PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY, J. J. WILSON SITE, 23JE787, JEFFERSON COUNTY, MISSOURI VOLUME I: NARRATIVE REPORT

FINAL REPORT

April 2008

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LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY: FEDERAL HIGHWAYS ADMINISTRATION

FINAL REPORT

MoDOT Job No. J60876F

TRC Project #01700

Submitted To:
Missouri Department of Transportation
Cultural Resources Section – de
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

From September 2 to September 26, 2003, TRC conducted Phase III data recovery excavations at 23JE787, the J. J. Wilson site, located within the proposed Route 21 relocation corridor in Jefferson County, Missouri. This project was completed in compliance with a Memorandum of Agreement between the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration and was performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800.

The J.J. Wilson site (23JE787) is located on a ridge top approximately 1 mile north of the city of Hillsboro, in the northeastern Ozarks region of Missouri. J.J. Wilson, Sr. purchased the property in 1867, and it served as home for himself, his wife, and their numerous children for more than forty years. The farm was never again occupied following the sale of the property out of the Wilson family in 1913.

Additional archival research carried out as part of the data recovery investigation discovered various additional documents pertaining to the family and the farm. These include J.J. Wilson's estate probate inventory dating to 1900, an 1880 agricultural census listing the output and holdings of the farm, and additional data on the Wilson children's occupations, marriages, and families. The documentary research found nothing of a more personal nature on the family, in terms of letters, diaries, or other written accounts by family members. The research also provided information on the family's place in the social and economic network of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Jefferson County.

Initial fieldwork at the site included brush clearing, auger testing, and a metal detector survey. Focused excavation, using hand-dug test pits and backhoe trenching, took place at three areas of the site: around features thought to be associated with a barn, around the cellar and cistern thought to represent the main house location, and to the north of the house area, where clearing and augering had revealed surface artifact scatters and buried deposits.

Results of investigation at the possible barn area found little in the way of structural remains or artifact deposits. There was probably not a true barn here, but rather a set of smaller pens and lean-to shelters for the family's limited livestock holdings.

Work at the house site concentrated on the cellar feature, the cistern, and the stone alignments that probably served as the pier foundation for the residence. All had been previously investigated during Phase II testing at the site carried out in 2002. The cellar proved to be a rich source of artifacts. Excavation of three units within and around the edge of the house footprint produced frustratingly minimal evidence of its structural detail. The cellar size and placement, the various surface stone alignments, and the location of the adjacent cistern suggest the house measured approximately 18 by 36 feet. The excavation found no evidence of a chimney base associated with the dwelling, suggesting the family depended on a free-standing stove or stoves for heating and

cooking rather than open fireplace hearths. Excavation of seven backhoe trenches in areas surrounding the house revealed no signs of midden deposits, yard features, or outbuildings.

Investigation of the cistern in the house area showed it to be a remarkable feature, unusually large and well-built in comparison to other structural remains at the site. Backhoe trenching was used to dig a trench exposing a section of the exterior of the cistern and the related builder's trench. The machine was also used to break through the top of the cistern to expose the construction details of its domed top. No readily datable artifacts were recovered from the builder's trench around the feature, but the use of modern portland cement as the mortaring and coating agent for the cistern helps date its construction to sometime after 1890. This indicates the feature was a late addition to the farmstead.

The third area receiving substantial attention during Phase III fieldwork at the Wilson site is located to the north of the house area, across a dirt logging road. Test units and backhoe trenches excavated over the site of a notably heavy surface scatter of artifacts here found a second cellar (Feature 3) filled with domestic trash. The horizontal measurements of the feature are 5 x 2.5 m, and its maximum depth below surface is 1.5 m. No remains of an associated structure were found during the excavation.

The majority of artifacts recovered during the project came from Feature 1, the cellar in the house area, and Feature 3, the second cellar in the area north of the house. The large assemblages from these features are made up of a wide array of household artifacts, including ceramics, glass, metal, and personal objects. The artifact collections in these two cellars probably represent a "transitional" deposit associated with a major change in the household, probably during a perhaps never completed dwelling renovation in the first decade of the twentieth century.

