HEAD	4	12.7	
0659	32		3; N.H.A.		METAL	CUT NAIL		SHANK	2	7.5	
0659	32		3; N.H.A.		METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	1	1.6	
0660	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	3	
0661	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	IRONSTONE	BOWL	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.7	
0662	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	YELLOWWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	2	2.7	ROCKINGHAM

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0663	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	8	31.1	
0663	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	6	14.6	
0664	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	11	27.3	
0664	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	1.7	
0665	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEACH PIT				2	1	
0666	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	SLATE	WRITING SLATE		FRAGMENT	2	33.8	
0667	33		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	INDT CHERT	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.3	
0669	34		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.3	
0670	34		2; N.H.A.		BONE				2	13.7	
0671	34		2; N.H.A.		EARTHENWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.1	
0672	34		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	1.8	
0673	34		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	1.3	
0674	34		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	2.5	
0676	35		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					2.7	
0677	35		2; N.H.A.		BONE				24	32.3	
0678	35		2; N.H.A.		COAL				2	0.4	
0679	35		2; N.H.A.		COPPER	WIRE		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
0679	35		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	3.2	
0680	35		2; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	2	1.5	
0681	35		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	BASE	1	12.6	
0681	35		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT		RIM	2	1.9	
0682	35		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	10	
0682	35		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	8.9	
0682	35		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	22	
0683	35		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	LAMP		FRAGMENT	3	0.4	
0683	35		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	13.6	
0684	35		2; N.H.A.		BRICK			FRAGMENT	2	1.8	HANDMADE
0686	36		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	19.4	SCALLOPED RIM; BLUE FLORAL PRINT
0686	36		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	BOWL	PLAIN	BODY	1	19.3	2 MEND
0686	36		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND P.	BODY	1	0.5	SPECK OF TRANSFER BLUE
0686	36		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.2	BLUE FLORAL PRINT
0687	36		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	PLATE	HAND P.	BODY	1	6.6	ORANGE FLORAL; HAND P. ON BOTTOM
0687	36		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.9	
0688	36		1; N.H.A.		STONEWARE	MINI CROCK	GLAZE	COMPLETE	1	3.6	MINI TOY CROCK; ALBANY GLAZE EXT.
0689	36		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	INDT		BODY	2	31.3	
0689	36		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	INDT	MOLDED	BODY	2	64.1	
0690	36		1; N.H.A.		SHELL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.6	4-HOLE
0691	36		1; N.H.A.		BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	1.7	
0692	36		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	1	3.6	
0692	36		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	COMPLETE	1	4.6	
0693	36		1; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			COMPLETE	2	6.5	
0694	36		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	4.9	SCALLOPED IMPRINT ON RIM

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0695	36		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	4.9	
0695	36		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.4	
0696	36		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	0.2	
0696	36		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
0697	36		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BEAD	BLUE	COMPLETE	1	0.6	
0698	36		2; N.H.A.		METAL	TACK		COMPLETE	1	0.5	
0699	36		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	3	10.4	
0700	36		2; N.H.A.		BONE	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.9	4-HOLE
0701	36		2; N.H.A.		BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	30	39.8	
0702	36		2; N.H.A.		EGGSHELL			FRAGMENT	6	0.5	
0703	36		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			COMPLETE	3	5.4	
0704	36		2; N.H.A.		BLACK WALNUT			FRAGMENT	1	2.3	
0705	37		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.5	
0705	37		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	PLATE	HAND P.	BODY	1	3.9	ORANGE FLORAL PRINT
0706	37		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	INDT	EMBOSSED	FRAGMENT	1	9.3	
0707	37		1; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	4.5	
0707	37		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	2	8.5	
0708	37		1; N.H.A.		ACORN SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0710	37		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.2	
0711	37		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	BUTTON	WHITE	FRAGMENT	3	1.1	ALL 4-HOLE
0712	37		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	1.3	
0713	37		2; N.H.A.		BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	13	29.3	
0714	37		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	2	5.5	
0715	37		2; N.H.A.		CLINKER			FRAGMENT	5	0.7	
0716	37		2; N.H.A.		EGGSHELL			FRAGMENT		0.1	
0717	37		2; N.H.A.		CLAY	BRICK	VITRIFIED	FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
0718	37		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	LAMP		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
0719	37		3; N.H.A.		BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	10	0.6	
0720	37		3; N.H.A.		EGGSHELL			FRAGMENT		0.1	
0721	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	5.3	
0721	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.6	
0721	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	20.2	PLAIN
0721A	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	BOWL	ANNULAR	BASE	1	28.5	MOCHA PATTERN; BROWN BANDED
0721A	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	WHITEWARE	PLATE	HAND P.	RIM	1	41.1	BLUE SHELL EDGE; CURVED MARRING
0722	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.6	
0723	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	1.8	
0723	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	LAMP		FRAGMENT	4	2.6	
0723	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	1.7	
0724	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	LEAD			FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
0724	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	HANDLE		COMPLETE	1	129.2	
0724	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	2.2	HORSESHOE SHAPE
0724	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	31.4	COBRA SHAPED. HISS.

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0724	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	40.4	
0724	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	4.3	
0724	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	COMPLETE	1	2	
0724	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	FRAGMENT	5	10.2	
0725	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.9	4-HOLE
0725	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	1	0.5	4-HOLE
0725	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.4	4-HOLE
0725	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	1.5	NO HOLES APPARENT
0725	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	SHELL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.2	4-HOLE; INCISED DECORATION
0725	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	SHELL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	1	NO HOLES
0726	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	INDT		WHOLE	1	1.4	FURNITURE DECORATIVE ELEMENT
0727	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	METAL	THIMBLE		WHOLE	1	2.2	
0728	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PLASTIC	COMB		FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
0729	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	EGG SHELL				1	0.6	
0730	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
0731	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	5	5.7	
0732	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	HICKORY NUT			FRAGMENT	1	1.9	
0733	38		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BONE				55	104.8	
0734	39		2; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BASE	1	7.2	BROWN SCENIC; AGRICULTURAL VASE
0734	39		2; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.9	BROWN SCENIC; AGRICULTURAL VASE
0735	39		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	1	1.3	
0735	39		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	5	3.4	
0736	39		2; N.H.A.		BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.9	4-HOLE
0737	39		2; N.H.A.		SLATE	WRITING SLATE		FRAGMENT	3	2.2	
0738	39		2; N.H.A.		METAL	BUCKET STRAP		FRAGMENT	3	17.1	
0739	39		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	1.1	POSSIBLE WINDOW LINING
0739	39		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	8	ROD
0739	39		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	10.8	10.8	FORKED ROD
0740	39		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	9	31.4	
0740	39		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	12	18.2	
0741	39		2; N.H.A.		LEATHER	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	POSSIBLE SHOE LEATHER
0742	39		2; N.H.A.		CLINKER				5	2.6	
0743	39		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	1	1.2	
0744	39		2; N.H.A.		NUT SHELL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
0745	39		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.1	
0746	39		2; N.H.A.		BONE				10	61.2	
0747	39		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	1	0.6	
0747	39		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.6	
0748	39		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	1.3	
0748	39		3; N.H.A.		METAL	TACK	CUT	HEAD	1	0.4	
0748	39		3; N.H.A.		METAL	WIRE			2	1.4	
0749	39		3; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	1	1.1	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0750	39		3; N.H.A.		BONE				1	0.7	
0751	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	6.7	
0752	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER	AQUA	BODY	2	3.5	
0752	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	3	2.7	
0752	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	28	17.7	
0752	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	17.5	
0753	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	CHAIN		FRAGMENT	1	3	
0753	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	5.2	
0753	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	12	20.7	
0753	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	3.7	
0753	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	1.8	
0754	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.7	4-HOLE
0755	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	NUT SHELL			WHOLE	1	0.6	
0756	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	5	5.5	
0757	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	3	6.9	TWO PIECES VITRIFIED
0758	40		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				14	44.7	
0759	38		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	BUCKET STRAP		FRAGMENT	5	130.3	
0759	38		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	CAN		FRAGMENT	1	2.3	
0759	38		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	1	0.7	
0760	38		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	BONE				8	8.2	
0761	38		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	2	2.1	
0762	38		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	CLINDER				1	0.6	
0763	40		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	1.1	
0764	41		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	CUP		BODY	1	6	
0765	41		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	8	14.2	
0765	41		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	12.1	
0765	41		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	WIRE			1	1	
0766	41		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	17	9.2	
0767	41		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				1	0.9	
0768	41		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
0769	41		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	CLINKER				3	1.4	
0770	41		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	BEAD	BLUE	FRAGMENT	1	0.1	MODERN
0771	41		3; N.H.A.		BONE				1	0.2	
0773	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	HANDP	RIM, BASE	1	44.5	SPRIG, PURPLE AND GREEN
0774	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	2	3.4	
0775	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.1	LIGHT BLUE
0776	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	LEATHER			FRAGMENT	2	1.8	
0777	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	COAL, CLINKER				26	17.1	
0778	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				47	117.6	
0779	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEACH PITS			FRAGMENT	2	1.9	
0780	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	24.3	
0781	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	EGG SHELL					1.5	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0782	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	2	1.9	
0782	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	9	69.9	
0782	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	WIRE NAIL		FRAGMENT	1	0.7	
0783	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	THINNING FLAKE	BURLINGTON		TERT	1	0.4	
0784	42		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	4.2	
0785	42		3; N.H.A.		CLINKER				1	0.4	
0786	42		3; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			WHOLE	1	3	
0787	42		3; N.H.A.		BONE				1	0.3	
0788	43		1, N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	13.1	
0789	43		1, N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	1.8	
0790	43		1, N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.3	4-HOLE
0791	43		1, N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	2.28	
0791	43		1, N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	SHANK	1	2.6	
0792	43		1, N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				3	22.5	
0793	43		1, N.H.A.	0-10CM	CLINKER				15	6.5	
0794	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	0.9	
0794	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.9	
0795	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	3.1	
0796	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	1	0.1	
0797	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	5	3.3	
0798	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	9	8	
0799	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	61	100.5	
0800	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	WHITE	COMPLETE	2	0.8	BOTH 4-HOLE
0801	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	EGGSHELL			FRAGMENT		4.4	
0801	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	STRAIGHT PIN		COMPLETE	2	0.2	
0802	43		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	CHARCOAL			FRAGMENT		31.1	
0803	43		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.7	
0804	43		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	1.1	
0805	43		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	GLASS	INDT		BODY	1	0.4	POSSIBLE PUFF BOTTLE
0806	43		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	29.6	KNIFE FRAGMENT
0806	43		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
0807	43		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	LEATHER	SHOE UPPER		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	GROMET IN LEATHER
0808	43		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	COAL, CLINKER				23	20.4	
0809	43		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	EGG SHELL					1.7	
0810	43		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	BONE				35	45.3	
0811	44		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	BOWL	PLAIN	RIM	1	6.6	
0811	44		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.5	
0811	44		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	2	67.5	RIMS ARE FROM 2 DIFFERENT PLATES
0812	44		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	4.1	
0813	44		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	4.7	
0813	44		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	1.6	
0814	44		1; N.H.A.		BONE	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	4-HOLE

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0814	44		1; N.H.A.		BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.7	4-HOLE
0815	44		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	1	
0816	44		1; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.1	
0817	44		1; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	1	1.7	
0818	44		1; N.H.A.		BONE				12	5.8	
0819	44		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	32	4 PIECES MEND
0820	44		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	1.2	
0821	44		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	57.4	
0821	44		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	3.9	
0822	44		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL			FRAGMENT		0.5	
0823	44		2; N.H.A.		NUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	0.6	
0824	44		2; N.H.A.		BONE				16	23.5	
0825	44		2; N.H.A.		BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN		FRAGMENT	2	0.1	
0826	45		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	2	12	
0826	45		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER		BASE	2	29.7	
0827	45		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	DOORKNOB		FRAGMENT	1	30.6	
0828	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	BOLT		HEAD	2	7	
0828	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	HAIR CLIP		WHOLE	2	3	
0828	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	83.9	
0828	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	21	55	
0828	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	5	13	
0828	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	5	6.8	
0828	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	SCREW		WHOLE	1	3	
0828	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	WASHER		WHOLE	3	123	
0829	45		1; N.H.A.		PLASTIC	B UTTON		WHOLE	3	1	2 AND 4-HOLE
0830	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	COIN, NICKEL		WHOLE	1	5	JEFFERSON 1962
0830	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	COIN, PENNY		WHOLE	5	15.3	LINCOLN 1959, 1972, 1973, 1983
0831	45		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		FRAGMENT	3	2	
0831	45		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	27	54.5	
0832	45		1; N.H.A.		METAL	MAGNET		FRAGMENT	1	6.9	
0833	45		1; N.H.A.		BONE				50	28.6	
0834	45		1; N.H.A.		LEAD	BULLETS		WHOLE	3	9.9	
0835	42		1; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					1.5	
0836	42		1; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	2	1.6	
0837	42		1; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				8	11.7	
0838	42		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.3	
0838	42		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	14.5	
0839	42		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	BOWL	PLAIN	BASE	1	4	
0840	42		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BASE	1	14.9	
0840	42		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	2	1.4	
0841	42		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	15.8	
0841	42		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	7	6.9	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0841	42		1; N.H.A.		METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	2	2.3	
0842	42		1; N.H.A.		BONE				46	101.4	
0843	42		1; N.H.A.		COAL, CLINKER				70	29.2	
0844	42		1; N.H.A.		LEATHER	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	3	POSSIBLE SHOE LEATHER
0845	45		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	11.8	
0845	45		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	2.9	
0845	45		2; N.H.A.		METAL	RIVET		WHOLE	1	2.7	COPPER
0845	45		2; N.H.A.		METAL	SCREW		WHOLE	1	0.9	
0846	45		2; N.H.A.		METAL	COIN, PENNY		WHOLE	1	2.5	LINCOLN HEAD, 1988
0847	45		2; N.H.A.		LEAD	BULLET		WHOLE	1	3.4	
0848	45		2; N.H.A.		LEATHER	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
0849	45		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			WHOLE	1	3.6	
0850	45		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.1	
0851	45		2; N.H.A.		BONE				13	58.3	
0852	45		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
0852	45		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	7	17.3	
0853	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1.6	RED, GREEN FLORAL
0854	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	CUP	MOLDED	BASE	1	18.3	
0854	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.4	
0854	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.5	
0854	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	4.8	
0855	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	7.3	
0855	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.5	
0855	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	27.6	3 PIECES MEND
0855	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.4	
0856	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BASE	3	27.7	
0856	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	9	12.8	
0856	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	5	9.4	
0857	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	LEATHER	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
0858	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	4	20.8	3 PIECES BURNED
0859	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	REDWARE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	2.5	POSSIBLE PIPE BOWL
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	3	LEAD, POSSIBLE LID LINER
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	KNOB		WHOLE	1	1.6	BRASS, POSSIBLE FURNITURE KNOB
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAILS	CUT	HEAD	4	5.8	
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAILS	CUT	SHANK	2	2	
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAILS	WIRE	HEAD	1	2.1	
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAILS	WIRE	SHANK	1	2.3	
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	SCREW		HEAD	1	1.7	
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	STAPLE		WHOLE	1	3	
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	STRAP		FRAGMENT	1	3.1	
0860	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	WASHER		WHOLE	1	1.3	
0861	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	PROBABLY 4-HOLE

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0861	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	2	0.7	1-HOLE
0861	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.3	QUATREFOIL HOLE
0862	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT				2	1	
0863	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PECAN SHELL			FRAGMENT	2	1	
0863	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
0864	46		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	EGG SHELL					0.1	
0865	46		2&3 NHA	0-10CM	BONE				93	250.1	
0866	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	4.2	
0866	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	BASE	1	8.2	
0866	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER		BASE	1	27.7	
0866	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	9.3	
0867	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	BUCKLE		WHOLE	1	0.5	BRASS
0867	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	EYELET		WHOLE	1	0.1	BRASS
0867	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	1	
0867	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	2.5	
0868	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	PEACH PIT			WHOLE	4	9.1	
0869	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	BONE				4	4.9	
0871	47		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT		RIM	1	1.3	
0871	47		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	1	4.4	FEATHER EDGE
0872	47		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	1.4	
0873	47		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	7	11.2	
0873	47		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	7.8	
0874	47		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	2	0.7	
0875	47		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT			WHOLE	1	2.4	
0876	47		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PECAN SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
0877	47		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				15	35.2	
0878	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		FINISH	1	4.9	BEAD FINISH
0878	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	8	4.1	
0878	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	35	27.6	
0879	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	0.2	RED
0879	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.8	
0880	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.5	4-HOLE
0881	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PLASTIC	PIN	MOLDED	WHOLE	1	1	ROSE SHAPED PUSH PIN
0882	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	COIN		WHOLE	1	5.2	5 CENT, 1867
0883	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				27	76.3	
0884	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	INDT			1	1	
0884	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	14	24	
0884	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	7	8.2	
0885	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT				5	7	
0886	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	COAL, CLINKER				2	0.2	
0888	48		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	2.4	
0889	48		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	5	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0890	48		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	NAILS	CUT	HEAD	3	8.4	
0891	48		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	COAL				1	0.1	
0892	48		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	CLAY	BRICK			1	0.4	BURNED, GLAZED
0893	48		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	BONE				4	0.6	
0894	49		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	BODY	1	5.8	PANELED
0895	49		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE		NECK	1	0.8	PUFF BOTTLE
0895	49		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	2	7.8	
0895	49		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	PUFF		RIM	1	0.6	
0895	49		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	3	
0896	49		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				1	0.7	
0897	49		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	8	30.8	
0897	49		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	6	8.4	
0897	49		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	1.9	
0898	49		2; N.H.A.		CERAMIC	MARBLE			1	7.4	RED, GREEN & BLACK STRIPES
0899	49		2; N.H.A.		LEATHER			FRAGMENT	2	5.2	BELT OR STRAP
0901	49		2; N.H.A.		PLASTIC	COMB		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
0902	49		2; N.H.A.		BONE				2	0.6	
0903	50		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	BASE	1	10.1	RED SCENIC; AGRICULTURAL VASE
0904	50		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	37.4	
0904A	50		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	8.6	
0905	50		1; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT			4	15.1	
0905	50		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	5	36.3	
0905	50		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	16.7	
0905	50		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	0.4	
0905	50		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	SHANK	1	14.9	
0906	50		1; N.H.A.		LEATHER			FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
0907	50		1; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.1	
0908	50		1; N.H.A.		COAL, CLINKER				35	9	
0909	50		1; N.H.A.		BONE				14	77.2	
0910	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				31	122.3	
0911	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	33.5	
0911	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.5	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
0911	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	BANDED	RIM, BASE	1	65.3	RED
0912	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	IRONSTONE	BOWL	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.8	
0913	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN		MOLDED	BODY	1	3.4	
0913	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN		PLAIN	BASE	1	1.6	
0913	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN		PLAIN	BODY	2	1.3	
0914	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	2.8	
0915	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PLASTER			FRAGMENT	1	6.4	
0916	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	COAL, CLINKER				4	5	
0917	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.6	BRASS
0918	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	CAN LID		WHOLE	1	8.7	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0918	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	CONTAINER		RIM	2	7.4	
0918	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	6	10.8	
0918	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	SHANK	1	1	
0918	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	SPIKE		HEAD	1	11.4	
0918	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	STRAP		FRAGMENT	2	22.2	
0919	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	LEATHER			FRAGMENT	1	2.4	
0920	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	EGG SHELL					1.5	
0921	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	HAZEL NUT				2	5.8	
0923	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.8	
0923	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	4.3	
0924	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	EGG SHELL					0.2	
0925	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	3.9	
0925	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	1.4	
0926	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.8	BRASS, 4-HOLE
0927	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	MORTAR			FRAGMENT	1	9.3	
0928	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	3.2	
0929	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	COAL, CLINKER				7	12.3	
0930	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	BONE				16	15.1	
0932	51		1: N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	3.8	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
0932	51		1: N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	RIM	1	6	RED FLORAL. 2 PIECES MEND
0933	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.8	
0933	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.9	
0934	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	BODY	1	5	
0934	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	4.3	
0935	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	3	1.3	4-HOLE
0935	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.3	4-HOLE
0935	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	SHELL	BUTTON	INCISED	WHOLE	1	4.6	METAL LOOP SHANK
0936	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		FRAGMENT	1	0.7	
0936	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	1.1	
0937	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	4	10.9	
0937	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	5.9	
0938	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN		WHOLE	1	0.1	
0939	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	COAL CLINKER				2	4.8	
0940	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	4.2	
0941	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT			WHOLE	1	2.8	
0942	51		1; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				21	32	
0943	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.4	BROWN SCENIC
0943	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	IRONSTONE	PLATTER	PLAIN	RIM	1	6.7	
0943	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	3.7	
0944	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	6.2	
0944	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	4.7	
0944	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	98.1	BLUE

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0944	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	6	
0945	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	6.5	
0946	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	6.6	
0947	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	INDT HARDWARE		FRAGMENT	1	32.2	
0947	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	4.9	
0947	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	8	13.4	
0948	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	LEATHER			FRAGMENT	2	0.9	
0949	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	COAL CLINKER				15	13.4	
0950	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	EGG SHELL					1.3	
0951	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WALNUT SHELL				4	9	
0952	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEACH PIT				9	10.4	
0953	51		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				100	120	
0954	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	BONE				31	73.5	
0955	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	EGG SHELL					0.7	
0956	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	2	11.4	
0957	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	IRONSTONE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	7.4	BLUE
0958	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	ANNULAR	BODY	1	1.1	BROWN BANDED
0959	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	LEATHER	INDT		FRAGMENT	3	1.9	
0960	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	INDT			1	8.6	
0960	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	7.3	
0960	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	SHANK	2	0.9	
0961	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	1.2	
0962	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.6	
0963	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	COAL CLINKER				8	3.6	
0964	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	1	
0965	51		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	PEACH PIT				6	7.4	
0966	52		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	CUP	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	2.4	RED, GREEN FLORAL, LONDON URN
0966	52		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	CUP	PLAIN	BASE	1	4.8	
0966	52		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.6	RED, PROBABLY SCENIC
0966	52		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	RIM	1	3.5	LIGHT BLUE GEOMETRIC, 2 PIECES MEND
0967	52		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	BOWL	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	4.6	GREEN, BLACK SPRIG
0967	52		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	4	4.7	
0967	52		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATTER	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	8.7	BLUE
0967	52		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	6.5	2 PIECES MEND
0967	52		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.9	
0968	52		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	1.9	
0969	52		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	DOOR KNOB		FRAGMENT	1	63.8	
0969	52		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	1.2	
0970	52		1; N.H.A.		LEAD	SHOT			1	1.5	
0971	52		1; N.H.A.		SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.2	4-HOLE
0972	52		1; N.H.A.		COAL CLINKER				1	0.4	
0973	52		1; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT			1	3.4	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0973	52		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	5	22.6	
0973	52		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	2.5	
0974	52		1; N.H.A.		BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN		WHOLE	3	0.4	
0975	52		1; N.H.A.		LEATHER	HEEL		WHOLE	3	22.7	
0976	52		1; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				7	16.2	
0977	52		1; N.H.A.		HAZELNUT				2	0.8	
0977	52		1; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL				6	9.8	
0978	52		1; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.3	
0979	52		1; N.H.A.		BONE				44	177.1	
0980	52		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	9.3	
0981	52		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATTER	MOLDED	RIM	1	19.4	
0982	52		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	1.7	
0983	52		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	2.1	
0984	52		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	3.8	
0984	52		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINE BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	3.4	
0985	52		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	4	6.5	
0985	52		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	0.7	
0986	52		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PITS				11	30.7	
0987	52		2; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL				10	23.9	
0988	52		2; N.H.A.		BONE				56	163.9	
0988	52		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL				1	1.5	
0989	52		2; N.H.A.		WOOD	SPOOL		WHOLE	1	8.4	
0990	53		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.7	LIGHT BLUE GEOMETRIC, SEE #966
0990	53		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	6.8	BROWN FLORAL; AGRICULTURAL VASE
0991	53		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	5.4	
0991	53		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.7	
0991	53		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	8.6	SCALLOPED RIM
0991	53		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	19.2	
0992	53		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	21.8	SHERD INCLUDES HANDLE FRAGMENT
0992	53		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.9	
0993	53		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	DOLL		LEG FRAG	1	3.6	
0994	53		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.4	
0995	53		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	2.5	
0996	53		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	BEAD		WHOLE	1	1.6	
0997	53		1; N.H.A.		PLASTIC	TAX TOKEN		WHOLE	1	1.4	SALES TAX TOKEN
0998	53		1; N.H.A.		METAL			SCREW	1	7.1	
0998	53		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	5.2	
0998	53		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	8.1	
0999	53		1; N.H.A.		BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN		WHOLE	1	0.1	
0999	53		1; N.H.A.		METAL	HAIR PIN		WHOLE	1	0.5	
1000	53		1; N.H.A.		BONE				6	4.4	
1001	53		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	10.1	BACKMARK, PROBABLY ROYAL ARMS

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1001	53		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	119.7	
1001	53		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	2	10.4	
1001A	53		2; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	2.4	BROWN FLORAL, AGRICULTURAL VASE
1002	53		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	6.5	MOLDED FLORAL
1002	53		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	34.6	FLORAL; SHERD INCLUDES HANDLE FRAG
1002	53		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	2.6	
1002	53		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	16.8	
1002	53		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.8	
1003	53		2; N.H.A.		METAL	HARDWARE		WHOLE	1	5.5	
1003	53		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	16.2	POSSIBLE BUCKET FRAGMENT
1003	53		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	5.5	
1004	53		2; N.H.A.		BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.4	4-HOLE
1005	53		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FINISH	1	10.7	POSSIBLE CONDIMENT BOTTLE
1005	53		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	2	1.2	
1005	53		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	MEDICINE VIAL	CLEAR	SHOULDER	1	0.5	
1006	53		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PITS				10	29.1	
1007	53		2; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	5	10.7	
1008	53		2; N.H.A.		BONE				55	207.4	
1009	53		3; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	CUP	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	3.1	GREEN, RED FLORAL, YELLOW SPONGE
1010	53		3; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	3.7	
1011	53		3; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	HANDPAINT	RIM, BASE	1	22.1	RED, GREEN, PURPLE FLORAL
1011	53		3; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	1.8	MOLDED FLORAL
1012	53		3; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	12.6	POSSIBLE BUCKET STRAP
1012	53		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	1.2	
1013	53		3; N.H.A.		METAL	THIMBLE		WHOLE	1	4.3	
1014	53		3; N.H.A.		BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN			4	0.4	
1015	53		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.6	
1015	53		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	TUMBLER	CLEAR	RIM	1	1.8	
1015	53		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	2.6	
1016	53		3; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.8	
1017	53		3; N.H.A.		WOOD	SPOOL		FRAGMENT	4	1.1	
1018	53		3; N.H.A.		CORN COB			FRAGMENT	5	2.1	
1019	53		3; N.H.A.		PLASTIC	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	1	1.2	FACETED; SHANK MISSING
1020	53		3; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				11	25.2	
1021	53		3; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	7	15.2	
1022	53		3; N.H.A.		COAL CLINKER				2	3.1	
1023	53		3; N.H.A.		BONE				34	43.2	
1024	53		4; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	CUP	MOLDED	BASE	1	4	
1024	53		4; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT		RIM	1	2.7	
1024	53		4; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	7.8	BLUE
1024	53		4; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	3	
1025	53		4; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	14.7	FLORAL; INCLUDES HANDLE FRAGMENT

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1025	53		4; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT		RIM	2	1.6	
1025	53		4; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	106.7	2 SHERDS MEND
1026	53		4; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				2	3	
1027	53		4; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL				1	0.5	
1028	53		4; N.H.A.		BONE				16	30.8	
1029	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.5	
1029	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.7	
1029	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	30.6	BACKMARK: FILLEY, ST. LOUIS
1029A	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	21.4	LIGHT BLUE SCENIC
1030	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	2	3.1	
1030	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	1.3	
1031	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	INDT			3	4	
1031	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	5.2	
1031	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	2.4	
1032	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	BUCKLE		WHOLE	1	1.2	
1033	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT			WHOLE	2	4.6	
1034	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	HICKORY			FRAGMENT	1	0.1	HICKORY NUT SHELL
1035	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1037	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				12	14.3	
1038	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	1	2.4	
1039	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	PORCELAIN	SAUCER		BASE	1	8.3	
1040	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	2	0.7	
1041	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	GLASS	BEAD		FRAGMENT	1	0.7	
1042	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.5	BRASS TUBE
1042	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	7	11.7	I PIECE POSSIBLE BUCKET STRAP
1042	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	5.7	
1042	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	0.8	
1043	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	2	1.6	BOTH BURNED, 1 GLAZED
1044	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	COAL CLINKER				5	1.1	
1045	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	PEACH PIT			WHOLE	4	5.8	
1046	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	5	1	
1048	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	BONE				11	10.5	
1049	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	EARTHENWARE			RIM	1	1.3	BURNED
1050	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	PLATE		RIM	1	19.3	
1051	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		FINISH	1	7.7	MEDICINE BOTTLE, 2 PIECES MEND
1051	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	11	10.5	
1051	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	DISH		RIM	1	92.7	IMPRESSED
1051	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	6	9.3	
1052	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	2	1.6	4-HOLE
1052	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.2	QUATREFOIL HOLE
1053	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	INDT			2	2.5	
1053	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	4	7.1	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1053	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	3.1	
1054	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT				1	0.9	
1055	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	NUT SHELL				1	0.6	
1056	55		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				20	25.1	
1057	55		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	1.4	
1058	55		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	BONE				16	1.6	
1059	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	BOWL	MOLDED	RIM	1	10	DEEP MOLDING, 20TH CENTURY
1060	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	REDWARE	INDT		BODY	1	2.8	LEAD GLAZE
1061	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	2	8	
1061	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMEN T	9	22	
1062	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	1.9	
1062	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	KNIFE BLADE		FRAGMENT	1	3.1	
1062	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	9	17	
1062	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	1.7	
1062	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	3	1.9	INCLUDES 1 TACK
1062	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	PIPE FITTING		WHOLE	1	8.1	
1062	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	WASHER		WHOLE	1	0.8	
1063	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	2.3	BRASS, WITH LOOP SHANK
1064	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	6	15.2	5 BURNED INCLUDE 1 GLAZE
1065	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT				4	4.8	
1067	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				41	53.7	INCLUDES ONE FIRE BLACKENED
1068	56		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON			1	0.4	
1069	56		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	3.9	
1070	56		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				24	5	
1071	57		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	DISH	EDGED	RIM	1	12.7	SERRATED EDGE, 20TH CENTURY
1071	57		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.8	
1071	57		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATTER	MOLDED	RIM	1	18.6	
1072	57		1; N.H.A.		STONEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	35.2	SALT GLAZE EXT, BROWN SLIP INT
1073	57		1; N.H.A.		METAL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	1.7	PROBABLY BRASS, LOOP SHANK
1074	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.4	BLACK TRANSFER
1075	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	4.3	
1076	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	1	1.3	
1076	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WHISKEY FLASK	EMBOSSED	BASE	1	21.2	PICTORAL
1076	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	11	12.3	
1077	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	BUCKLE		WHOLE	1	4.6	
1077	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	8	12.3	
1077	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	6.9	
1077	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	4	6.5	
1077	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	SHANK	1	0.7	
1078	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	DECORATIVE		FRAGMENT	1	0.5	EMBOSSED CURVILNEAR DESIGN
1079	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	LEATHER	SHOE		FRAGMENT	3	1.5	
1080	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	1.2	LOOP SHANK