No other midden or trash dumping areas were found away from the cellars and house footprint. Overall, the collection is notably lacking in artifacts dating to the early period of the site occupation, in the decades just after the Wilson family purchased the property in 1867. There are a variety of possible explanations for this absence of early artifacts, but it is most likely linked to the family's relatively impoverished state during this time. The low quantities of recovered early-period artifacts prevented any intensive comparison between assemblages dating to different periods of the Wilson family's occupation of the site.

The overall impression of the Wilson family's life at this farm is that they lead an impoverished, hardscrabble existence during their first three decades of ownership, followed by some enhanced level of prosperity in the last decade of their presence on the property.

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At TRC, Larry McKee served as Principal Investigator. As such, McKee coordinated all aspects of the project, directed archaeological field work, and authored this report with TRC Field Director Jared Barrett and TRC Preservation Planner Ruth Nichols. Crew Chief Matt Logan assisted with directing archaeological investigations for this project. Field technicians Juan Florencia, Grady Lowery, Sandy Norby, Sirena Bragg, and Marty Plott conducted the archaeological fieldwork under the direction of Dr. McKee and Mr. Barrett. Laboratory analysis was directed by Matt Logan and Josh Tuschl with assistance from Grady Lowery, Sandy Norby, Sirena Bragg, and Marty Plott. Ruth Nichols conducted the background research for this report, gathering information about the Wilson family and Jefferson County, and authoring much of the report discussing this information. Judith Sichler, at the time with the University of Tennessee Knoxville, analyzed the faunal remains from the site.

We would also like to thank the Hillsborro High School for giving us permission to cross their campus so that we could access the site. Scott Edwards of Complete Excavating and Hauling in Hillsboro provided excellent service as our backhoe supplier and operator during field research at the site.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of Phase III data recovery excavations at the J.J. Wilson site (23JE787) within the proposed Route 21 relocation corridor in Jefferson County, Missouri (Figure 1), carried out by TRC, Inc. (TRC) in September of 2003.

The Route 21 project in Jefferson County (Missouri Department of Transportation [MoDOT] Job No. J60876F) is intended to improve safety and reduce traffic congestion by construction of a four-lane highway on new alignment west of Hillsboro between Route A and Route B. The J6S876F job represents part of MoDOT's larger scale plan to improve Route 21 in Jefferson County by providing a four-lane facility between Route MM and Desoto. The Route 21 project was designed and is being built under contract between MoDOT and the HNTB Corporation of St Louis, with funds provided by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and MoDOT.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (DOT Act of 1966 as amended), several phases of cultural resource studies were conducted within the Route 21 corridor. Yelton and Connor (1995) used records on file at the Archaeological Survey of Missouri in Columbia and the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Department of Natural Resources, in Jefferson City to identify previously recorded historic buildings and archaeological sites. Field investigations included architectural (Quick et al. 1995) and archaeological surveys of the corridor by CAR in 1996 (Conner et al. 1996), followed by a supplemental survey (Peterson 2000) to consider additional areas affected by changes in the proposed alignment.

CAR's 2000 supplemental survey identified the J.J. Wilson Site (23JE787). CAR subsequently carried out Phase II testing at 23JE787 in November 2001, and as a result recommended it as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Powell and Bryant 2003:62-64). Following review of CAR's Phase II testing report, the SHPO Historic Preservation Program determined that the J.J. Wilson site is eligible for the NHRP under Criterion D (Information Potential) in the areas of Social History and Archaeology. Since the planned relocation of Route 21 would destroy most of the site, MoDOT and the SHPO developed an archaeological data recovery plan to mitigate this adverse effect. The intent of the plan was to recover historical and scientific information that would otherwise be lost or destroyed by construction of the planned highway improvements.

A Memorandum of Agreement outlining the plan for resolution of adverse effects was developed by MoDOT and signed by the FHWA and the SHPO. MoDOT prepared a scope of work and request for proposals specifying the research tasks and work products needed to mitigate the adverse effects of the planned highway project on the J.J. Wilson site. According to this plan, the mitigation effort was to include archaeological data recovery excavations, archival research, and documentation in a professional quality report. MoDOT selected TRC to implement the data recovery plan based on a proposal

developed by TRC in response to MoDOT's RFP and Scope of Work. (Appendix A provides copies of these various administrative documents,) This report details implementation of the data recovery plan as outlined in the TRC proposal.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This introductory chapter continues with brief overviews of the history of the J.J. Wilson family and Jefferson County, a description of Site 23JE787 and an overview of its previous investigations, a summary of the Phase III scope of work and field and documentary research strategies, description of field discoveries and artifact analysis, and a short summary of the project findings and conclusions. The following chapters focus on expanded discussions of the family, site and regional histories, field investigations and laboratory analysis, comparisons with other archaeological investigations of similar sites, and a synthesis of project discoveries in light of the project research questions.

WILSON FAMILY HISTORY

The site studied during this project, 23JE787, was owned and occupied by one family, the Wilsons, from 1867 to 1913. The patriarch and matriarch of the family, J.J. Sr. and Ann Matlock, were both born in rural Tennessee and married there in 1852. J.J. Wilson Sr. fought with the Union during the Civil War, in a Missouri infantry brigade. At some point during his service he was wounded, and due to the resulting disability he received a partial government pension for the rest of his life.

After the Civil War, the family lived in St. Louis for a brief time. They bought and moved to the farm site in Jefferson County in 1867, when J.J., Sr. and Ann were already in their thirties. Beyond farming, J.J., Sr. worked in a variety of occupations, including merchant, assessor for Jefferson County, teacher, and possibly as a Methodist circuit-riding minister. Ann Wilson bore thirteen children, with only eight surviving childhood. She also played an important role as a midwife, "officiating" at numerous births throughout the community. J.J. Wilson, Sr. died at age 71 on July 16, 1900, and Ann Wilson died at age 76 on May 12, 1912. Wilson family offspring followed such careers as Navy sailor, homemaker, teacher, postal worker, and newspaper publisher. None chose to continue living and farming the family land after the death of their parents, and the property was sold out of the family in 1913.

JEFFERSON COUNTY OVERVIEW

The J.J. Wilson Site is located in the west-central portion of Jefferson County, on the northern outskirts of Hillsboro, the county seat. Hillsboro is located approximately 35 miles southwest of St. Louis. The central and western portions of the county, including the Hillsboro area, are within the Eastern Border section of the Ozark Highlands region, with the rest of the county included in the upland margins and true floodplain/shoreline of the Mississippi River Valley.

Due to its proximity, St. Louis has always been the focal point for economic activity in Jefferson County. Communities in the northeast part of the county, such as Herculaneum, Festus, and Crystal City, were limited participants in the region's industrial boom of the late nineteenth century. Transportation problems associated with the more challenging terrain diminished such opportunities for Jefferson County residents within the borders of the Ozark Highlands. Steep rocky ridges interspersed with narrow floodplains along creeks and small rivers characterize the landscape in this section of the county. As was the pattern throughout the Ozarks, the initial wave of historic-period immigrants to this part of Jefferson County settled the fertile bottomlands along the creeks and rivers. Later settlers, such as the Wilson family, had to choose less favorable property with consequent limited agricultural prospects.

Although it grew steadily in the decades after the Civil War, the population of Jefferson County during this period always remained under five percent of that of the adjacent St. Louis County. In 1870, Jefferson County had a total of 15,380 residents, while in the same year the population of St. Louis County was 351,189. By 1910, the Jefferson County population had climbed to just under 28,000, and the count in St. Louis had reached approximately 769,000.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The formal boundaries of 23JE787 include only the approximate 8 acres defining the central complex of the Wilson family farm property, including remains of a residence and related farmstead structures and facilities and possible locations for small crop fields. The site is spread along one of the narrow, winding ridgetops characteristic of the central and western sections of Jefferson County and of the broader northeastern Ozarks region. The remainder of the family's original 81-acre farm property consists mostly of deeply incised ravines that would have provided few other spots for use as building sites and agricultural fields.