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1080	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.2	
1081	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE	FAN		WHOLE	1	5.6	CUT FLORAL DESIGN
1082	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEACH PIT				11	13.7	
1084	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				9	11.6	
1085	58		2; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.5	
1086	60		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM, BASE	1	35.1	JAMES EDWARDS TRIPLE BORDER, R. 1853
1087	60		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.9	
1088	61		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	2	23.7	MOLDED FLORAL
1089	61		1; N.H.A.		SHELL	UTENSIL HANDLE	ETCHED	WHOLE	2	1.7	INLAY WITH ETCHED FLORAL DESIGN
1090	61		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINE BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	34.8	
1091	62		SURFACE		PORCELAIN	DOOR KNOB		FRAGMENT	1	31.8	
1092	62		SURFACE		BRASS	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	3.8	LOOP SHANK
1093	62		SURFACE		LEAD	INDT		WHOLE	1	4.1	FLATTENED LEAD BALL, POSSIBLE SHOT
1094	62		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	3.8	PRINTED: -GAY/-HINS OF THE/-LAUGHIN-
1095	62		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	MOLDED	RIM	1	0.7	
1095	62		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.1	
1096	62		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	9	27.8	
1097	62		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	4.4	
1098	62		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	3.9	POSSIBLE CAN FRAGMENT
1098	62		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	4	5.1	
1098	62		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	7	10.2	
1098	62		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	2	1.2	
1098	62		2; N.H.A.		METAL	STRIPPING		FRAGMENT	3	1.2	
1099	62		2; N.H.A.		METAL	RING		WHOLE	1	5.9	POSSIBLE HARNESS PART
1100	62		2; N.H.A.		LEATHER	INDT		WHOLE	1	2.7	METAL EYELET AT ONE END
1102	62		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				10	17.3	
1103	62		2; N.H.A.		BONE				22	41.8	
1104	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.1	
1104	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	2	
1105	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	4	3.8	
1105	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	GLASS	WINDOW	FRAGMENT	3	2.5	
1105	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	TUMBLER		BODY	1	15.4	
1106	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
1106	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.3	4-HOLE
1107	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	1.7	
1107	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	3.5	
1108	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	MORTAR				2	1.7	
1109	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	CLAY	BRICK			1	0.7	
1110	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEACH				25	26.4	
1111	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	3.7	
1112	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				35	20.6	
1114	62		4; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	0.9	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1114	62		4; N.H.A.	20-30CM	METAL	SCREW		HEAD	1	1.4	
1115	62		4; N.H.A.	20-30CM	PEACH PIT				11	10	
1118	62		4; N.H.A.	20-30CM	BONE				6	2.1	
1119	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	7.9	
1119	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	15.1	
1120	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	6	7.5	
1120	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	1.1	
1121	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	2.5	
1121	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	4.3	
1121	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	STRIPPING		FRAGMENT	1	1.5	PROBABLY LEAD
1122	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	9.8	
1123	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	LEATHER	EYELET		FRAGMENT	1	0.6	
1124	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PLASTIC	COMB		FRAGMENT	1	1	
1124	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PLASTIC	HEAD BAND		FRAGMENT	1	2	
1125	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT				11	15.2	
1126	63		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				12	17.3	
1127	63		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	0.7	
1127	63		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	0.9	
1128	63		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		FRAGMENT	1	2.4	
1128	63		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
1129	63		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEACH PIT				10	14.5	
1130	63		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				8	2	
1131	64		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	3.4	
1132	65		2; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	RIM, BASE	1	12.3	RED SCENIC
1133	65		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	14.7	
1134	65		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	JAR	EMBOSSED	LID	1	26.5	
1135	66		SURFACE		IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	1	0.5	
1135	66		SURFACE		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	DECAL	RIM	1	13.7	
1136	66		SURFACE		PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	BASE	1	6.4	2 PIECES MEND
1136	66		SURFACE		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	3.6	
1137	66		SURFACE		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	5.7	
1138	68		1; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	CUP	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.5	MEDIUM BLUE FLORAL
1139	68		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.4	
1139	68		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	2.4	
1140	68		1; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	1.6	
1140	68		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	3.3	
1140	68		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	3	4.6	
1141	68		1; N.H.A.		MORTAR				1	1.9	
1142	68		1; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	1	2.3	
1143	68		1; N.H.A.		HICKORY NUT			FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
1144	68		1; N.H.A.		WALNUT NUT				2	14.2	
1145	68		1; N.H.A.		BONE				10	107.2	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1146	68		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.8	
1147	68		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	2	2.4	
1148	68		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	1.9	
1148	68		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	2.9	
1149	68		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL				1	0.1	
1150	68		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				2	2.7	
1152	68		2; N.H.A.		BONE				1	6.1	
1153	68		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	1	0.9	
1154	68		3; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL				1	1.1	
1155	68		3; N.H.A.		BONE				1	5.9	
1156	69		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	7.7	
1157	69		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	1.4	
1157	69		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	13	4 PIECES MEND
1157	69		1; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.4	
1158	69		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	MEDICINE VIAL	AQUA	BASE	1	3.9	2 FRAGMENTS MEND
1158	69		1; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	1.1	
1159	69		1; N.H.A.		SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.1	4-HOLE
1160	69		1; N.H.A.		METAL	LOCK		WHOLE	1	156	
1161	69		1; N.H.A.		METAL	CLOCK PARTS		WHOLE	2	7.6	
1162	69		1; N.H.A.		METAL	HARDWARE		FRAGMENT	4	44.3	
1162	69		1; N.H.A.		TOOTH				1	6.1	
1163	69		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	4	2.6	2 MAY BE MEDICINE VIAL FRAGMENTS
1164	69		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	4.3	
1164	69		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	0.8	
1164	69		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	0.6	
1165	69		2; N.H.A.		METAL	LOCK		FRAGMENT	1	116.2	IN 2 PIECES
1166	69		2; N.H.A.		LEATHER			FRAGMENT	2	5.9	
1167	69		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			WHOLE	3	6.7	
1168	69		2; N.H.A.		NUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	3	0.7	
1170	69		2; N.H.A.		BONE				11	5.7	
1171	69		3; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	PLATTER	TRANSFER	BASE	1	40	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
1172	69		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.7	
1172	69		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
1173	69		3; N.H.A.		METAL	BUCKET STRAP		FRAGMENT	2	6.4	
1173	69		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	0.7	
1174	69		3; N.H.A.		ASPHALT	SHINGLE		FRAGMENT	1	0.6	
1175	69		3; N.H.A.		CLINKER				1	0.4	
1176	69		3; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	2	2	
1177	69		3; N.H.A.		NUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	2	0.3	
1179	69		3; N.H.A.		BONE				5	3.4	
1180	70		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	1	2.7	
1181	70		2; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.9	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1182	70		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	4	6.8	
1182	70		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	2.1	
1183	70		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE		FINISH	1	1.2	
1183	70		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	4	1.8	
1183	70		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
1183	70		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINE BOTTLE		BODY	2	4	
1184	70		2; N.H.A.		LEATHER	SHOE		FRAGMENT	2	2.1	
1185	70		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				15	23.4	
1186	70		2; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	2	4.1	
1187	70		2; N.H.A.		HAZEL NUT			WHOLE	3	7.7	
1189	70		2; N.H.A.		BONE				9	41.3	
1190	70		3; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.1	
1191	70		3; N.H.A.		CONTAINER			BODY	1	0.3	
1191	70		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
1192	70		3; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	4	2.7	
1193	70		3; N.H.A.		BONE				2	2.6	
1194	70		3; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	3	0.5	
1196	71		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	1	1	
1197	71		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	2.5	
1198	71		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	LINOLEUM			FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
1199	71		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	ASPHALT	SHINGLING		FRAGMENT	1	0.6	
1200	71		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	1.9	
1200	71		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	0.2	
1201	71		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN		WHOLE	1	0.1	
1202	71		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				10	6.4	
1203	71		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEACH PIT				4	6.5	
1204	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1	DEEP COBALT BLUE FLORAL TRANSFER
1205	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	4.8	
1206	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	2	0.3	
1206	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	6	3.3	
1207	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	4	3.6	
1207	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	7	10.1	
1207	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	METAL	ROOFING NAIL		HEAD	1	3	
1208	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	4.7	
1209	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	PEACH PIT				8	16.1	
1210	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.6	4-HOLE
1211	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BONE				15	8.1	
1213	72		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
1213	72		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.9	POSSIBLE NAIL SHANKS
1214	72		2; N.H.A.		BONE			FRAGMENT	1	11.5	JAW AND TEETH
1215	73		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	1	1.9	
1216	73		2; N.H.A.		BONE				1	1	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1217	74		2; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	BODY	1	4.3	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
1218	74		2; N.H.A.		BONE	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	PROBABLY 5-HOLE
1219	74		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	9	
1220	74		2; N.H.A.		EGG SHELL					0.2	
1221	74		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				6	10.5	
1222	74		2; N.H.A.		CORN COB			FRAGMENT	4	1.9	
1223	74		2; N.H.A.		BONE				22	22.4	
1224	75		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.6	
1225	75		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	2.2	POSSIBLE BUCKET STRAP
1225	75		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	4.7	
1226	75		2; N.H.A.		METAL	POCKET KNIFE		WHOLE	1	29.5	
1227	75		2; N.H.A.		CORN COB			FRAGMENT	3	3.9	
1228	75		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			WHOLE	1	2.4	
1229	75		2; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL			WHOLE	1	7.7	
1231	75		2; N.H.A.		BONE				13	17.5	
1232	76		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	10	6	
1233	76		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	0.5	
1234	76		2; N.H.A.		LEATHER	SHOE		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
1235	76		2; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	1	
1236	77		1; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM, BASE	1	38.4	
1237	77		2; N.H.A.		ASPHALT	SHINGLE		FRAGMENT	1	2.8	
1238	77		2; N.H.A.		COAL				2	0.3	
1239	77		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	MEDICINE VIAL	CLEAR	BASE	1	6.5	
1240	77		2; N.H.A.		BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.9	4-HOLE
1240	77		2; N.H.A.		SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.1	2-HOLE
1241	77		2; N.H.A.		NUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	1.2	HAZELNUT
1242	77		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			WHOLE	2	3.2	
1243	77		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	2.4	
1243	77		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	2.7	
1243	77		2; N.H.A.		METAL	SCREW		WHOLE	1	7	
1244	77		2; N.H.A.		BONE				11	20.5	
1246	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	LEATHER	SHOE		FRAGMENT	1	6.8	
1247	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	4	10.6	
1248	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.2	
1249	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				4	0.9	
1250	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.2	4-HOLE
1251	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	INDT	MOLDED	BODY	1	2.1	
1251	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	MEDICINE VIAL	CLEAR	BASE	1	1.2	
1251	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	WINDOW			4	5.2	
1252	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	9	
1252	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	0.5	
1253	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	PEACH PIT				4	5.9	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1254	78		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	3	3.2	
1256	79		2; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT				20	30.6	
1257	79		2; N.H.A.		WALNUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
1258	79		2; N.H.A.		PECAN			FRAGMENT	2	1	
1259	79		2; N.H.A.		LEATHER	STRAP		FRAGMENT	1	7.6	SEWN
1260	79		2; N.H.A.		COAL				1	0.2	
1261	79		2; N.H.A.		BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.8	4-HOLE
1261	79		2; N.H.A.		PLASTIC	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	1.9	SHANK, RAISED DESIGN
1261	79		2; N.H.A.		RUBBER	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.4	2-HOLE
1262	79		2; N.H.A.		CLAY	MARBLE		WHOLE	1	1.6	
1263	79		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	10.3	
1263	79		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	7	21.6	
1263	79		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	4.8	
1263	79		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	0.2	
1264	79		2; N.H.A.		EARTHENWARE	INDT		RIM	1	0.6	POSSIBLE CREAMWARE
1265	79		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	6	30.4	
1265	79		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATTER	PLAIN	RIM	1	17.1	
1266	79		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	1.8	EMBOSSED "-ES", POSSIBLE PICTORAL
1266	79		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.4	MEDICINE BOTTLE, EMBOSSED "FO"
1266	79		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	2	0.1	POSSIBLE PUFF BOTTLE, VERY THIN
1266	79		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	9	7	
1266	79		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	GREEN	BODY	1	0.4	
1266	79		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	13	11.9	
1267	79		2; N.H.A.		BONE				21	28.4	
1268	79		3; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	INDT		BODY	1	7.6	
1269	79		3; N.H.A.		PORCELAIN	BUTTON	STAMPED	WHOLE	1	0.4	
1270	79		3; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	1.4	
1271	79		3; N.H.A.		PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
1272	79		3; N.H.A.		METAL	BARRETTE		WHOLE	1	7.2	
1272	79		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	9.5	
1272	79		3; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	2.9	
1273	79		3; N.H.A.		BONE				2	0.7	
1275	98		2; N.H.A.		PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1.3	GREEN FLORAL, 3 PIECES MEND
1276	98		2; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.9	
1277	98		2; N.H.A.		SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.3	2-HOLE
1278	98		2; N.H.A.		METAL	HARDWARE		WHOLE	1	24.9	
1279	98		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	3	1.4	
1279	98		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	1.2	
1280	99		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	3.9	
1280	99		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	1.4	
1281	99		2; N.H.A.		BONE				1	0.4	RODENT JAW
1282	99		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	2.3	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1284	99		3; N.H.A.		METAL	KNIFE BLADE		FRAGMENT	1	20.2	
1285	100		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	1.5	
1285	100		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	1.6	
1285	100		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	3.6	
1286	100		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	1.1	
1287	100		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	WHITEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.3	
1288	100		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER	AQUA	BODY	1	0.7	
1288	100		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	GLASS	CONTAINER	BLUE	BODY	1	1.6	COBALT BLUE
1289	100		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BONE				1	1.4	
1291	100		3; N.H.A.	BUILD TRENCH	YELLOWWARE	INDT		BODY	1	1.9	BROWN GLAZE
1292	100		3; N.H.A.	BUILD TRENCH	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1		FLORAL TRANSFER, FLORAL MOLDED
1293	100		3; N.H.A.	BUILD TRENCH	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	21.5	
1295	101		1; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	2.6	
1295	101		1; N.H.A.		METAL	SCREW			1	8.3	
1296	101		2; N.H.A.		IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	7.3	
1297	101		2; N.H.A.		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	3	5.8	
1298	102		2; N.H.A.		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	0.4	
1299	102		2; N.H.A.		BONE				1	0.3	
1300	102		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	3	0.8	
1300	102		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	MEDICINE VIAL	CLEAR	FINISH	1	0.2	
1300	102		2; N.H.A.		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	1.5	
1301	102		2; N.H.A.		METAL	SAFETY PIN		FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
1302	102		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	7.6	
1302	102		2; N.H.A.		METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	0.9	
1304		8		NE 1/4	PEARLWARE	BOWL	BANDED	RIM	1	0.5	BLUE BAND
1304		8		NE 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	3	2.2	INDT COBALT BLUE DESIGN
1304		8		NE 1/4	PEARLWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	BASE	1	33.3	POLYCHROME FLORAL, MENDS W/ #1319
1304		8		NE 1/4	PEARLWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	8.5	POLYCHROME FLORAL, SAME AS ABOVE
1305		8		NE 1/4	EARTHENWARE	INDT	BURNED	RIM	1	2.8	
1306		8		NE 1/4	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.5	
1306		8		NE 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	12	15.8	
1307		8		NE 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	2.9	
1307		8		NE 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	2.9	
1308		8		NE 1/4	MORTAR					5.8	
1309		8		NE 1/4	PLASTER					3	
1310		8		NE 1/4	WOOD		BURNED			0.8	
1311		8		NE 1/4	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	8	262	
1312		8		NE 1/4	BONE				9	40.8	
1313		8		NE 1/4	EGGSHELL					0.1	
1314		8		SE 1/4	PLASTIC	INDT	GREEN	FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
1315		8		SE 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.6	
1315		8		SE 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.6	COBALT BLUE FLORAL

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1315		8		SE 1/4	PEARLWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	BASE	1	3.3	BLUE GREEN FLORAL MENDS W/ #1319
1316		8		SE 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
1317		8		SE 1/4	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	6	305.8	5 BURNED, TWO GLAZED
1319		8		SW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.7	COBALT BLUE
1319		8		SW 1/4	PEARLWARE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	1	1.4	BLUE MOLDED
1319		8		SW 1/4	PEARLWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	BASE	1	8.1	POLYCHROME, MENDS WITH #1304, 1315
1319		8		SW 1/4	PEARLWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	5.3	COBALT BLUE FLORAL
1320		8		SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	BANDED	RIM	1	1.3	BLUE RIM BAND
1320		8		SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.1	
1321		8		SW 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.5	
1321		8		SW 1/4	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	9.8	
1322		8		SW 1/4	GLASS	LAMP		FRAGMENT	1	2.4	
1322		8		SW 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	2	
1323		8		SW 1/4	FLINT	GUNFLINT		FRAGMENT	1	3.3	FRENCH
1324		8		SW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	3.5	
1324		8		SW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	14.9	
1324		8		SW 1/4	METAL	STRAP		FRAGMENT	4	25.2	POSSIBLE BUCKET STRAP
1324		8		SW 1/4	METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	1	8.1	
1325		8		SW 1/4	METAL	JAW HARP		WHOLE	1	7.2	
1326		8		SW 1/4	MORTAR			FRAGMENT	1	6.6	
1327		8		SW 1/4	BRICK		BURNED	FRAGMENT	2	1100	HANDMADE
1328		8		SW 1/4	BONE				2	14.2	VERTEBRAE AND TOOTH
1329		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	2	0.8	1 BURNED
1329		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	48	41.4	
1330		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	5	224.7	HANDMADE; 4 BURNED
1331		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	BONE				12	19.3	1 CALCINED
1332		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	METAL	HARDWARE			1	25.3	
1332		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	7	22.8	
1332		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	7	20.3	
1332		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	1.4	
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	CUP	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	2	COBALT BLUE FLORAL, LONDON URN
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	CUP	HANDPAINT	RIM	5	18.4	COBALT BLUE FLORAL, 3 PIECE MEND
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	CUP	TRANSFER	RIM	1	16.4	COBALT BLUE FLORAL, 2 PIECE MEND
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	0.7	BLUE, YELLOW FLORAL
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	0.7	COBALT BLUE FLORAL
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	0.9	GREEN, BROWN FLORAL
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1	YELLOW FLORAL
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	3.6	COBALT BLUE FLORAL, 2 PIECE MEND
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.9	
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	PLAIN	HANDLE	1	3.8	POSSIBLE TEAPOT OR SUGAR BOWL
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	1	1.7	COBALT BLUE, BACKMARK "-DSH"
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.5	COBALT BLUE