The site is approximately 1 mile north of the center of the small town of Hillsboro. Except for the recently constructed high school just east of the site, there is no modern development in the immediate vicinity of the farmstead. The site remained unoccupied throughout the twentieth century following the sale of the property by the Wilson family in 1913. In subsequent decades the area saw sporadic logging operations and use as a livestock range, with related rough logging roads, barbed wire fencing, and a stock pond to the east of the house area at the site.

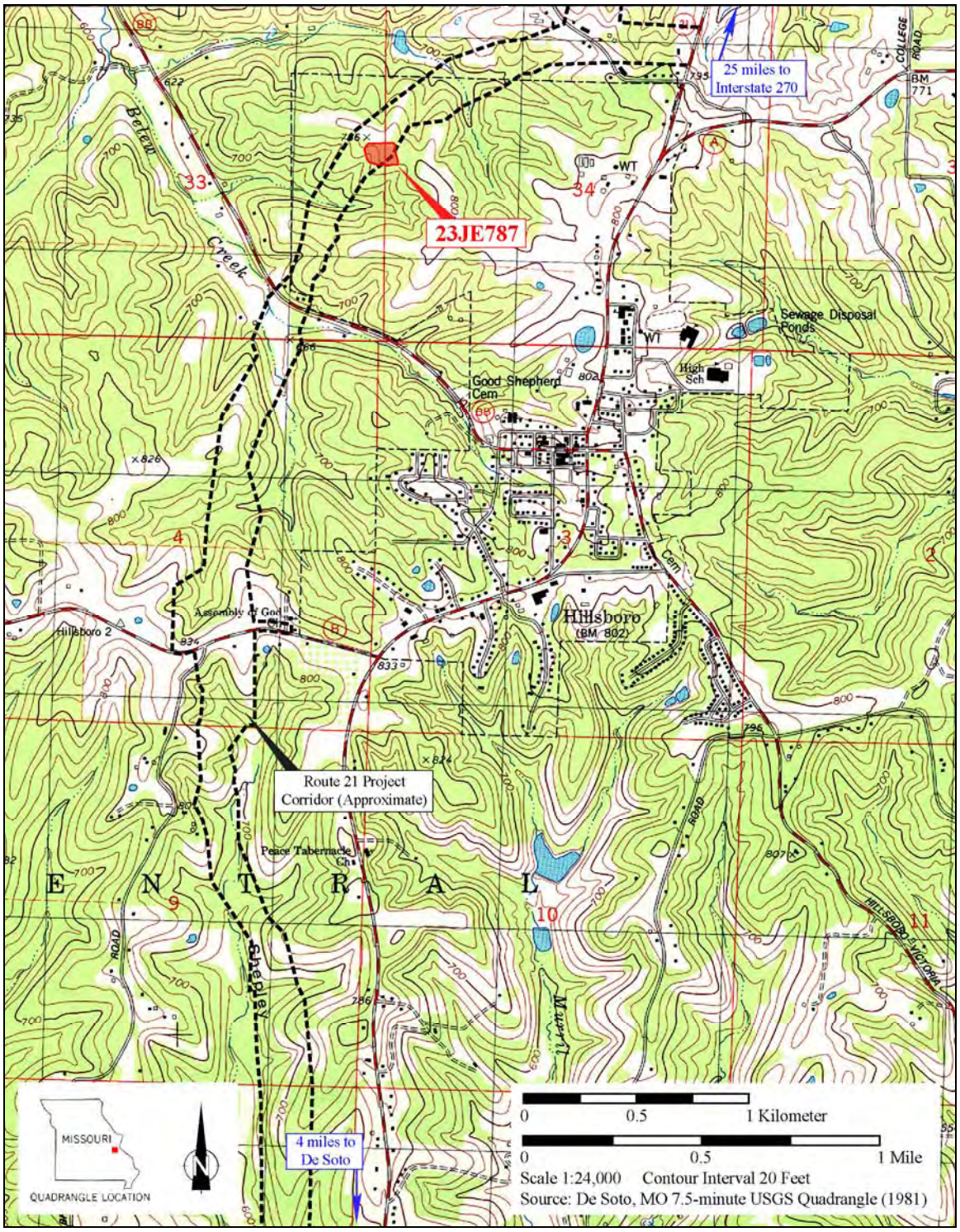

Figure 1. Location of 23JE787 on De Soto (1981) USGS quad map

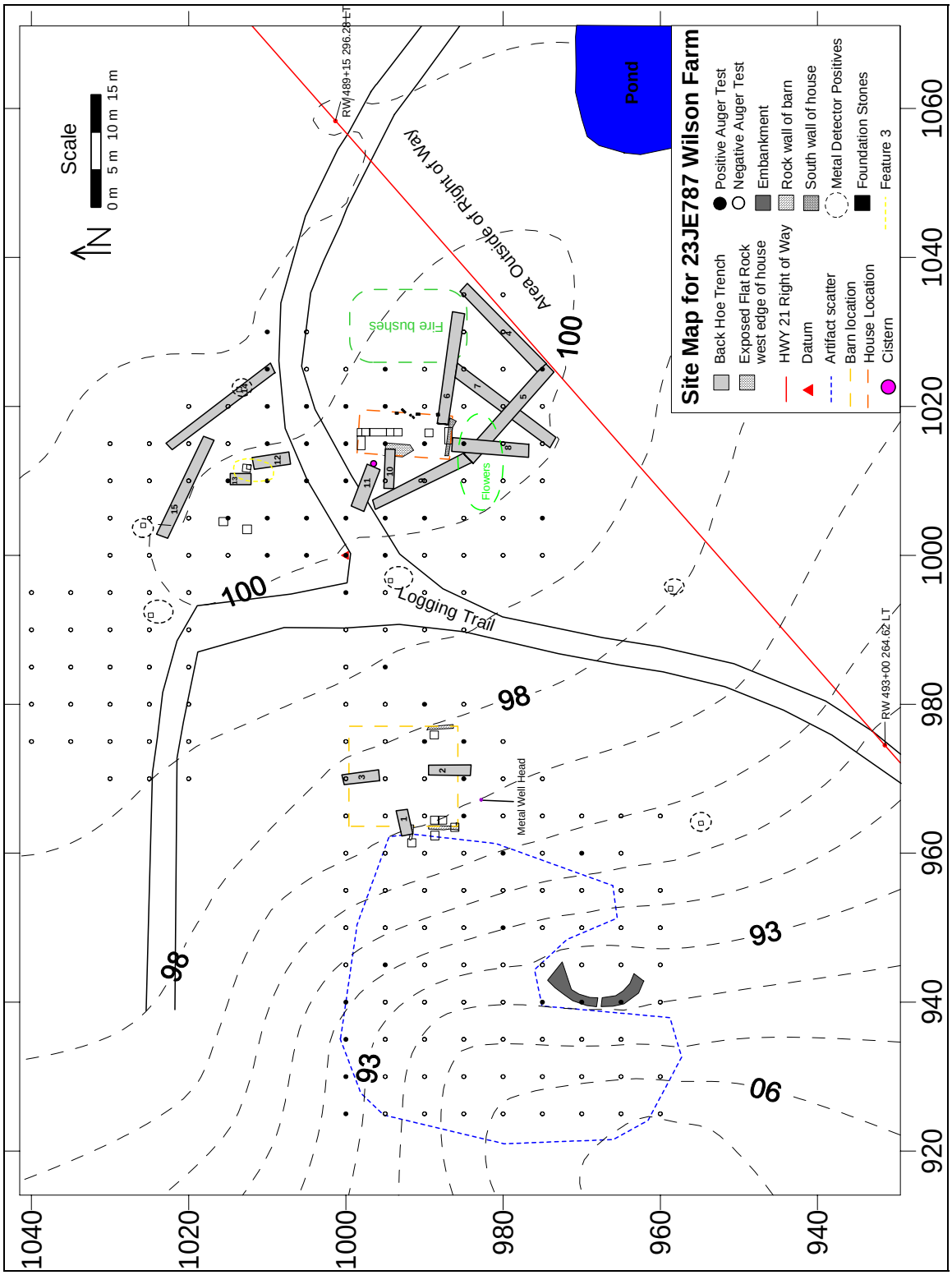

Figure 2. Overall site map of 23JE787, the Wilson Farm Site

This site was first recorded in 2000 during a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Route 21 relocation corridor, conducted by CAR (Peterson 2000). The surveyors recorded a variety of features at the site, including an open cistern, a cellar depression, a variety of stones alignments, an earthen berm associated with former pond locations, and clumps of ornamental non-native plants. The report on this survey recommended the site for Phase II testing to evaluate its eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In November of 2001, CAR conducted a Phase II investigation of site 23JE787 in order to evaluate its NRHP eligibility (Powell and Bryant 2003). A total of four test units were placed in the vicinity of the house, with two in the cellar depression, one near the cistern, and one within the apparent house footprint. In addition to test unit excavation, investigators conducted intensive surface collection in what they interpreted as the location of the farmstead's barn. In addition to the fieldwork, researchers performed an initial search of historical records in order to gather basic information about the farmstead and the J. J. Wilson, Sr. family.

Documentary research carried out during the Phase II investigation determined that the Wilson family occupied the site over a period of more than 40 years, from 1867 to 1913. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggested that no one had lived on the site before 1867, and no one had lived there after 1913. Phase II excavation in the cellar feature found a particularly heavy artifact deposit, and evidence from other units and surface collection suggested that the site as a whole was archaeologically rich and largely undisturbed. The researchers concluded that given the occupation by a single family for one stretch of time the site "… maintains an archaeological clarity not found commonly at historic archaeological sites …" and that further research would produce "… an in-depth analysis of economic and social changes affecting a family living during the late nineteenth century in the rural Ozarks" (Powell and Bryant 2003:ii). Based on these findings, the Phase II researchers recommended that the site undergo data recovery excavations prior to the construction of the proposed roadway corridor.

DATA RECOVERY PLAN

The MoDOT Scope of Work for the project is included in Appendix A in this report. It states that three closely linked goals were to be paramount in this archaeological investigation: 1) To explore research questions related to rural life during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century in this region, 2) to gain additional information from the area around the house foundation, verify the preliminary identification of the barn foundation, and locate and sample additional already identified features and activity areas, and 3) to locate and sample other features and activity areas not yet identified at the site.

The MoDOT Scope of Work directed that the investigation of the Wilson site be guided by a research design, to include the following elements:

1. a historic framework or context in which to interpret the J.J. Wilson Site;

2. creation of a detailed, internal site plan, including the locations of buildings, activity areas, landscaped vegetation and other cultural and natural features;

3. determination of how the J.J. Wilson family used and organized space within the site by identifying features and discrete activity areas and then compare and contrast those findings with historical accounts of farm life in the northern Ozark borderland during the same period;