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	PLATE	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	13.1	COBALT BLUE FLORAL
1334		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	4.7	BLUE
1335		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	10	7.7	
1335		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.7	
1335		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	2.3	LIGHT BLUE
1335		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	0.5	BLUE; CANOVA
1336		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	5.2	
1336		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.7	
1335		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.8	BROWN
1336		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	13.6	
1335		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	10.1	CURVED MARRING
1335		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.5	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
1335		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	6.9	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
1336		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	7.7	
1337		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	METAL	SPOON		WHOLE	1	13.2	SMALL, POSSIBLE TEASPOON
1338		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	BONE				7	55.5	TWO CALCINED
1339		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.6	
1340		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	GLASS	BOTTLE	BURNED	BODY	2	3.4	
1340		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	7	12	
1340		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	2.4	
1342		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	0.8	GREEN FLORAL
1342		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	3	0.8	
1342		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	0.2	BROWN BANDED
1342		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	0.3	BLUE FLORAL
1343		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	1.4	
1344		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	CLAY	BRICK			1	18.6	BURNED
1345		8	3;20-30CM	NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.1	COBALT BLUE
1346		8	3;20-30CM	NW 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.4	
1346A		8	3;20-30CM	NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	2	6.8	BROWN SCENIC
1347		8	3;20-30CM	NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	12.5	
1347		8	3;20-30CM	NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	3.9	
1348		8	3;20-30CM	NW 1/4	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	4	84.8	BURNED
1350		8	3;20-30CM	NW 1/4	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	1	1.6	
1350		8	3;20-30CM	NW 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	5	5.5	
1351		8	4;30-40CM	NW 1/4	METAL	INDT			1	5.2	
1352		8	5;40-50CM	NW 1/4	BONE				1	0.2	
1353		8	6;50-60CM	NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	13.4	
1354		8	8;70-80CM	NW 1/4	CLAY	DAUB			3	7.7	2 PIECES BURNED
1355		8	9;80-90CM	NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	1.5	
1356		8		NW 1/4	STONE	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	23.1	WHETSTONE
1357		8		NW 1/4	BRASS	BUTTON	EMBOSSED	WHOLE	1	3.2	"BEST PLATED/LONDON" ON BACK
1358		8		NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.2	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1359		8		NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.9	
1359		8		NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM, BASE	1	33.1	BLUE FLORAL
1360		8		NW 1/4	FLINT	GUNFLINT		WHOLE	1	4.6	FRENCH
1361		8		NW 1/4	MORTAR				2	6	
1362		8		NW 1/4	CLAY	BRICK			1	12.5	
1363		8		NW 1/4	BONE				6	11.5	
1364		8		NW 1/4	METAL	INDT			2	1.1	
1364		8		NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	6	30.2	
1364		8		NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	21.2	
1365		8		NW 1/4	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1367		8		NW 1/4	GLASS	CONTAINER		FRAGMENT	1	1.4	
1367		8		NW 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	6.8	
1368		8	NW 1/4	SUBFLOOR PIT	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	4	2175	ALL BURNED OR HEATED
1369		8	SW 1/4	SUBFLOOR PIT	CLAY	BRICK			3	2800	ALL BURNED OR HEATED
1370		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	BONE				22	24	
1371		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	SEED	INDT			1	0.1	
1372		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1	COBALT BLUE FLORAL
1372		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	2	1	COBALT BLUE
1372		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	PEARLWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	2.3	COBALT BLUE FLORAL
1373		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	WHITEWARE	CUP	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	1.8	SPRIG
1373		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	1.5	
1373		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.2	LIGHT BLUE SCENIC
1373		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	2	20.1	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
1374		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	REDWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	5.4	LEAD GLAZE
1375		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	7	25	
1375		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	7	22.6	
1376		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	GLASS	CONTAINER	AQUA	BODY	2	1.6	
1376		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	3	1.5	
1376		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	9	4.1	
1377		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1378		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	LEAD	SHOT		FRAGMENT	1	3.8	
1379		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	CLAY	MARBLE		WHOLE	1	4	
1380		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	16.6	
1381		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	LEATHER			FRAGMENT	1	1.4	
1383		8		B-HOE TRENCH	WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	3.2	BLUE
1383		8		B-HOE TRENCH	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BASE	3	42.2	LIGHT BLUE SCENIC, 4 MEND, BACKMARK
1383		8		B-HOE TRENCH	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BODY	1	23.3	LIGHT BLUE SCENIC
1383		8		B-HOE TRENCH	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	2.1	SPRIG POLYCHROME
1383		8		B-HOE TRENCH	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	3.2	SPRIG POLYCHROME
1385		8		B-HOE TRENCH	REDWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.2	
1386		8		B-HOE TRENCH	GLASS	CONTAINER		FRAG	2	2.5	1 POSSIBLE MEDICINE BOTTLE FRAG
1386		8		B-HOE TRENCH	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAG	2	1.4	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1387		8		B-HOE TRENCH	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	10.4	
1388		8		B-HOE TRENCH	METAL	LOCK		WHOLE	1	400	
1389		8		B-HOE TRENCH	CLAY	BRICK	BURNED	FRAGMENT	1	59.5	
1390		8		B-HOE TRENCH	BONE	UTENSIL HANDLE		FRAGMENT	1	16.9	
1391		8		B-HOE TRENCH	BONE				14	251.8	
1392		8			WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	3.7	BROWN FLORAL; AGRICULTURAL VASE
1392		8			WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	22.3	BLUE
1393		8			PEARLWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BODY	2	1.8	COBALT BLUE
1393		8			PEARLWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	3.4	COBALT BLUE
1395		9		GEN COLLECT	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE	GREEN	BASE	1	50.6	
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	INDT	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	5.2	SPRIG
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	6.3	
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	1	23.4	
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	2	60.3	
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	36.4	"-MES EDWARDS" BACKMARK
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	2	19	
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	3	68.2	
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	PLATE/PLATTER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	99.5	"-NE C- / EDWARDS" BACKMARK
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	BASE	1	8.1	GREEN, BLUE SPONGE AND HANDPAINTED
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	19	SPRIG
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	27.9	
1396		9		GEN COLLECT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	2	6.9	
1397		9		GEN COLLECT	WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	0.5	
1397		9		GEN COLLECT	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.4	BLUE
1397		9		GEN COLLECT	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.8	BLACK
1397		9		GEN COLLECT	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	7.3	RED FLORAL
1397		9		GEN COLLECT	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	SPONGE	RIM	1	2.3	
1398		9		GEN COLLECT	YELLOWWARE	BOWL	ANNULAR	RIM	1	1.9	BROWN BANDED
1399		9		GEN COLLECT	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	INDT	RIM	1	7.2	PROBABLE TRANSFER, GREEN FLORAL
1400		9		GEN COLLECT	BONE	HANDLE		FRAGMENT	1	6.7	UTENSIL HANDLE, RIVET HOLES
1401		9		GEN COLLECT	CLAY	MARBLE		WHOLE	1	5	
1402		9		GEN COLLECT	LEAD	SPOON		FRAGMENT	2	12.8	
1403		9		GEN COLLECT	METAL	THIMBLE		FRAGMENT	1	2.3	
1404		9		GEN COLLECT	METAL	INDT		WHOLE	1	4.5	
1405		9		GEN COLLECT	METAL	INDT		WHOLE	1	6.1	RING WITH ETCHED FLORAL DESIGN
1406		9		NE 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	31	29.7	
1406		9		NE 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	3	2.7	
1406		9		NE 1/4	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	18.5	2 PIECES MEND
1406		9		NE 1/4	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	2.9	SPRIG
1407		9		NE 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	MOLDED	HANDLE	1	0.6	
1407		9		NE 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.3	
1407		9		NE 1/4	WHITEWARE	PITCHER	TRANSFER	RIM	1	20.6	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1408		9		NE 1/4	PLASTER				1	0.2	
1409		9		NE 1/4	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	4	3.6	2 BURNED
1409		9		NE 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	1.1	
1410		9		NE 1/4	COAL CLINKER				2	0.8	
1411		9		NE 1/4	BONE				3	25.7	
1412		9		NE 1/4	METAL	INDT			1	3.2	
1412		9		NE 1/4	METAL	LAMP PART		COMPLETE	1	4.1	
1412		9		NE 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	6	
1412		9		NE 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	3.5	
1413		9		SE 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.2	COBALT BLUE FLORAL
1414		9		SE 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1.6	SPRIG
1414		9		SE 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.3	
1414		9		SE 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	3.3	COBALT BLUE FLORAL
1415		9		SE 1/4	PORCELAIN	INDT	INDT	BODY	1	0.9	RED, GREEN, POSSIBLE TRANSFER
1416		9		SE 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	3	2	
1416		9		SE 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	3.4	
1416		9		SE 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.6	BROWN FLORAL
1416		9		SE 1/4	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	7.3	BACKMARK RIBBON: "J. WEDGEWOOD"
1416		9		SE 1/4	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	2	15.9	TWO DIFFERENT VESSELS
1416A		9		SE 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	ANNULAR	BODY	1	1.1	YELLOW, BROWN
1417		9		SE 1/4	STONEWARE	SMOKING PIPE	MOLDED	WHOLE	1	17.5	ELBOW PIPE, ZIGZAG MOLDING
1418		9		SE 1/4	CLAY	BRICK			2	125.5	1 BURNED
1419		9		SE 1/4	MORTAR				1	16.4	
1420		9		SE 1/4	METAL	CAN LID		WHOLE	1	21.9	
1420		9		SE 1/4	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
1420		9		SE 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	5	8.8	
1420		9		SE 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	7	12.3	
1420		9		SE 1/4	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	1.1	
1420		9		SE 1/4	METAL	POCKET KNIFE		FRAGMENT	1	25.6	
1421		9		SE 1/4	METAL	FORK		FRAGMENT	1	10.3	
1422		9		SE 1/4	COAL CLINKER				13	3.1	
1423		9		SE 1/4	BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.2	4-HOLE
1423		9		SE 1/4	BRASS	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	3.7	ETCHED RINGS ON BACK, LOOP SHANK
1424		9		SE 1/4	GLASS	CONTAINER		FRAGMENT	6	2.9	
1424		9		SE 1/4	GLASS	MEDICINE VIAL	AQUA	BASE	1	3.5	PONTIL MARK
1424		9		SE 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	4.6	
1425		9		SE 1/4	GLASS	BEAD	PURPLE	WHOLE	1	0.5	CYLINDRICAL
1426		9		SE 1/4	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1427		9		SE 1/4	BONE				42	70.6	2 CALCINED
1428		9		SE 1/4	PLASTER				1	0.7	
1430		9	2	SW 1/4	PEARLWARE	CUP	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	7.9	SPONGE & FLORAL HANPAINT
1430		9	2	SW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	MOLDED	BODY	1	1.8	STYLIZED FLORAL EDGE DECORATION

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1430		9	2	SW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	5	2	
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	BOWL	ANNULAR	BODY	1	7.5	BROWN, YELLOW
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	BOWL	PLAIN	BASE	1	6.2	
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	BOWL	SPONGE	RIM	1	1.3	BLUE
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	CUP	BANDED	RIM	1	0.5	BLACK RIM BAND
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	CUP	PLAIN	BODY	2	2.6	
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	BANDED	RIM	1	1.6	BLACK RIM BAND
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	2	0.5	
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	SPONGE	BODY	1	0.2	YELLOW
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.1	BLACK
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.1	BROWN
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	2.6	BLACK; BM: "DAV-" POSSIBLY DAVENPORT
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.4	BLUE FLORAL
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	4.2	BLUE
1431		9	2	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	4.3	PURPLE
1432		9	2	SW 1/4	EARTHENWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.4	GREEN GLAZE
1432		9	2	SW 1/4	EARTHENWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	1	0.5	SCENIC, BURNED; BM:"-ORENT-"
1433		9	2	SW 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	23.1	
1433		9	2	SW 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.5	RED FLORAL
1433		9	2	SW 1/4	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.2	
1433		9	2	SW 1/4	IRONSTONE	PLATE/PLATTER	PLAIN	BODY	1	17.8	
1433		9	2	SW 1/4	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	2	9.7	2 PIECES MEND
1434		9	2	SW 1/4	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.5	
1435		9	2	SW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	4	14.6	
1435		9	2	SW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	14.6	
1436		9	2	SW 1/4	METAL	SPOON		HANDLE	1	4.5	
1437		9	2	SW 1/4	METAL	GUN HAMMER		COMPLETE	1	45.6	FLINTLOCK GUN HAMMER
1438		9	2	SW 1/4	METAL	BARREL HOOP		FRAGMENT	6	220.2	
1439		9	2	SW 1/4	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	7	5.5	
1439		9	2	SW 1/4	GLASS	DISH	CUT	RIM	1	13.1	
1439		9	2	SW 1/4	GLASS	MEDICINE VIAL	CLEAR	BODY	3	0.8	
1439		9	2	SW 1/4	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	4	13.5	
1440		9	2	SW 1/4	STONEWARE	SMOKING PIPE	RIBBED	BOWL	1	1.8	
1441		9	2	SW 1/4	CLAY	MARBLE		WHOLE	1	7	
1442		9	2	SW 1/4	SLATE	WRITING SLATE		FRAGMENT	2	12.9	
1443		9	2	SW 1/4	WOOD		BURNED		10	1.2	
1444		9	2	SW 1/4	EGG SHELL					0.7	
1445		9	2	SW 1/4	BONE				41	56.7	11 BURNED
1447		9	DISTURBED	SW 1/4	WHITEWARE	BOWL	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	1.6	SPRIG
1448		9	DISTURBED	SW 1/4	BONE				2	13.7	
1449		9		NW 1/4	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	0.1	GREEN FLORAL
1450		9		NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	BOWL	ANNULAR	RIM	1	4.6	BROWN, GREEN

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1450		9		NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	CUP	PLAIN	BOSY	1	1	
1450		9		NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	SPONGE	BODY	1	2	YELLOW
1450		9		NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1	RED FLORAL
1450		9		NW 1/4	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	5	
1451		9		NW 1/4	EARTHENWARE	INDT		BODY	1	1.2	BURNED
1452		9		NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	4.9	
1452		9		NW 1/4	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	3.2	
1453		9		NW 1/4	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	0.8	MEDICINE BOTTLE
1453		9		NW 1/4	GLASS	BOTTLE	EMBOSSED	BODY	1	7	AQUA
1453		9		NW 1/4	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	3	0.5	2 ARE POSSIBLE MEDICINE VIAL
1453		9		NW 1/4	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	1.2	
1454		9		NW 1/4	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1455		9		NW 1/4	BONE				10	15.1	
1456		9		NW 1/4	CLAY	BRICK	GLAZED		1	0.4	
1459		9	DISTURBED	NW 1/4	BONE				1	0.2	FEATURE E
1460		9		W OF CHIMNEY	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	4.3	
1461		9		W OF CHIMNEY	EARTHENWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.8	
1462		9		W OF CHIMNEY	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	1.3	
1463		9		W OF CHIMNEY	CLAY	BRICK			1	5.3	
1464		9		CHIMNEY AREA	WHITEWARE	CUP	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	0.7	BLUE, GREEN, BLACK FLORAL
1464		9		CHIMNEY AREA	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.5	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
1464		9		CHIMNEY AREA	WHITEWARE	PLATTER	EDGE	RIM	1	5.7	BLUE
1464A		9		CHIMNEY AREA	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	3.8	PURPLE FLORAL
1465		9		CHIMNEY AREA	GLASS	INDT	CUT	BASE	1	3.6	
1466		9		CHIMNEY AREA	METAL	STRAP		FRAGMENT	1	40.9	
1467		9		CHIMNEY AREA	METAL	POCKET KNIFE		FRAGMENT	1	19	
1468		9		CHIMNEY AREA	METAL	HARNESS		WHOLE	1	26.9	
1469		9		CHIMNEY AREA	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	9.6	
1470		9		CHIMNEY AREA	LEAD	INDT			1	3	
1471		9		CHIMNEY AREA	TOOTH				1	3.4	
1472		9		N OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.4	
1472		9		N OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.4	
1472		9		N OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	2.9	BM: JAMES EDWARDS, C.1842-1854
1473		9		N OF CHIMNEY	EARTHENWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.3	BLUE
1474		9		N OF CHIMNEY	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	2.5	
1476		9		E OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	CUP	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	3.2	GREEN AND BLUE FLORAL
1476		9		E OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	CUP	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	14.3	YELLOW SPONGE, RED FLORAL
1476		9		E OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	3	10.6	
1476		9		E OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	SPONGE	RIM	1	0.3	YELLOW
1476		9		E OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.6	BLACK
1476		9		E OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	3	27.2	FEATHER EDGE, 2 MEND
1476		9		E OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	3.9	BROWN

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1476		9		E OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM	2	5.5	SPRIG; 3 PIECES MEND
1476		9		E OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	9.8	5 PIECES MEND
1477		9		E OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	8	14.3	
1477		9		E OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.5	
1477		9		E OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	8.5	
1477		9		E OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	10.4	
1478		9		E OF CHIMNEY	PORCELAIN	INDT	LUSTRE	BODY	2	0.8	COPPER LUSTRE
1478		9		E OF CHIMNEY	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	2.5	
1479		9		E OF CHIMNEY	BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.8	4-HOLE
1479		9		E OF CHIMNEY	SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.3	
1480		9		E OF CHIMNEY	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	9.8	
1481		9		E OF CHIMNEY	METAL	KNIFE		FRAGMENT	1	37.2	
1482		9		E OF CHIMNEY	BONE				2	16.8	
1483		9		HEARTH	WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	0.6	BLUE, GREEN, BLACK FLORAL
1484		9		HEARTH	EARTHENWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.3	BURNED
1485		9		HEARTH	BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.6	5-HOLE
1486		9		HEARTH	WOOD	BURNED			3	0.5	
1487		9		HEARTH	INDT	BROKEN		TERT	1	5.6	POSSIBLY STE. GENEVIEVE CHERT
1488		9		HEARTH	BONE				9	1.8	1 BURNED
1489		9	N 1/2	HEARTH	CLAY	BRICK		TERT	1	0.4	
1490		9	N 1/2	HEARTH	WOOD		BURNED		1	0.2	
1492		9	S 1/2	HEARTH	BONE				7		
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	BOWL	ANNULAR	BODY	1	1.4	LIGHT BLUE
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	BOWL	ANNULAR	RIM	1	1	LIGHT BLUE
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	EDGE DEC	BODY	1	0.8	BLUE
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1.9	SPRIG
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	0.8	
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	2.7	BLUE, RED, GREEN FLORAL
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	2.6	
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	49	27.9	
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.7	BACKMARK: "-NOVA"
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	3	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	3.3	BURNED FLORAL
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.4	LIGHT BLUE
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	2	3.9	BLUE, THREE PIECES MEND
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BODY	2	3.8	RED FLORAL
1493		9		W OF CHIMNEY	WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.2	RED FLORAL
1493A		9		W OF CHIMNEY	PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	0.6	DARK BLUE
1493B		9		W OF CHIMNEY	PEARLWARE	BOWL	SPONGE	BODY	1	1.1	YELLOW
1494		9		W OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	11.3	
1494		9		W OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	4	20.6	
1494		9		W OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	14	29.7	2 W/BM:"IRONSTP/JAM-" EDWARDS 1842-54

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1494		9		W OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	2	2	
1494		9		W OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	21.9	
1494		9		W OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.1	
1494		9		W OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	PLATTER	PLAIN	BASE	1	35.2	BM: JAMES EDWARDS IRONSTONE 1842-54
1494		9		W OF CHIMNEY	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	14.2	
1495		9		W OF CHIMNEY	EARTHENWARE	BOWL	PLAIN	BASE	1	16.8	
1495		9		W OF CHIMNEY	EARTHENWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	3	
1495		9		W OF CHIMNEY	EARTHENWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	5	5.4	2 PIECES MEND
1496		9		W OF CHIMNEY	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.5	
1496		9		W OF CHIMNEY	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.8	
1497		9		W OF CHIMNEY	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	2.2	SALT GLAZE EXT, BROWN SLIP INT
1497		9		W OF CHIMNEY	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	2	3.9	SALT GLAZE EXT
1497		9		W OF CHIMNEY	STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	11	11.3	BLUE INT
1498		9		W OF CHIMNEY	GLASS		BURNED	FRAGMENT	4	9	
1498		9		W OF CHIMNEY	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	1	7.3	EMBOSSED LETTERING: "-N"
1498		9		W OF CHIMNEY	GLASS	CONTAINER	AQUA	BODY	1	20.1	
1498		9		W OF CHIMNEY	GLASS	CONTAINER	BLUE	BODY	1	2.4	
1498		9		W OF CHIMNEY	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	13	31.8	
1498		9		W OF CHIMNEY	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	8	5.8	
1498		9		W OF CHIMNEY	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE	GREEN	BASE	2	26	
1499		9		W OF CHIMNEY	MILK GLASS	LID LINER		FRAGMENT	1	2.1	
1500		9		W OF CHIMNEY	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	18	54.4	
1500		9		W OF CHIMNEY	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	10	22.2	
1500		9		W OF CHIMNEY	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	3	8.4	
1500		9		W OF CHIMNEY	METAL	STRAP		FRAGMENT	1	2.2	
1501		9		W OF CHIMNEY	METAL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	1.2	4-HOLE
1502		9		W OF CHIMNEY	SLATE	WRITING SLATE		FRAGMENT	1	8	
1503		9		W OF CHIMNEY	CLAY	BRICK			13	220.4	12 BURNED, 8 GLAZED
1504		9		W OF CHIMNEY	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	5	1.4	
1505		9		W OF CHIMNEY	BONE				5	27.1	
1506		11	E 1/2		BONE				10	13.6	SOME PIECES APPEAR TO BE BURNED
1507		11	E 1/2		STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	4.1	SALT GLAZE EXT.
1508		11	E 1/2		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	6	19.3	
1508		11	E 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	6.6	
1509		11	E 1/2		CLAY	BRICK			5	144.9	1 BURNED
1510		11	E 1/2		WOOD	INDT	BURNED			14.6	
1511		11	E 1/2		DAUB		BURNED		2	18.1	
1512		11	E 1/2		SANDSTONE			FRAGMENT	2	66.6	
1513		11	E 1/2		LIMESTONE			FRAGMENT	3	334.6	POSSIBLE FOUNDATION MATERIAL
1514		11	W 1/2		EARTHENWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	4	BURNED
1515		11	W 1/2		CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	3	78.8	
1516		11	W 1/2		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	4.9	POSSIBLE NAIL