4. recovery of a sample of artifacts from the site to document the content of the artifact assemblage and to produce data to be used in interpreting activities conducted at the site;

5. through identification of activities identified within the artifact assemblage, determination of what roles age and gender played in the spatial organization of the site;

6. description of the recovered artifact assemblage and inter-site comparisons as appropriate; and

7. evaluation of the recovered artifact assemblage with regard to differences in socioeconomic status, ethnicity and consumer choice.

In the initial and revised proposals to carry out the data recovery operation at the Wilson farm site (included in Appendix A), TRC laid out a plan for site excavation that combined auger tests, a metal detector survey, test units, feature excavation, and backhoe trenching. Expectations were that this plan would recover information that could be clearly linked to the goals of the MoDOT Scope of work. Specifically, the TRC plan was intended to examine the layout and organization of the farmstead and recover artifacts providing evidence on subsistence, architecture, work activities, and personal choices associated with clothing, adornment, furnishings, health and leisure activities. The plan also called for further exploration of the documentary sources on the Wilson family and on the history of the area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The planned documentary research was intended to provide an intensive exploration of the lives of family members to both inform and be informed by the archaeological data excavated from their farmstead. TRC also proposed to integrate the excavation data and documentary evidence into a reconstruction of the experience of this one family within the broad context of place, a particular rural neighborhood in the Ozark region of the upper south, and time, the late nineteenth century, a period when the United States emerged as a fully modern industrialized nation.

The proposal noted that archaeological studies of similar post-Civil War farmsteads have usually focused on how rural life was transformed by the emerging trends of modernization in industrial age America. From a strictly material perspective, modernization involved technological innovations in manufacturing and transportation that transformed rural subsistence, consumption, and production patterns. The most direct effect of modernization on rural society was a shift from “folk lifeways” emphasizing

internal production of food and goods towards a desire for and eventual dependence on factory produced and mass marketed items.

TRC staff expected that the data recovery excavation of the Wilson site would provide important information on how its residents participated in the patterns of technological change and modernization during their more than four-decade tenure on the property. Based on Phase II testing results, the artifact assemblage appeared to have the potential to reveal changes in consumption patterns linked to growing availability of manufactured goods, while information on changes to the physical structure of the farmstead and documentary records of economic activities were expected to reveal production strategy shifts associated with technological innovations.

RESULTS

Additional archival research carried out as part of the data recovery investigation discovered various additional documents pertaining to the family and the farm. These include J.J. Wilson, Sr.'s estate probate inventory dating to 1900, an 1880 agricultural census listing the output and holdings of the farm, and additional data on the Wilson children's occupations, marriages, and families. The documentary research found nothing of a more personal nature on the family, in terms of letters, diaries, or other written accounts by family members. Disappointingly, the archival research also could not locate any surviving copies of the Jefferson County newspapers edited by one of the family sons, J.J. Wilson, Jr.

TRC, Inc. conducted fieldwork at the site from September 2, 2003 to September 26, 2003. Initial fieldwork at the site included brush clearing, auger testing, and a metal detector survey. Focused excavation, using hand-dug test pits and backhoe trenching, took place at three areas of the site: around features thought to be associated with a barn, around the cellar and cistern thought to represent the main house location, and to the north of the house area, where clearing and augering had revealed surface artifact scatters and buried deposits.

Results of investigation at the possible barn area found little in the way of structural remains or artifact deposits. There was probably not a true barn here, but rather a set of smaller pens and lean-to shelters for the family's limited livestock holdings.

Work at the house site concentrated on the cellar feature, the cistern, and the stone alignments that probably served as the pier foundation for the residence. The cellar proved to be a rich source of artifacts. Excavation of three units within and around the edge of the house footprint produced frustratingly minimal evidence of its structural detail. The cellar size and placement, the various surface stone alignments, and the location of the adjacent cistern suggest the house measured approximately 18 by 36 feet (5.5 by 11 m). The excavation found no evidence of a chimney base associated with the dwelling, suggesting the family depended on a free-standing stove or stoves for heating and cooking rather than open hearth fireplaces. Excavation of seven backhoe trenches in

areas surrounding the house revealed no signs of midden deposits, yard features, or outbuildings.

Investigation of the cistern involved backhoe trenching to expose a section of its exterior and related builder's trench. The machine was also used to break through the top of the cistern to expose the construction details of its domed top. No readily datable artifacts were recovered from the builder's trench around the feature, but the use of modern portland cement as the mortaring and coating agent for the cistern helps date its construction to sometime after 1890.

Test units and backhoe trenches in the area north of the house found a second cellar (Feature 3) filled with structural remains and domestic trash. No remains of a structure associated with this feature were found during the excavation.

The majority of artifacts recovered during the project came from Feature 1, the cellar in the house area, and Feature 3, the second cellar in the area north of the house. The large assemblages from these features are made up of a wide array of household artifacts, including ceramics, glass, metal, and personal objects. The artifact collections in these two cellars probably represent "transitional" deposits associated with major changes in the household in the decade following J.J. Wilson, Sr.'s death in 1900. Artifacts from the two features generally date to the latter part of the site occupation, from about 1895 through 1910.