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1517		11	W 1/2		WOOD		BURNED			16	
1518		12	N 1/2		CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	105.5	
1519		12	N 1/2		LIMESTONE			FRAGMENT	1	16.9	PIECES MEND
1520		14	N 1/2		BONE				10	38.1	5 TEETH
1521		14	N 1/2		CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	2	30.4	
1522		14	N 1/2		GLASS	WINDOW	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	2	1.3	
1523		14	N 1/2		WOOD		BURNED		3	0.4	
1524		14	S 1/2		BONE	TOOTH		FRAGMENT	2	0.6	
1525		15	W 1/2		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	2	1.4	
1526		15	W 1/2		BONE		BURNED	FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
1527		15	W 1/2		LIMESTONE			FRAGMENT	1	230.7	POSSIBLE FOUNDATION MATERIAL
1528		15	W 1/2		CLAY	POTTERY	GRIT TEMP	BODY	1	6.2	NO TWIST
1529		15	W 1/2		METAL	HINGE		FRAGMENT	1	83.6	HAS INTACT SCREWS
1530		15	W 1/2		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	12.3	
1530		15	W 1/2		METAL	INDT HRDWARE		FRAGMENT	1	55.4	U-SHAPED
1530		15	W 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	3.2	
1530		15	W 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	7.7	HEAVILY RUSTED
1531		15	W 1/2		WOOD		BURNED			12.6	
1532		15	E 1/2		YELLOWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BASE	1	5	
1534		15	E 1/2		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	17	161.4	
1535		15	E 1/2		WOOD		BURNED			32.8	
1536		16			GLASS	BEAD		COMPLETE	1	0.7	
1537		16			METAL	INDT HRDWARE		COMPLETE	1	24	FIGURE 8 SHAPE
1538		16			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	5.7	
1539		16			BONE				9	6.2	
1540		16			LIMESTONE			FRAGMENT	1	3.2	
1541		16			CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	5	17.3	
1543		17			CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	28.2	
1544		17			METAL	NAIL	WIRE	SHANK	1	0.7	
1545		17			MORTAR			FRAGMENT	2	15.9	
1546		18	SE 1/2		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.4	
1547		18	SE 1/2		MILK GLASS	CANNING LID	EMBOSSED	LID	1	2.5	"PORC" EMBOSSED ON LID
1548		18	SE 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	17.5	
1549		18	SE 1/2		METAL	INDT HRDWARE		COMPLETE	1	528.8	POSSIBLE PULLEY
1550		19	W 1/2		METAL	LINCH PIN		COMPLETE	1	90.3	
1551		20	S 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	2.8	
1552		20	S 1/2		GLASS	CONTAINER	AQUA	BODY	1	0.3	
1552		20	S 1/2		GLASS	CONTAINER	GREEN	BODY	1	0.3	
1553		20	N 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.4	LIGHT BLUE
1554		20	N 1/2		YELLOWWARE	LID	GLAZE	BODY	1	7.3	POSSIBLE COOLER, FLINT ENAMEL GLAZE
1555		20	N 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	0.9	
1555		20	N 1/2		METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	2	2.6	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1556		20	N 1/2		CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	3	3.8	I BURNED
1558		20			METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	0.5	
1558		20			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	0.5	
1558		20			METAL	NAIL	INDT	HEAD	1	0.2	
1559		21			IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	1	0.15	
1559		21			IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.1	GREEN OVERGLAZE
1560		21			WOOD		BURNED		4	0.2	
1561		21			BONE				2	23.4	
1562		21			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	0.12	
1563		22			CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	4	213	
1564		22			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	4.8	
1565		23	SE 1/4		STONEWARE	TILE		FRAGMENT	1	1.5	
1566		23	SE 1/4		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	2	0.6	1 BURNED
1566		23	SE 1/4		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	5	1.9	1 BURNED
1567		23	SE 1/4		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	3.1	
1567		23	SE 1/4		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	0.9	
1567		23	SE 1/4		METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	1	0.3	
1568		23	SE 1/4		BONE				3	8.3	
1569		23	SW 1/4		WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	1.6	BLUE
1570		23	SW 1/4		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	7.9	
1570		23	SW 1/4		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	1.6	
1571		23	SW 1/4		TOOTH				3	10.3	
1572		23	NW 1/4		WHITEWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	1.8	BLUE
1573		23	NW 1/4		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	1.8	
1573		23	NW 1/4		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	4.6	
1573		23	NW 1/4		METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	5	2.7	
1574		23	NW 1/4		TOOTH				1	0.9	
1576		23	NE 1/4		WHITEWARE	BOWL		BODY	1	2.4	
1577		23	NE 1/4		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	5	14.4	
1578		23	NE 1/4		BONE				2	14.4	
1579		24	N 1/2		IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	43.7	2 PIECES MEND
1580		24	N 1/2		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	15	32.1	
1580		24	N 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	1.7	
1580		24	N 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	9.4	
1581		24	N 1/2		CLAY	BRICK			4	33.7	
1582		24	N 1/2		CORNCOB		BURNED		1	1.1	
1584		24	N 1/2		BONE				32	90.4	
1585		24	S 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	8.5	
1586		24	S 1/2		PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	BODY	1	8.1	2 PIECES MEND
1587		24	S 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	1.2	BURNED
1588		24	S 1/2		METAL	BARREL STRAP			8	35	
1588		24	S 1/2		METAL	INDT			4	10.1	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1588		24	S 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	8.6	
1589		24	S 1/2		CLAY	BRICK			6	46.9	1 BURNED
1590		24	S 1/2		COAL CLINKER				1	0.5	
1591		24	S 1/2		LIMESTONE		BURNED		1	71.9	
1592		24	S 1/2		BONE				20	47.9	
1593		25			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	9	
1593		25			IRONSTONE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	2	BLUE
1594		26			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	4.1	
1595		28			GLASS	CONTAINER	AQUA	BODY	1	1.5	BURNED
1596		28			METAL	INDT			1	7.7	
1596		28			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	6	20.4	
1596		28			METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	2	1.5	
1597		28			BONE				1	50.6	SAWN
1598		28			CLAY	BRICK			1	350	
1599		29			WHITEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	2.4	
1600		29			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	2.5	
1600		29			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	8.1	
1601		29			BONE				1	10.7	
1602		30			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	6.3	
1602		30			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	2.7	
1603		30			BONE				2	9.5	
1604		31			WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY		0.9	BLUE
1605		31			STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	3.6	SALT GLAZE EXT
1606		31			GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	1.9	
1607		31			METAL	BUCKET STRAP			1	15.4	
1607		31			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	6	14.4	
1607		31			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	0.9	
1608		31			WOOD		BURNED		2	0.3	
1609		31			BONE				3	10.3	
1610		33	N 1/2		PEARLWARE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	8.5	BLUE
1610A		33	N 1/2		WHITEWARE	BOWL	PLAIN	BASE	1	52.4	
1610B		33	N 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT		BODY	1	3	
1611		33	N 1/2		STONEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.7	BLUE GLAZE INT
1612		33	N 1/2		GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	2	1	
1612		33	N 1/2		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	3.6	
1613		33	N 1/2		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
1613		33	N 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	5.3	
1613		33	N 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	3.2	
1614		33	N 1/2		CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	9	82.5	
1615		33	N 1/2		MORTAR				9	99.2	
1616		33	N 1/2		LIMESTONE		BURNED		4	54.8	
1617		33	N 1/2		EGG SHELL					0.2	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1619		33	N 1/2		BONE				19	154.2	
1619A		33	S 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	3.2	GREEN, BLACK FLORAL
1620		33	S 1/2		PEARLWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.1	
1621		33	S 1/2		STONEWARE	BOWL		RIM	1	1.7	BLUE GLAZE INT
1622		33	S 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	4	5.4	
1622		33	S 1/2		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	4.5	
1623		33	S 1/2		CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	3	28.9	
1624		33	S 1/2		MORTAR				2	4.3	
1625		33	S 1/2		LIMESTONE		BURNED		1	34.9	
1627		33	S 1/2		BONE				1	18.7	
1628		33	S 1/2	SUBFLOOR PIT	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
1629		33	S 1/2	SUBFLOOR PIT	MORTAR				1	31.6	
1630		33	S 1/2	SUBFLOOR PIT	BONE				1	1.4	
1631		34	N 1/2	SUBFLOOR PIT	BONE				3	1.3	
1632		34	N 1/2	SUBFLOOR PIT	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1633		37	W 1/2		COMPOSITE	KNIFE		FRAGMENT	4	37.4	BONE HANDLE, INCISED
1634		37	W 1/2		EGG SHELL					3	
1635		37	W 1/2		CHINA/CERAMIC	MARBLE		COMPLETE	1	7.5	
1635		37	W 1/2		CLAY	MARBLE	1 BURNED	COMPLETE	1	4.5	
1636		37	W 1/2		BONE	TOOTHBRUSH		HEAD	1	5.2	
1637		37	W 1/2		STONEWARE	PIPE	SLIP	BOWL	1	2.6	EMBOSSED
1637		37	W 1/2		STONEWARE	PIPE	SLIP	STEM	1	6.1	BROWN SLIP
1638		37	W 1/2		METAL	JAW HARP		FRAG	2	23	
1639		37	W 1/2		BONE	BUTTON		COMPLETE	4	3.3	4 OR 5 HOLE
1639		37	W 1/2		BONE	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	2	0.8	
1639		37	W 1/2		BRASS	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	5	"MASLIN & CO PHILADEPLHIA"
1639		37	W 1/2		SHELL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.2	4 HOLE
1639		37	W 1/2		SHELL	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	4	0.1	
1640		37	W 1/2		METAL	THIMBLE		COMPLETE	1	2.4	
1641		37	W 1/2		METAL	LAMP PART		COMPLETE	1	5.7	
1642		37	W 1/2		GLASS	BEAD		COMPLETE	1	0.4	PURLPLE
1643		37	W 1/2		BONE	COMB		FRAGMENT	1	1	
1644		37	W 1/2		SLATE			FRAGMENT	2	5.2	
1645		37	W 1/2		SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	0.6	
1646		37	W 1/2		METAL	DISK & SCREW		FRAGMENT	1	2.9	
1647		37	W 1/2		METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	13	36.9	
1647		37	W 1/2		METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAGMENT	11	22.3	
1647		37	W 1/2		METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	8	12.2	
1648		37	W 1/2		NUT SHELL			FRAGMENT	2	0.4	
1649		37	W 1/2		CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	4	96.2	
1650		37	W 1/2		MORTAR			FRAGMENT	5	31.1	
1652		37	W 1/2		GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	FINISH	1	1.8	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1652		37	W 1/2		GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	FRAGMENT	11	5.3	
1652		37	W 1/2		GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	SHOULDER	1	2.6	MEDICINE VIAL
1652		37	W 1/2		GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	2	1.8	
1652		37	W 1/2		GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	14	7.1	
1652		37	W 1/2		GLASS	INDT	BLUE	FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
1652		37	W 1/2		GLASS	INDT	BURNED	FRAGMENT	1	1.5	
1652		37	W 1/2		GLASS	TUMBLER	CLEAR	RIM	1	31.8	PANELED
1653		37	W 1/2		CHARCOAL			FRAGMENT		34.9	
1654		37	W 1/2		BONE					350	
1655		37	W 1/2		PEARLWARE	INDT	FLOW BLUE	BODY	1	0.4	
1655		37	W 1/2		PEARLWARE	LID	FLOW BLUE	LID	1	13.3	POSSIBLE SOUP TUREEN
1655		37	W 1/2		PEARLWARE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	8.6	
1656		37	W 1/2		EARTHENWARE	INDT		BODY	1	1.4	
1657		37	W 1/2		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	6.9	
1657		37	W 1/2		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	HAND PAINT	BODY	1	6.3	GREEN LEAF OVERGLAZE
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	BOWL	HAND PAINT	BODY	1	1.9	GREEN FLORAL
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	CUP	SPONGE	BODY	1	5.2	YELLOW SPONGE
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	CUP	SPONGE	RIM	1	2.8	YELLOW SPONGE
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	CUP	TRANSFER	BODY	1	7.6	BLUE SCENIC EXT/FLORAL INT
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND PAINT	BODY	1	0.5	GREEN LEAF
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND PAINT	RIM	1	0.7	BLACK RIM LINE
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	13	12.7	
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	3	4.4	
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	SPONGE	BODY	1	0.2	YELLOW SPONGE
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	2	1.1	BLUE SCENIC, POSSIBLE SAUCER
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE?	1	0.5	RED SCENIC
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.3	LT BLUE FLORAL
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	2	BLUE GEOMETRIC BAND
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	2.3	PURPLE FLORAL
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1	SCALLOPED, BROWN SCENIC
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.5	PURPLE FLORAL
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	3	2	BLUE FLORAL/GEOMETRIC
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	PLATE	BURNED	BASE	1	5.7	INDT BLUE DEC
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	PLATE	EMBOSSED	BODY	1	11.6	ONE RAISED DOT?
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	PLATE	SPONGE	RIM	1	11	YELLOW SPONGE
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.7	SCALLOPED, RED SCENIC
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	4.7	SCALLOPED, BLUE FLORAL
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	PLATE?	TRANSFER	BODY	1	3.3	RED FLORAL
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	SPRIG	RIM	1	7.3	
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	RIM/BASE	1	24.4	BLUE FLORAL/GEOMETRIC
1658		37	W 1/2		WHITEWARE	SAUCER?	SPONGE	RIM	2	2.5	YELLOW SPONGE
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	3	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	4	6.3	
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT	SPRIG	BODY	1	1.3	
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.7	PURPLE FLORAL
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	PLATE	EMBOSSED	RIM	1	1.7	SCALLOPED, GREEN EMBOSSED RIM
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	10.9	
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	PLATE	SPRIG	RIM	1	16.7	
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BASE	1	3.6	BLACK, PARTIAL BACKMARK?
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.9	BLUE SCENIC
1659		37	W 1/2		IRONSTONE	PLATTER	PLAIN	RIM	1	12	
1660		37	E 1/2		BONE					700	
1661		37	E 1/2		CLAY	MARBLE		COMPLETE	1	5.8	
1661		37	E 1/2		STONE	MARBLE		COMPLETE	1	17.4	
1662		37	E 1/2		GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.7	MEDICINE BOTTLE
1662		37	E 1/2		GLASS	CURVED	AQUA	BODY	4	15.3	
1662		37	E 1/2		GLASS	CURVED	BURNED	FRAGMENT	1	12.6	
1662		37	E 1/2		GLASS	CURVED	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	6	9.3	
1662		37	E 1/2		GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	23	16.8	
1662		37	E 1/2		GLASS	TUMBLER?	CLEAR	BASE	1	19.6	CORRUGATED
1663		37	E 1/2		SLATE			FRAGMENT	5	11.2	
1664		37	E 1/2		CHARCOAL					8.3	
1665		37	E 1/2		METAL	CUT NAIL		HEAD	27	86.2	
1665		37	E 1/2		METAL	CUT NAIL		SHANK	15	43.4	
1665		37	E 1/2		METAL	JAR LID		COMPLETE	1	21.9	
1665		37	E 1/2		METAL	STRAIGHT PIN		COMPLETE	4	0.8	
1665		37	E 1/2		METAL	WIRE RING		COMPLETE	1	2	
1666		37	E 1/2		METAL	KNIFE		COMPLETE	1	63.9	
1669		37	E 1/2		EGG SHELL			FRAGMENT	16	2.4	
1670		37	E 1/2		SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
1671		37	E 1/2		LEAD			FRAGMENT	1	0.9	
1672		37	E 1/2		SULFER			FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
1673		37	E 1/2		GLASS	BEAD		COMPLETE	2	1.1	PURPLE
1674		37	E 1/2		BONE	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.8	5 HOLES
1674		37	E 1/2		BONE	BUTTON		COMPLETE	4	2.2	4 HOLES
1674		37	E 1/2		BONE	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
1674		37	E 1/2		BRASS	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	5.1	"ROBINSON & CO TRIPLE GILT"
1674		37	E 1/2		REDWARE	BUTTON	GLAZE	FRAGMENT	1	1.8	CLEAR GLAZE
1674		37	E 1/2		SHELL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	3	0.8	1 AND 4 HOLES
1675		37	E 1/2		PORCELAIN	INDT		BODY	1	1.3	SPECK OF GREEN
1675		37	E 1/2		PORCELAIN	INDT		RIM	1	0.9	GREEN LEAF
1676		37	E 1/2		PEARLWARE	CUP	HAND PAINT	BASE	1	13.1	GREEN LEAF
1676		37	E 1/2		PEARLWARE	INDT	HAND PAINT	BODY	1	1.1	FLOW BLUE
1676		37	E 1/2		PEARLWARE	INDT	SPONGE	BODY	3	2.3	YELLOW SPONGE

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1676		37	E 1/2		PEARLWARE	INDT	SPONGE	RIM	3	1.8	YELLOW SPONGE
1676		37	E 1/2		PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	1	3.8	BLUE SCENIC
1676		37	E 1/2		PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.8	COBALT BLUE FLORAL
1676		37	E 1/2		PEARLWARE	SAUCER	SPONGE	BASE	1	4.3	YELLOW SPONGE/SPRIG
1677		37	E 1/2		REDWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BODY	1	4.8	
1678		37	E 1/2		STONEWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BASE	1	14.5	GRAY PASTE
1679		37	E 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT	EMBOSSED	RIM	1	0.9	MARRED, BLUE
1679		37	E 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	10	20.9	
1679		37	E 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	6	7.4	
1679		37	E 1/2		IRONSTONE	INDT	SPRIG	BODY	3	3.1	
1679		37	E 1/2		IRONSTONE	PLATE	EMBOSSED	RIM	1	20.4	FEATHERED
1679		37	E 1/2		IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	4	73.6	
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	BOWL	HAND PAINT	RIM	1	6.7	ANNULAR, CABLE
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	BANDED	RIM	1	1.4	
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	BODY	BASE	1	1.3	PURPLE FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	GREEN	RIM	1	2.4	SCALLOPED
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND PAINT	BODY	4	8	TEAL FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	HAND PAINT	RIM	1	0.9	SCALLOPED, GREEN FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	6.2	
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	4	8.4	
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	2	5	
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	SPRIG	BODY	2	3.5	
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	SPRIG	RIM	3	6.8	
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	1	6.7	BROWN SCENIC
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	1	13.2	LT BLUE FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	2	14.7	PARTIAL MAKERS MARK ON BACK?
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	2	14.8	PURPLE FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.7	BLUE FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.7	RED INDT
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.8	BLACK SCENIC
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.1	RED SCENIC
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.4	BLUE FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	2.9	LT BLUE FLORAL; CANOVA
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	3	5.2	BROWN
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	8	5.7	
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.1	
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.4	PURPLE FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.9	BROWN FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	1	2.7	BLUE FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	3	9.7	LT BLUE FLORAL
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	PLATE	EMBOSSED	RIM	1	4.8	EMBOSSED FLORAL, GREEN, SCALLOPED
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	SPONGE	RIM	1	2.3	BLUE INT

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	SPONGE	RIM	1	7.1	2 PIECES MEND, BLUE INT/EXT
1680		37	E 1/2		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	RIM	2	22.9	BLUE FLORAL, SAME VESSEL
1681		38			CHARCOAL					1.4	
1682		38			METAL	CUT NAIL		SHANK	2	3.6	
1683		38			CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	44.5	
1684		38			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	1.7	
1684		38			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	4.3	
1685		38			IRONSTONE	PLATE	MARRED	RIM	2	4.4	CURVED MARRIN, BLUE
1686		38			STONEWARE	CROCK	SALT GLAZE	RIM	1	265.6	BROWN INT SLIP, SALT GLAZE EXT
1687		38			YELLOWWARE	INDT	GLAZE	BASE	2	119.3	POSS COOLER, FLINT ENAMEL GLAZE
1687		38			YELLOWWARE	INDT	GLAZE	RIM	1	4.4	POSS COOLER, FLINT ENAMEL GLAZE
1688		38			BONE					1300	
1689		39			METAL	CUT NAIL		SHANK	2	1.8	
1690		39			BONE				2	5.7	
1691		39			GLASS	CONTAINER	AQUA	FRAGMENT	4	5.3	2 BURNED
1692		41			GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	1	13.7	
1693		41			CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	2	172.7	
1694		41			METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	3	26.3	
1696		41			CHARCOAL					0.5	
1697		41			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	BASE	1	3.7	BLUE FLORAL
1698		42			METAL	INDT			3	8	
1699		43			GLASS	WINDOW			8	30	
1700		43			BONE					41	
1701		43			METAL	CUT NAIL		SHANK	3	11.6	
1701		43			METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	6	9.1	
1702		44			BONE					14.9	
1703		44			METAL	CUT NAIL		SHANK	1	2.5	
1704		45			PORCELAIN	INDT		RIM	1	2	GOLD BAND
1705		45			METAL	INDT			2	5.9	
1706		50			CHARCOAL					3.8	
1707		50			METAL	CUT NAIL		SHANK	5	5.6	
1707		50			METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	2	11.3	
1708		50			IRONSTONE	INDT	DECAL	BODY	1	1.2	BLUE, PINK, GREEN FLORAL
1708		50			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.8	SCALLOPED
1708		50			IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	22.1	
1710		52			BONE					28.2	
1711		52			MORTAR				1	10.4	
1712		52			GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	1	0.7	
1714		52		TRENCH	WOOD	MATCH		FRAGMENT	2	0.1	
1715		52		TRENCH	BONE					4.5	
1716		52		TRENCH	METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	1	0.7	
1717		52		TRENCH	CHARCOAL				1	0.2	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1718		52		TRENCH	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	1	0.3	
1719		53		E 1/2	GLASS	CANNING JAR	EMBOSSED	COMPLETE	1	1000	CLEAR GLASS, "Ball Mason" screw top
1720		53		E 1/2	GLASS	MARBLE	GREEN	COMPLETE	1	5	
1721		53		E 1/2	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.4	CREAM COLORED GLAZE
1722		53		E 1/2	PAPER	INDT	NEWSPRINT	FRAGMENT		1.6	PAINT CHIPS W/NEWSPRINT OVERWRITING
1723		53		E 1/2	SHELL	BUTTON	4 HOLES	FRAGMENT	1	0.5	4 HOLES
1724		53		E 1/2	RUBBER	WEATHERSTRIP	WHITE	FRAGMENT	18	10.1	
1725		53		E 1/2	COAL CLINKER					28.1	
1726		53		E 1/2	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	2	7.1	
1726		53		E 1/2	GLASS	CONTAINER	MOLDED	FRAGMENT	1	6.7	CLEAR
1726		53		E 1/2	GLASS	WINDOW	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	2	1.1	
1727		53		E 1/2	BRASS	SLUG		COMPLETE	1	3.6	
1728		53		E 1/2	STONEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	0.9	LEAD GLAZE EXTERIOR
1728		53		E 1/2	STONEWARE	JAR		BASE	1	192.4	SALT GLAZE EXTERIOR
1728		53		E 1/2	STONEWARE	JAR		BODY	1	50.4	SALT GLAZE EXTERIOR
1729		53		E 1/2	BRICK			FRAGMENT	6	27.3	
1730		53		E 1/2	RUBBER	INDT		COMPLETE	1	13.8	SPADE SHAPED RUBBER STOPPER?
1731		53		E 1/2	BONE					0.5	
1734		53		E 1/2	METAL	HOOK		FRAGMENT	1	4.7	BENT HOOK, HARDWARE?
1734		53		E 1/2	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	14	9.3	THIN STRIPS
1734		53		E 1/2	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	80	128	
1734		53		E 1/2	METAL	INDT NAILS		HEAD	23	122	
1734		53		E 1/2	METAL	SAFETY PIN		FRAGMENT	1	1.3	
1734		53		E 1/2	METAL	STAPLES		COMPLETE	4	2.4	
1734		53		E 1/2	METAL	TACKS		COMPLETE	37	20.2	
1734		53		E 1/2	METAL	WIRE			2	1.1	
1735		53		E 1/2	WOOD					31.9	ROTTEN WOOD FRAGMENTS
1736		53		E 1/2	METAL	FLASK		FRAGMENT	1	120.2	NEARLY COMPLETE FLASK
1737		53		W 1/2	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	5	
1738		53		W 1/2	STONEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	7.1	SALT GLAZE EXT, ALBANY SLIP INT
1739		53		W 1/2	METAL	INDT			5	11.7	
1739		53		W 1/2	METAL	NAIL	INDT	HEAD	6	40.5	
1739		53		W 1/2	METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANKS	6	21.3	
1739		53		W 1/2	METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	2.4	
1740		53		W 1/2	BONE	BUTTON	4 HOLE	COMPLETE	1	0.2	
1740		53		W 1/2	METAL	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	2.6	POSSIBLE LOOP SHANK
1742		53		W 1/2	BRICK			FRAGMENT	2	4.7	
1743		53		W 1/2	CHAR WOOD					42.2	
1744		53		ZONE 2	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	FINISH	1	37.7	CROWN TOP
1746		53		ZONE 2	METAL	FLASK		FRAGMENT		110.8	
1746		53		ZONE 2	METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	1	2.8	
1746		53		ZONE 2	METAL	NAILS	INDT	HEAD	3	24.7	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1746		53		ZONE 2	METAL	NUT		COMPLETE	1	113.1	
1746		53		ZONE 2	METAL	STAPLE		COMPLETE	1	9.7	
1746		53		ZONE 2	METAL	TACK		COMPLETE	1	1.2	
1746		53		ZONE 2	PAINT CHIPS	INDT	NEWSPRINT			0.8	
1747		54			IRONSTONE	CHAMBER POT	MOLDED	BODY	27	196.8	
1747		54			IRONSTONE	CHAMBER POT	MOLDED	RIM	1	85.5	
1747		54			IRONSTONE	CUP	PLAIN	BASE	1	21.9	
1747		54			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	1.7	
1748		54			GLASS	BOTTLE		FRAGMENT	2	0.9	ONE BROWN, ONE CLEAR
1748		54			GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	2	1.3	
1749		54			METAL	INDT			3	9.8	
1749		54			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	8	
1749		54			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	5.3	
1749		54			METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	4	14.2	
1749		54			METAL	NAIL	WIRE	SHANK	2	3.2	
1750		54			BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN		COMPLETE	1	0.1	
1751		55			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	FRAGMENT	2	2.8	
1751		55			IRONSTONE	PLATE	TRANSFER	FRAGMENT	1	13	SCALLOP RIM, BRWN FLORAL, 20TH CENT
1752		55			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	15.6	
1752		55			METAL	NAIL	INDT	HEAD	1	19	
1753		58			GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
1754		59			IRONSTONE	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	22.1	
1754		59			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	FRAGMENT	1	0.14	
1755		59			METAL	SHOTGUNSHELL		FRAGMENT	1	2.5	
1756		59			METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	4.4	
1756		59			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	2.8	
1757		60			IRONSTONE	INDT	BLUE TRANS	FRAGMENT	1	2.1	
1757		60			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	4.6	
1757		60			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	5.6	
1757		60			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	6	15.5	
1757		60			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	2.3	
1757		60			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	4.9	
1758		60			WHITEWARE	INDT	ANNULAR	FRAGMENT	1	0.7	GREEN, BLACK
1758		60			WHITEWARE	INDT	MOLDED	BASE	1	38.6	POSSIBLE TUREEN
1759		60			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	11.9	
1759		60			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	LID	1	6.2	
1759		60			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	6.2	
1760		60			STONEWARE	INDT	SALT GLAZE	BODY	3	29.4	BROWN SLIP INTERIOR, SALT GLZ EXT
1760		60			STONEWARE	JAR	SALT GLAZE	LID	1	107.6	SALT GLAZE INT, AND EXT. EVERTED RIM
1761		60			BRICK			FRAGMENT	1	2.6	
1762		60			BONE					32.4	
1763		60			BURN GLASS	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	3.7	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1763		60			GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	8	8.5	
1763		60			GLASS	MEDICINE BOTTL	EMBOSSED	FRAGMENT	1	10.2	PANEL BOTTLE "BOSC-/MAN"
1764		60			METAL	LOOP	WIRE		1	0.6	WIRE BENT IN TO LOOP
1764		60			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	71	236.6	
1764		60			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	22	55.6	
1764		60			METAL	NAIL	WIRE	HEAD	1	1.6	
1765		60			METAL	KNIFE		COMPLETE	1	34.4	SHORT BLADE, TABLE KNIFE
1766		60			MORTAR				1	84.2	
1767		60			LIMESTONE				1	214	
1768		62			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.6	
1769		62			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.7	
1769		62			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	10.6	
1769		62			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	3.8	
1770		62			GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	FINISH	1	0.8	
1770		62			GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	1.3	
1770		62			GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	1	0.4	
1770		62			GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	6	8.7	
1771		62			BONE				3	2.5	
1773		62			FRUIT PIT				1	0.2	
1774		62			SLAG				3	17	
1775		62			METAL	HOOK			1	164.1	
1776		62			METAL	HARDWARE			1	112.7	POSSIBLE HINGE OR LOCK PLATE
1777		64			WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	2.2	BLUE FLORAL
1778		64			EARTHENWARE		BURNED	BODY	1	3.2	
1779		64			PLASTIC	BUTTON			1	0.5	
1780		64			GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	8	
1781		64			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	2	2.8	
1781		64			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	3.8	
1782		64			ASPHALT				1	0.7	SIDING OR SHINGLING
1783		64			BONE				25	44.3	
1784		65			WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BODY	1	7.9	BLUE FLORAL, SAME AS RIMS
1784		65			WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	2	17.1	BLUE FLORAL, 2 MEND; 3 OTHERS MEND
1785		65			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	0.9	
1785		65			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	1	1.6	
1786		65			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.5	
1787		65			BONE	BEAD		WHOLE	6	5.6	
1788		65			EGG SHELL					0.4	
1789		65			PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	1	0.7	
1790		65			BONE				6	11.2	
1791		61			BONE					1250	
1792		61			LEATHER	LACE			2	4.1	
1792		61			LEATHER	SHOE			18	41.3	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1793		61			PEACH PIT				120	72.7	
1794		61			WALNUT SHELL				7	14	
1795		61			PECAN SHELL				1	1.4	
1796		61			NUT SHELL				3	0.7	
1797		61			CORN COB				2	1.4	
1798		61			WOOD		BURNED		2	2.2	
1799		61			EGG SHELL					1.8	
1801		61			CLAY	BRICK			7	114.7	3 BURNED, 1 GLAZED
1802		61			PLASTER				3	17.5	
1804		61			SLATE	WRITING SLATE			3	6.8	
1805		61			METAL	INDT			19	39.4	
1805		61			METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	32	103.1	
1805		61			METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	68	214.4	
1805		61			METAL	NAIL	INDT	HEAD	12	30.4	
1805		61			METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	19	36.6	
1805		61			METAL	WIRE		FRAGMENT	3	2	
1806		61			METAL	KNIFE		FRAGMENT	1	29.9	
1807		61			METAL, BONE	FORK		FRAGMENT	2	31.7	
1808		61			METAL, BONE	UTENSIL HANDLE	INCISED	FRAGMENT	1	16.6	
1808		61			METAL,WOOD	UTENSIL HANDLE		FRAGMENT	1	8.4	
1809		61			BONE	TOOTH BRUSH		FRAGMENT	1	6.1	
1810		61			RUBBER	COMB		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
1811		61			BRASS	PIN			10	0.9	
1812		61			METAL	INDT			3	3.5	
1813		61			METAL	BUCKLE		WHOLE	1	2.9	
1814		61			METAL	HARDWARE			1	14.4	
1814		61			METAL	HARDWARE			1	31.3	
1815		61			METAL	CAN		FRAGMENT	1	11.8	
1816		61			BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	3	2.4	4-HOLE
1816		61			BRASS	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	3.2	ON BACK: "COLOUR"
1816		61			GLASS	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.6	LOOP SHANK
1816		61			GLASS	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	1.1	QUARTRO-BULBOUS
1816		61			PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	2	0.8	4-HOLE
1816		61			SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	2	0.5	4 AND 3-HOLE
1817		61			GLASS	BEAD	BLACK	WHOLE	1	1.2	LOZENGE SHAPE, BLACK W/ GRAY SWIRL
1817		61			GLASS	BEAD	BLACK	WHOLE	1	1.7	SPHERICAL
1818		61			INDT				1	1.8	BOTTLE CONTENTS, PROBABLE BEAR OIL
1819		61			GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	48	47.4	
1819		61			GLASS	DISH	PRESSED	BASE	1	20.1	
1819		61			GLASS	FLASK	AQUA	BODY	1	12	RIBBED MOLDING
1819		61			GLASS	INDT		BODY	1	30	
1819		61			GLASS	INDT		RIM	4	9.5	3 COULD BE JARS, WIDE-MOUTH BOTTLES

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1819		61			GLASS	MEDICINE		BASE	1	16.4	BEARS OIL BOTTLE WITH PONTIL
1819		61			GLASS	MEDICINE VIAL		BASE	2	2.3	PONTILED
1819		61			GLASS	SHOT GLASS	CLEAR	BASE	1	26.5	
1819		61			GLASS	TUMBLER		BASE	1	66	FLINT GLASS, 2 PIECES MEND
1819		61			GLASS	TUMBLER		BODY	3	14.4	FLINT GLASS
1819		61			GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	33	43.1	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	BOWL	PLAIN	RIM	3	13.7	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	45.1	PANELLED, 2 MEND
1820		61			IRONSTONE	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	52.8	PANELLED, 2 MEND
1820		61			IRONSTONE	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	3	13.4	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	CUP	PLAIN	RIM, BASE	1	34.6	LONDON URN SHOULDER, 2 MEND
1820		61			IRONSTONE	INDT	EDGE DEC	RIM	1	0.2	STRAIGHT MARRING
1820		61			IRONSTONE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1.5	SPRIG
1820		61			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	5.5	BM FRAG: ENGLISH ROYAL SEAL
1820		61			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	21	92.5	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	HANDLE	1	21.7	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	3	5.3	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.1	RED
1820		61			IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	5.1	BROWN SCENIC
1820		61			IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	RIM	3	4	LIGHT BLUE
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	1	4	GREEN, CURVED MARRING
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	2	5.5	CURVED MARRING
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	2	10	ANGLED MARRING
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	4	20	BLUE, CURVED MARRING
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	58.7	PANELLED, POLYGONAL EDGE, 3 MEND
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	6	122.9	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	104.9	PANELLED, POLYGONAL EDGE, 3 MEND
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	108.1	SCALLOPED EDGE, 2 MEND
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	23.3	BM: "-ED FOR / BY"
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	1	43.8	BM: TJ&J MAYER 1842-55, PROBABLY 1851
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	BASE	4	42.1	1 BURNED
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	32.1	2 MEND
1820		61			IRONSTONE	PLATTER	EDGE DEC	RIM	4	90.3	BLUE, 2 MEND
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	3.7	TRIPLE BORDER
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	2	17.9	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	3	7.8	PANELLED, POLYGONAL EDGE
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	6.7	PANELLED, BM: "N.S."
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	26.4	PANELLED, BM: "N.S." & "6"?
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	26.6	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	37.6	TRIPLE BORDER, BM:"-WARDS",
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	41	PANELLED, BM: "N.S.", 4 MEND
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	77.3	RIBBED DESIGN

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	3	22	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	2.6	BM EMBOSSED: "6"?
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	2	10.3	
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	4	5.2	I BURNED
1820		61			IRONSTONE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	RIM	2	10.6	RED FLORAL
1820		61			IRONSTONE	TUREEN	PLAIN	LID	1	19.2	
1820A		61			PEARLWARE	INDT	SPONGE	RIM	1	0.2	YELLOW SPONGE DEC
1820A		61			PEARLWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.8	BLUE
1820B		61			WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	3.7	RED SCENIC
1820B		61			WHITEWARE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	1	2.2	EMBOSSED PENDANT, BLUE
1820B		61			WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BASE	1	6.8	LIGHT BLUE; CANOVA
1820B		61			WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	BASE	2	12	BROWN AGRICULTURAL VASE
1820B		61			WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	1	83.9	LIGHT BLUE; CANOVA
1820B		61			WHITEWARE	PLATE	TRANSFER	RIM	2	14.5	BROWN AGRICULTURAL VASE
1820B		61			WHITEWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	BASE	1	8.4	SPRIG
1820B		61			WHITEWARE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM, BASE	2	43.4	SPRIG
1821		61			PORCELAIN	BOWL	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	16.6	FLORAL OVERGLAZE, WASTE BOWL?
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	57.2	FLORAL OVERGLAZE, 5 MEND
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	HANDPAINT	RIM	2	17.9	FLORAL OVERGLAZE
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	BASE	1	26.5	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	4	FLORAL
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	4	38.8	PANELLED, 2 MEND
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	105.1	FLORAL MOLDED DESIGN, 2 MEND
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	2	56.9	MOLDED FLORAL
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	WHOLE	1	134.8	7 MEND, FLORAL MOLDED DESIGN
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	BASE	1	14.2	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	RIM	1	12.7	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	DOOR KNOB	PLAIN	FRAGMENT	1	13	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	6.9	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	3.2	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	9	14	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.9	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	2	6.2	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	BASE	1	5.9	FLORAL OVERGLAZE
1821		61			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM, BASE	1	109.5	FLORAL OVERGLAZE, 3 MEND
1821		61			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	BASE	1	9.2	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	27.7	
1821		61			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	109.6	6 MEND
1821		61			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM/BASE	1	20.3	FLORAL
1821		61			PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM/BASE	1	8.1	
1822		61			STONEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	9.2	SALT GLAZE EXT
1823		61	NW 1/4		BONE				130	266	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1824		61	NW 1/4		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BASE	1	1.3	LIGHT BLUE SCENIC
1825		61	NW 1/4		IRONSTONE	CUP	MOLDED	BODY	1	16.5	PANELLED
1825		61	NW 1/4		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	BASE	1	11.4	SPRIG
1825		61	NW 1/4		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	8.6	
1825		61	NW 1/4		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	2	11.1	
1826		61	NW 1/4		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	40.3	MOLDED FLORAL
1826		61	NW 1/4		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1	
1826		61	NW 1/4		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	6	
1827		61	NW 1/4		REDWARE	INDT		BODY	1	2.9	ALBANY SLIP EXT, LEAD GLAZE INT
1828		61	NW 1/4		STONEWARE	INDT		BODY	1	5.2	SALT GLAZE EXT
1829		61	NW 1/4		GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	FINISH	1	21.6	
1829		61	NW 1/4		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	5	7.2	
1829		61	NW 1/4		GLASS	TUMBLER		BODY	1	7.1	FLINT GLASS
1829		61	NW 1/4		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	11	11.6	
1830		61	NW 1/4		BRASS	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	3.6	EMBOSSED "EXTRA FINE"
1831		61	NW 1/4		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	5	18.9	
1831		61	NW 1/4		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	21	90.7	
1831		61	NW 1/4		METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	5	7.7	
1832		61	NW 1/4		BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN			3	0.5	
1833		61	NW 1/4		SLATE	WRITING SLATE			1	2.7	
1834		61	NW 1/4		CLAY	BRICK			1	16	BURNED
1835		61	NW 1/4		EGG SHELL					0.5	
1837		61	NW 1/4		PEACH PIT				42	49.7	
1838		61	NW 1/4		WALNUT SHELL				3	3.5	
1839		61	NW 1/4		CORN COB				1	1.1	
1840		61	LAYER A		PEARLWARE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	0.6	COBALT BLUE
1840		61	LAYER A		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.3	BLUE
1841		61	LAYER A		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	5	6.9	
1841		61	LAYER A		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	2	1.1	
1841		61	LAYER A		IRONSTONE	PLATE/PLATTER	PLAIN	RIM	1	13.4	
1841		61	LAYER A		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	2	6.5	
1842		61	LAYER A		PORCELAIN	CUP	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1.3	FLORAL OVERGLAZE
1843		61	LAYER A		REDWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	8.1	LEAD GLAZE
1844		61	LAYER A		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	3	1.6	
1844		61	LAYER A		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	4	4.2	
1845		61	LAYER A		METAL	BUCKLE		FRAGMENT	1	4.1	
1845		61	LAYER A		METAL	HOOK		WHOLE	1	3.4	
1845		61	LAYER A		METAL	INDT STRIP			6	1.8	
1845		61	LAYER A		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	13	45.4	
1845		61	LAYER A		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	3	9.4	
1845		61	LAYER A		METAL	TACK		WHOLE	1	0.7	
1846		61	LAYER A		CLINKER				2	9.8	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1847		61	LAYER A		LEATHER			FRAGMENT	2	8.4	
1848		61	LAYER A		PEACH PIT				1	0.6	
1849		61	LAYER A		BONE				69	112.9	
1851		61	LAYER A		EGG SHELL					0.4	
1852		61	LAYER A		BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.9	4-HOLE
1853		61	LAYER A		BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN			1	0.1	
1854		61	LAYER B		WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.8	LIGHT BLUE FLORAL
1854		61	LAYER B		WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	BASE	1	4	RED SCENIC, BM: EMBOSSED ROYAL SEAL
1855		61	LAYER B		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	4.8	
1855		61	LAYER B		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	HANDLE	1	19.3	POSSIBLE PITCHER OR TEA POT
1855		61	LAYER B		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	HANDLE	1	19.3	POSSIBLE TUREEN
1855		61	LAYER B		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	2.6	
1855		61	LAYER B		IRONSTONE	PLATE/PLATTER	MOLDED	RIM	2	38.3	PANELLED RIM
1855		61	LAYER B		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	1.4	PANELLED, POLYGONAL EDGE
1856		61	LAYER B		PORCELAIN	CUP		RIM	1	12.7	PANELLED
1856		61	LAYER B		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	5.1	
1856		61	LAYER B		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.7	
1856		61	LAYER B		PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	2	5.6	
1856		61	LAYER B		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM, BASE	1	31.1	OVERGLAZE FLORAL
1856		61	LAYER B		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	49.2	MOLDED FLORAL
1857		61	LAYER B		STONEWARE	SMOKING PIPE		FRAGMENT	1	10.9	ELBOW PIPE
1858		61	LAYER B		BRASS	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.7	LOOP SHANK
1858		61	LAYER B		SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.1	4-HOLE
1859		61	LAYER B		GLASS	BEAD	BLUE	WHOLE	2	1.3	GLOBULAR
1859		61	LAYER B		GLASS	BEAD	GREEN	WHOLE	1	0.1	CYLINDRICAL
1860		61	LAYER B		GLASS	BOTTLE	BROWN	BODY	1	3.6	
1860		61	LAYER B		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	2	0.4	
1860		61	LAYER B		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	7.5	
1861		61	LAYER B		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	11	45	
1861		61	LAYER B		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	7	17.5	
1861		61	LAYER B		METAL	NAIL	INDT	HEAD	2	2.2	
1861		61	LAYER B		METAL	STAPLE			1	5.4	
1861		61	LAYER B		METAL	STRIP			2	0.2	
1862		61	LAYER B		METAL	HARDWARE			1	34.9	SNAKE SHAPE
1863		61	LAYER B		METAL	BUCKLE			1	2.8	
1864		61	LAYER B		METAL	JAW HARP		FRAGMENT	2	11.1	
1865		61	LAYER B		METAL	CAN			1	20.9	
1866		61	LAYER B		LEATHER	SHOE		FRAGMENT	5	7.5	
1867		61	LAYER B		CLINKER				1	6.1	
1868		61	LAYER B		PEACH PIT				8	7.7	
1869		61	LAYER B		STONE	WHETSTONE			1	30.2	
1870		61	LAYER B		EGG SHELL					0.4	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1872		61	LAYER B		BONE				145	400	
1873		61	LAYER C		IRONSTONE	DISH	EDGE DEC	RIM	1	2.3	SERRATED EDGE
1873		61	LAYER C		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.7	
1873		61	LAYER C		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	1	29.5	
1874		61	LAYER C		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	2	
1874		61	LAYER C		PORCELAIN	CUP	HANDPAINT	BASE	1	55.3	POLYCHROME FLORAL OVERGLAZE
1874		61	LAYER C		PORCELAIN	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	4	FLORAL OVERGLAZE
1875		61	LAYER C		GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	2.5	
1875		61	LAYER C		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	3	4.6	
1875		61	LAYER C		GLASS	WINDOW	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
1876		61	LAYER C		PORCELAIN	DOLL PART		FRAGMENT	1	0.5	HAND
1877		61	LAYER C		RUBBER	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.5	BM: "GOODYEAR'S P=T. / N. R. CO."
1877		61	LAYER C		SHELL	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.2	
1878		61	LAYER C		GLASS	BEAD	BLUE	WHOLE	1	0.7	SPHERICAL
1879		61	LAYER C		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	5	13.7	
1879		61	LAYER C		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	5	21.1	
1879		61	LAYER C		METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	2	1.1	
1880		61	LAYER C		MORTAR				3	9.3	
1881		61	LAYER C		CLINKER				2	1.1	
1882		61	LAYER C		EGG SHELL					0.1	
1883		61	LAYER C		INDT				1	0.7	
1885		61	LAYER C		BONE				70	91.4	
1886		61	LAYER D		IRONSTONE	CUP	MOLDED	BASE	1	36.5	PANELLED
1886		61	LAYER D		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	3	1.2	
1886		61	LAYER D		IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	HANDLE	1	16.5	POSSIBLE TEAPOT
1886		61	LAYER D		IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.1	RED
1886		61	LAYER D		IRONSTONE	PLATTER	SHELL EDGE	RIM	1	16.1	
1886		61	LAYER D		IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	2	9	
1887		61	LAYER D		PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	9.7	
1887		61	LAYER D		PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	5.2	
1888		61	LAYER D		STONEWARE	INDT		RIM	1	0.2	SALT GLAZE
1889		61	LAYER D		GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	BASE	1	181.4	
1889		61	LAYER D		GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	7	13.8	
1889		61	LAYER D		GLASS	CONTAINER	EMBOSSED	BODY	1	2.5	POSSIBLE FLASK
1889		61	LAYER D		GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
1890		61	LAYER D		BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN		WHOLE	1	0.1	
1891		61	LAYER D		METAL	INDT			2	6.2	
1891		61	LAYER D		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	3	11.6	
1891		61	LAYER D		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	8	15.6	
1891		61	LAYER D		METAL	NAIL	INDT	HEAD	2	4.4	
1891		61	LAYER D		METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	7	14.3	
1892		61	LAYER D		CLAY	BRICK			2	0.6	1 WITH WHITEWASH ADHERING

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1893		61	LAYER D		MORTAR				1	0.6	
1894		61	LAYER D		COAL, CLINKER				4	9.1	
1895		61	LAYER D		PEACH PIT				2	0.6	
1896		61	LAYER D		EGG SHELL					0.8	
1898		61	LAYER D		BONE				134	92.7	
1899		61	NE 1/4	UNDER BOARD	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	5.3	PURPLE FLORAL
1900		61	NE 1/4	UNDER BOARD	PORCELAIN	CUP	PLAIN	HANDLE	1	3.4	
1901		61	NE 1/4	UNDER BOARD	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
1902		61	NE 1/4	UNDER BOARD	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	11.4	
1903		61	NE 1/4	UNDER BOARD	PEACH PIT				5	10.4	
1904		61	NE 1/4	UNDER BOARD	WALNUT SHELL				1	1.7	
1905		61	NE 1/4	UNDER BOARD	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1906		61	NE 1/4	UNDER BOARD	BONE				18	51.5	
1907		61		EXT OF BARRE	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	8.5	
1908		61		EXT OF BARRE	PORCELAIN	CUP		RIM	1	5.8	PANELLED
1908		61		EXT OF BARRE	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	2.3	
1908		61		EXT OF BARRE	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	8	OVERGLAZE FLORAL
1908		61		EXT OF BARRE	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	58.9	
1908		61		EXT OF BARRE	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	3.2	
1909		61		EXT OF BARRE	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	4	17.1	
1909		61		EXT OF BARRE	METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	4	5	
1910		61		EXT OF BARRE	LEATHER	SHOE		FRAGMENT	1	1	
1911		61		EXT OF BARRE	RUBBER	COMB		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	I TINE
1912		61		EXT OF BARRE	GLASS	BOTTLE		FINISH	1	0.6	
1912		61		EXT OF BARRE	GLASS	CONTAINER		BODY	2	1	
1912		61		EXT OF BARRE	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
1913		61		EXT OF BARRE	SLATE	WRITING SLATE		FRAGMENT	1	7.9	
1914		61		EXT OF BARRE	EGG SHELL					1.1	
1915		61		EXT OF BARRE	WOOD		BURNED	FRAGMENT	3	1.9	
1916		61		EXT OF BARRE	PEACH PIT				12	25.1	
1917		61		EXT OF BARRE	WALNUT SHELL				9	8.6	
1918		61		EXT OF BARRE	CORN COB		BURNED		1	0.9	
1919		61		EXT OF BARRE	BONE				84	156.5	
1920		61		BARREL INT	PEARLWARE	PLATE/SAUCER	TRANSFER	RIM	1	1.4	COBALT BLUE
1921		61		BARREL INT	IRONSTONE	INDT	MOLDED	RIM	1	2.4	POSSIBLE PITCHER SPOUT
1921		61		BARREL INT	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	5	18.4	
1921		61		BARREL INT	IRONSTONE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	1	6.4	GREEN
1921		61		BARREL INT	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	38.2	
1921		61		BARREL INT	IRONSTONE	PLATE	SHELL EDGE	RIM	2	23.6	BLUE, CURVED MARRING
1921		61		BARREL INT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM	2	12.9	PANELLED, POLYGONAL, 2 PIECES MEND
1921		61		BARREL INT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	1	66.3	BM:JAMES EDWARDS; TRIPLE B; 2 MEND
1921		61		BARREL INT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	11.5	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1921		61		BARREL INT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM, BASE	1	16.2	BM:"MANUFACTURED/& IMPORTED/E.A&S"
1921A		61		BARREL INT	WHITEWARE	BOWL	ANNULAR	RIM	1	8.6	MOCHA AND ROULETTE
1921A		61		BARREL INT	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.7	RED SCENIC; AGRICULTURAL VASE
1921A		61		BARREL INT	WHITEWARE	PLATE	EDGE DEC	RIM	1	3	BLUE PENDANT EMBOSSED
1922		61		BARREL INT	PORCELAIN	CUP	MOLDED	RIM	1	4.5	PANELLED
1922		61		BARREL INT	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	2	1.3	
1922		61		BARREL INT	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	1.3	
1922		61		BARREL INT	PORCELAIN	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM, BASE	3	1990.2	3 PIECES MEND
1922		61		BARREL INT	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	HANDPAINT	RIM	1	7.8	FLORAL OVERGLAZE
1922		61		BARREL INT	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	MOLDED	RIM, BASE	2	73.3	FLORAL MOLDED
1922		61		BARREL INT	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	BASE	1	8.6	
1923		61		BARREL INT	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	BODY	2	19.6	3-PIECE MOLD
1923		61		BARREL INT	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FINISH	2	5	SAUCE BOTTLE, WIDE MOUTH
1923		61		BARREL INT	GLASS	BOTTLE	GREEN	BODY	1	6	
1923		61		BARREL INT	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	10	7.3	
1923		61		BARREL INT	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	15	8.2	
1924		61		BARREL INT	CLINKER	WRITING SLATE		FRAGMENT	2	2.8	
1925		61		BARREL INT	CLAY	MARBLE		WHOLE	1	7.1	STRIPED
1926		61		BARREL INT	GLASS	BEAD		WHOLE	1	0.5	SPHERICAL
1927		61		BARREL INT	LEATHER	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	1.2	
1928		61		BARREL INT	SLATE	STYLUS		FRAGMENT	1	0.8	
1929		61		BARREL INT	BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.7	4-HOLE
1929		61		BARREL INT	PORCELAIN	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	0.4	4-HOLE
1930		61		BARREL INT	EGG SHELL					1	
1931		61		BARREL INT	SHELL			FRAGMENT	1	2.6	
1932		61		BARREL INT	PEACH PIT				22	30.8	
1933		61		BARREL INT	WALNUT SHELL				4	7.2	
1934		61		BARREL INT	METAL	INDT			3	186.9	INCLUDES 1 HEAVY ROD SHAPED OBJECT
1934		61		BARREL INT	METAL	INDT			8	27	POSSIBLE LID FRAGMENTS
1934		61		BARREL INT	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	4	21.8	
1934		61		BARREL INT	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	16	58.8	1 WITH WOOD ADHERING
1934		61		BARREL INT	METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	9	22.8	
1934		61		BARREL INT	METAL	WIRE			3	1	
1935		61		BARREL INT	BONE				130	376.5	
1936		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	IRONSTONE	BOWL	TRANSFER	BODY	1	6	BLUE
1936		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	IRONSTONE	INDT	HANDPAINT	BODY	1	1.1	SPRIG
1936		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BASE	1	1.6	BM: "E.A &-"
1936		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	IRONSTONE	PLATE	MOLDED	RIM	1	21.9	PANELLED
1936		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	69.4	2 PIECES MEND
1936		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	RIM	1	0.9	BLUE FLORAL
1936		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	IRONSTONE	SAUCER/PLATE	HANDPAINT	BASE	1	5.5	SPRIG
1936A		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	WHITEWARE	INDT	MOLDED	RIM	1	1.1	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1936A		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.8	BLUE
1936A		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.9	RED
1936A		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	WHITEWARE	SAUCER	TRANSFER	RIM	1	10.5	RED FLORAL; AGRICULTURAL VASE
1937		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	PLAIN	RIM	1	7.8	
1938		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	3	1.8	
1938		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	GLASS	WINDOW		FRAGMENT	3	0.6	
1939		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	BONE	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	1.1	5-HOLE
1939		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	BRASS	BUTTON		WHOLE	1	2	LOOP SHANK
1940		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	CLAY	BRICK			7	50.7	3 GLAZED
1941		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	LEAD	SHOT			1	7.9	MARKS OF BULLET MOLD VISIBLE
1942		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	CLINKER				1	0.9	
1943		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	MORTAR				1	1.4	
1944		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	EGG SHELL					0.3	
1945		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	PEACH PIT				2	2.7	
1946		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	METAL	INDT			1	1	
1946		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	12	45.6	
1946		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	20	79.8	
1946		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	METAL	NAIL	INDT	HEAD	4	10.7	
1946		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	METAL	NAIL	INDT	SHANK	16	27.7	
1947		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	METAL	GROMET			1	0.1	
1948B		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	SHELL	BUTTON			1	0.2	4-HOLE
1949		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	BONE				185	190.1	
1949A		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	BRASS	STRAIGHT PIN			3	0.4	
194A	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	1.2	MED BLUE FLORAL/SCENIC
1950	15		1		METAL	NAIL	CUT	HEAD	1	7.7	
1950	15		1		METAL	NAIL	CUT	SHANK	2	10.4	
1950	15		1		METAL	SPIKE		WHOLE	1	3.4	T-SHAPE
1951	15		1		GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	12	23.4	MEDICINE BOTTLE, GRADUATED ON SIDE
1951	15		1		GLASS	VIAL	BROWN	FRAGMENT	14	154.3	ROLLED FINISH
1952	15		1		RUBBER	STOPPER		WHOLE	1	11.8	METAL AND RUBBER
1953	15		1		BONE				2	0.3	
1954	11		2	>2MM	SLAG				1	9.6	
1955	11		2	>2MM	METAL	CUT NAIL		SHANK	8	19.5	
1956	11		2	>2MM	WHITEWARE	INDT	FLOW BLUE	BODY	1	1.8	
1956A	11		2	>2MM	GLASS	BEAD	CLEAR	COMPLETE	1	0.1	
1957	11		2	>2MM	GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	9	4.5	
1958	11		3	>2MM	METAL	INDT				3.1	
1959	11		3	>2MM	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	2	1	
1959	11		3	>2MM	GLASS	FLAT			9	2.9	
1960	13		2	UNDER BRICKS	EGGSHELL			FRAGMENT		0.1	
1961	13		2	UNDER BRICKS	GLASS	BOTTLE	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	1	12.1	
1962	13A			UNDER BRICKS	FIBER	INDT		FRAGMENT		1	POSSIBLE INSULATION OR RAT NEST

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1963	13A			ASH LENSE	NUTSHELL			FRAGMENT	2	0.6	
1964	36			FOUND WALL	METAL	INDT				1.6	
1965	36			FOUND WALL	NUT SHELL	INDT		FRAGMENT		0.1	
1967	36			FOUND WALL	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1970		8		>2MM	WHITEWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.1	COBALT BLUE
1970a		8		NE 1/4 >2MM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	39	171.6	
1971		9		NW 1/4	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1972		9		NW 1/4	SNAIL SHELL			COMPLETE		0.1	
1974		9		NW 1/4	GLASS	CONTAINER	BURNED	FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
1975		9		NW 1/4	BONE	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.1	5 HOLES
1977		9			GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	3	0.6	
1977A		9		>2MM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT		38.9	
1977B		9		>2MM	MORTAR					5.8	
1978		9		NE 1/4	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
1980		9		NE 1/4	METAL	STRAIGHT PIN		COMPLETE	2	0.1	
1981		9		NE 1/4	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1982		9		NE 1/4	PORCELAIN	INDT	PLAIN	RIM	1	0.7	
1983		9		NE 1/4	IRONSTONE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	16	4.5	
1984		11			METAL	STRAIGHT PIN		FRAGMENT	2	0.1	
1985		20		S 1/2	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	1	2.7	
1986		23		>2MM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT		10.9	
1987		24		S 1/2	GLASS	BOTTLE		BODY	1	1.2	"...REPAR..."
1988		30		S 1/2	METAL	CUT NAIL		SHANK	2	4.6	
1989		35		>2MM	GLASS	FLAT		FRAGMENT	1	0.4	
1990		37		E 1/2	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	1	3.9	1 HEAD
1990A		37		E 1/2 >2MM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT		13.7	
1991		37		E 1/2	BONE	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	1	0.2	
1991A		37		E 1/2 >2MM	MORTAR					4.5	
1992		37		E 1/2	EGG SHELL					0.6	
1993		37		E 1/2	IRONSTONE	CUP	SPRIG	RIM	1	0.2	BLACK RIM BAND, RED FLOWER
1993		37		E 1/2	IRONSTONE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	1	0.2	PURPLE FLORAL
1994		40		E OF HEARTH	EGG SHELL					0.3	
1995		40		E OF HEARTH	GLASS	BEAD		COMPLETE	1	0.2	BLUE
1996		43		>2MM	EGG SHELL					0.1	
1997		43		>2MM	GLASS	FLAT			6	1.3	
1998		43		>2MM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT		23.3	
1999		44		W 1/2	EGG SHELL					0.3	
2000		45		N 1/2	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
2001		45		N 1/2	SNAIL SHELL			COMPLETE	1	0.1	
2002		50		>2MM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	3.1	
2003		52		>2MM	SEEDS				3	0.1	
2005		52		>2MM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
2006		53		ZONE 2	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	3	1.8	
2007		53		ZONE 2	EGG SHELL					0.1	
2008		53		E 1/2	BOTANICALS					0.7	
2009		53		E 1/2	METAL	INDT				0.9	
2010		53		E 1/2 ZONE 2	EGG SHELL					27.9	
2011		53		E 1/2 ZONE 2	BOTANICALS					2.9	
2012		53		E 1/2 ZONE 2	PLASTIC	PIPE		STEM	1	19.9	
2013		58		>2MM	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT	4	0.8	
2014		61		INTERIOR	PEACH PIT			COMPLETE	4	6.8	
2015		61		INTERIOR	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	BODY	1	9	
2016		61		INTERIOR	IRONSTONE	PLATE	PLAIN	RIM	1	18.6	SCALLOPED
2017		61		INTERIOR	EGG SHELL					0.8	
2018		61		INTERIOR	GLASS	BEAD		COMPLETE	1	0.1	PURPLE
2019		61		INTERIOR	METAL			FRAGMENT		10.1	
2020		61		LAYER A	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	1	0.3	
2020A		61		LAYER A	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT		17	>2MM
2021		61		LAYER A	EGG SHELL					0.3	
2021A		61		LAYER A	COAL					3	>2MM
2022		61		LAYER A	PEACH PIT			COMPLETE	1	3.6	
2022A		61		LAYER A	MORTAR					79.6	
2023		61		LAYER B	PEACH PIT			FRAGMENT	1	0.5	
2023A		61		LAYER B	MORTAR					81	>2MM
2024		61		LAYER B	SLAG			FRAGMENT	1	1.9	
2024A		61		LAYER B	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT		25.6	>2MM
2025		61		LAYER B	BONE	BUTTON		FRAGMENT	1	0.1	
2026		61		LAYER B	GLASS	CONTAINER	CLEAR	FRAGMENT	2	1	
2027		61		LAYER B	EGG SHELL					0.4	
2028		61		LAYER B	METAL	CUT NAIL		COMPLETE	1	6	1 HEAD
2028		61		LAYER B	METAL	CUT NAIL		FRAGMENT		1.4	
2029		61		LAYER C	EGG SHELL					0.2	
2029A		61		LAYER C	MORTAR					27.2	>2MM
2030		61		LAYER C	GLASS	BOTTLE	AQUA	NECK	1	0.9	MEDICINE BOTTLE
2030A		61		LAYER C	COAL					14.6	>2MM
2031		61		LAYER C	BONE	BUTTON		COMPLETE	1	0.2	5 HOLES
2031A		61		LAYER C	CLAY	BRICK				12.8	>2MM
2032		61		LAYER C	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT		9.6	
2033		61		LAYER D	METAL	INDT		FRAGMENT		10.1	
2033A		61		LAYER D	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT			>2MM
2034		61		LAYER D	SNAIL SHELL					0.1	
2034A		61		LAYER D	MORTAR					70	>2MM
2035		61		LAYER D	EGG SHELL					0.4	
2036		61		LAYER D	METAL	STRAIGHT PIN		COMPLETE	2	0.1	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
2037		61		LAYER D	EARTHENWARE	INDT	PLAIN	BODY	1	0.1	
2037		61		LAYER D	EARTHENWARE	INDT	TRANSFER	BODY	2	0.1	RED FLORAL?
2038		61		LAYER D	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
2039		21		>2MM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT	12	9.2	
2040		8		>2MM	CLAY	BRICK		FRAGMENT		45	
2041		8		>2MM	MORTAR					5.4	

Appendix C:

List of Prehistoric Artifacts, Galbraith Site

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0019	1		3	20-30 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.3	
0023	1		5	40-50 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.2	
0025	2		1		BURLINGTON	PROJ POINT		FRAG	1	19.3	2 PIECES MEND
0041	2		3	ZONE 1	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.3	
0051	2		4	ZONE 1	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.5	
0051	2		4	ZONE 1	WARSAW	BROKEN		TERT	1	1	
0054	2		5	ZONE 1	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	2	0.4	
0054	2		5	ZONE 1	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	2	0.3	
0060	3		1	ZONE 1	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	11.2	
0060	3		1	ZONE 1	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.2	
0075	3		2	ZONE 2	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.4	
0084	3		4		BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.5	
1968	5	2	5	>2MM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	6	0.3	
0113	5		2	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	3	0.8	
0124	5		3	20-30 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	3	1.5	
0129	5		4	30-40 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.4	
0129	5		4	30-40 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.3	
0131	5		5	40-50 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	2	0.4	
0131	5		5	40-50 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.1	
0141	6		2	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	1.7	
0145	6		4	30-40 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	1	
0508	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.1	
0508	10		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	WARSAW	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.4	
0515	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	4	3.5	
0515	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
0515	10		3; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	2	2.1	
0439	11		3	0-10 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.2	
0439	11		3	0-10 CM	STE. GEN	THINNING		TERT	1	0.4	
0446	11		4	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.2	
0487	18		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	7	2.1	
0487	18		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
0487	18		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.1	
0487	18		2; N.H.A.	10-20 CM	STE. GEN	BROKEN		SECONDARY	3	1.1	
0562	21		3; N.H.A.	ZONE A	BURLINGTON	BIFACE III		FRAGMENT	1	4.9	
0539	22		2; N.H.A.	0-10 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.9	
0544	22		3; N.H.A.	10-25 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	1.1	
0544	22		3; N.H.A.	10-25 CM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.2	
0544	22		3; N.H.A.	10-25 CM	SALEM	BROKEN		TERT	1	1.4	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
0564	23		3; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	3	0.5	
0571	24		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.6	
0587	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.4	
0587	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.5	
0587	26		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	3	1.6	
0596	27		1; N.H.A	0-10CM	WARSAW	THINNING		TERTIARY	1	0.1	
0599	27		3; N.H.A.		WARSAW	BROKEN		TERT	1	1.6	
0605	28		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.3	
0632	30		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	1.2	
0647	31		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	3	0.6	
0647	31		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.6	
0668	34		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.1	
0675	34		3; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.3	
0675	34		3; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	2	0.2	
0675	34		3; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.4	
0675	34		3; N.H.A.		SALEM	THINNING		TERT	1	0.7	
0685	35		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.7	
1966	36			FOUND WALL	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	1.1	
0709	37		1; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.3	
0095	40		2	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	2	4.8	
0098	40		3	20-30 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.4	
0100	40		4	30-40 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN	BURNED	TERT	2	2.3	
0772	41		3; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	1.7	
	42		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	0.4	
0870	46		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING			1	0.1	
0887	48		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	0.1	
0900	49		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	1.9	
0922	50		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	0.2	
0931	50		3; N.H.A.	20-30CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	4	1.5	
1036	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.2	
1036	54		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	2	3	
1047	54		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	POTTERY	LIMESTONE TEMPER		BODY	1	2	
1066	56		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING			2	0.7	
1083	57		2; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	1.3	
1101	62		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	2.7	
1113	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING			1	0.1	
1113	62		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING			1	2	
1116	62		4; N.H.A.	20-30CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.4	
1117	62		4; N.H.A.	20-30CM	POTTERY	GRIT TEMPER		BODY	1	1.6	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1151	68		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE			1	0.2	
1169	69		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	0.2	
1178	69		3; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	0.2	
1188	70		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE			2	0.7	
1195	70		3; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE			1	0.2	
1212	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE			1	0.8	
1212	71		3; N.H.A.	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE			1	1.2	
1230	75		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	0.9	
1245	77		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	BROKEN			1	0.5	
1245	77		2; N.H.A.		COBDEN	SHARPENING			1	0.2	
1255	78		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	0.6	
1255	78		3; N.H.A.	10-25CM	MOUNDS	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	4.1	
1274	79		3; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	1.1	
0190	90		3	20-30CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERTIARY	1	0.5	
1283	99		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
1290	100		2; N.H.A.	0-10CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	0.6	
1294	100		3; N.H.A.	BUILD TRENCH	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	0.2	
1294	100		3; N.H.A.	BUILD TRENCH	WINTERSET	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	1	
1303	102		2; N.H.A.		BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
0198	1N 1E		1	0-10 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	1	
0223	1N 4E		2	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.2	
0305	4N 1E		2	10-20 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	4.2	
0274	4N 2E		1	0-10CM	BURLINGTON	UTIL FLAKE		TERTIARY	1	23.1	KNIFE
0280	4N 2E		2	10-20CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERTIARY	1	0.3	
0341	6N 1W		2	TRENCH	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.6	
0326	6N 2E		1	0-10 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	1.4	
0329	6N 2W		1	0-10 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.3	
0333	6N 3W		1	0-10 CM	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	2	0.9	
0376	GC				BURLINGTON	BIFACE III		TERT	2	47.2	
0377	GC				BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	2	1.2	
0377	GC				BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	2	3.6	
0382	GC			W OF DRIVE	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.9	
0402	GC			HOUSE FOUNDATION	BURLINGTON	HOE	POLISHED	FRAGMENT	1	58.5	
0403	GC			HOUSE FOUNDATION	BURLINGTON	SCRAPER		FRAGMENT	1	6.2	
0408	GC			E OF HOUSE	COBDEN	SCRAPER		FRAGMENT	1	5.2	
0414	PP1				BURLINGTON	PROJ POINT		BASE	1	9.7	SIDE NOTHCED
0415	PP2			OLD HOUSE	WARSAW	PROJ POINT		COMPLETE	1	17.2	SIDE NOTHCED
1333		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE			1	0.4	
1333		8	1; 0-10CM	NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE			1	0.2	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1341		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	0.1	
1341		8	2;10-20CM	NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	1.1	
1349		8	3;20-30CM	NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	1.4	
1969		8		>2MM	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	1.5	
1969		8		>2MM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
1318		8		SE 1/4	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	0.2	
1366		8		NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	1.2	
1366		8		NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.3	
1382		8		SUBFLOOR PIT	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.2	
1446		9	2	SW 1/4	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	2	0.4	
1446		9	2	SW 1/4	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
1446		9	2	SW 1/4	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	3	2.5	
1458		9	DISTURBED	NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	BROKEN			1	0.6	
1491		9	N 1/2	HEARTH	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	0.8	
1973		9		NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	4.5	
1976		9		SW 1/4	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
1979		9		NE 1/4	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	4	0.1	
1979		9		NE 1/4	BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.4	
1429		9		SE 1/4	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.3	
1429		9		SE 1/4	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	1.1	
1457		9		NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	BROKEN			7	1.8	
1457		9		NW 1/4	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE			1	1.9	
1475		9		N OF CHIMNEY	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	0.6	
1487		9		HEARTH	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.3	
1487		9		HEARTH	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.2	
1504		9		W OF CHIMNEY	BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	5	1.4	
1533		15	E 1/2		BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERTIARY	1	1.9	
1557		20	N 1/2		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	0.6	
1575		23	NW 1/4		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	1.5	
1583		24	N 1/2		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE			1	1	
1618		33	N 1/2		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	2	1.4	
1618		33	N 1/2		BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	0.6	
1626		33	S 1/2		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	2	1.8	
1626		33	S 1/2		BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	1.8	
1667		37	E 1/2		BURLINGTON	PROJ POINT		BASE	1	1.3	MADISON POINT
1668		37	E 1/2		BURLINGTON	THINNING		SEC	1	7.5	
1668		37	E 1/2		BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	1	
1651		37	W 1/2		BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	2	1	
1651		37	W 1/2		BURLINGTON	PERCUSSION		TERT	1	2.3	

Cat #	Unit #	Feature	Level	Other	Material	Function	Modification	Segment	Count	Weight	Comments
1651		37	W 1/2		BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
1695		41			BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.7	
1713		52			BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	2	0.6	
1713		52			BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.2	
1713		52			BURLINGTON	THINNING		TERT	1	0.2	
2004		52		>2MM	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
1732		53		E 1/2	BURLINGTON	SHATTER		TERT	1	0.8	
1733		53		E 1/2	BURLINGTON	BROKEN		TERT	1	0.6	
1741		53		W 1/2	BURLINGTON	BROKEN			3	2.5	
1850		61	LAYER A		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	0.8	
1850		61	LAYER A		BURLINGTON	PERCUSSION		TERT	1	2	
1871		61	LAYER B		BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	1.5	
1884		61	LAYER C		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	2	1.7	
1897		61	LAYER D		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	0.5	
1897		61	LAYER D		BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
1897		61	LAYER D		BURLINGTON	SHATTER		TERT	1	3.1	
1897		61	LAYER D		BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE		TERT	1	1.8	
1836		61	NW 1/4		BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	2	
1800		61			BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE			8	4.6	
1800		61			BURLINGTON	SHARPENING			1	0.2	
1803		61			BURLINGTON	PROJ POINT		WHOLE	1	6.7	RICE, EARLY ARCHAIC
1948		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	BURLINGTON	BROKEN			6	13.8	
1948		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING			1	0.2	
1948		61		S SUBFLOR PIT	BURLINGTON	THINNING FLAKE			1	1	
2038		61		LAYER D	BURLINGTON	SHARPENING		TERT	1	0.1	
1772		62			BURLINGTON	BROKEN FLAKE		TERT	1	1.1	