No other midden or trash dumping areas were found away from the cellars and house footprint, despite the extensive auger testing, metal detection survey, hand excavation, and backhoe trenching across the site area. Overall, the collection is notably lacking in artifacts dating to the early period of the site occupation, in the decades just after the Wilson family purchased the property in 1867. There are a variety of possible explanations for this absence of early artifacts, but it is most likely linked to the family's relatively impoverished state during this time. The low quantities of recovered early-period artifacts prevented any comparison between assemblages dating to different periods of the Wilson family's occupation of the site.

This report continues with Chapter II, which provides an intensive review of the documentary record on the Wilson family and a historical and interpretive context for their lives at the site. Chapter III describes a description of the excavation and findings in the field, and Chapter IV discusses the analysis of the artifacts recovered from the site. Chapter V pulls together the documentary studies, field findings, and artifact analysis results in an overall interpretive discussion of the site. Chapter VI provides a final short review and summary of the project. Volume II contains all appendices, including documents detailing the project: the Memorandum of Agreement among consulting parties in regard to mitigation efforts at the site, the MoDOT scope of work, and TRC proposals concerning the job. The appendices also include the complete artifact catalog (including the Phase II work), plus additional catalogs of specific artifact categories and information.

II. HISTORIC AND INTERPRETIVE CONTEXT AND DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

This chapter provides information on the general and specific setting of the J.J. Wilson site. The site is located in central Jefferson County, about one mile northeast of the town of Hillsboro and some 35 miles southwest of St. Louis. Geographically, the property is in the extreme northeastern portion of the physiographic region known as the Ozarks. This discussion starts broadly, with a look at the physical and cultural geography of the Ozark region, trends in Missouri economy, society, agriculture, and politics during the second half of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth century, and the concept of modernization as it applies to the archaeology of this period. The chapter then focuses in on the history of the town of Hillsboro and Jefferson County, and Huskey Town, the loosely configured rural community that included the Wilson farm.

The last portion of the chapter presents documentary evidence on the lives of J.J. Wilson, his wife Ann, and their offspring, and the history of their period of residence at 23JE787, the archaeological site investigated and described in this report. The goal here, as with any project in historical archaeology, is to provide an understanding of the life and times of the people who inhabited the site under investigation, as grounding for discussion and interpretations of excavation findings.

THE OZARKS

The Ozark region covers approximately forty thousand square miles in four states: Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas (Figure 3). It is roughly bounded by the Mississippi River on the east, the Missouri River to the north, the Black River in Missouri and Arkansas to the southeast, and the Arkansas River and its northern tributaries to the south and west. In terms of terrain, geology, and vegetation, its most obvious defining features "… include greater relief and steeper slopes than surrounding areas … the abundance of karst features, such as springs, caves, and sinkholes … the prevalence of average to poor soils except in the stream valleys; the extensive forests of oak, hickory and pine; and the abundance of high-quality water resources … Visitors perceive it as a sparsely populated semi-wilderness with superb scenic attractions" (Rafferty 2001:1). Its physical distinctiveness is enhanced by the fact it forms a major part of "… the only extensive tract of elevated land between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains" (Sauer 1920:3).

Popular and academic assessment of the Ozarks has usually emphasized a strong link between physical setting and the lifeways and cultural demeanor of its inhabitants. As Milton Rafferty, a preeminent geographer of the region, sees it, "[t]he Ozarks is one of America's great regions, set apart physically by rugged terrain and sociologically by inhabitants who profess political conservatism, religious fundamentalism and sectarianism, and a strong belief in the values of rural living" (Rafferty 2001:1).

Rafferty sees popular perceptions of the region divided into two strongly contrasting forms. On the positive side, the emphasis has long been on the natural beauty of the land and the strong rural social values which made it a refuge for otherwise vanishing Jeffersonian agrarianism. Negative perceptions focused on the generally impoverished economy, worn-out farm land, and a populace made up of "shiftless hillbillies." "The true Ozarks … would lie somewhere between these extremes" (Rafferty 2001:4).

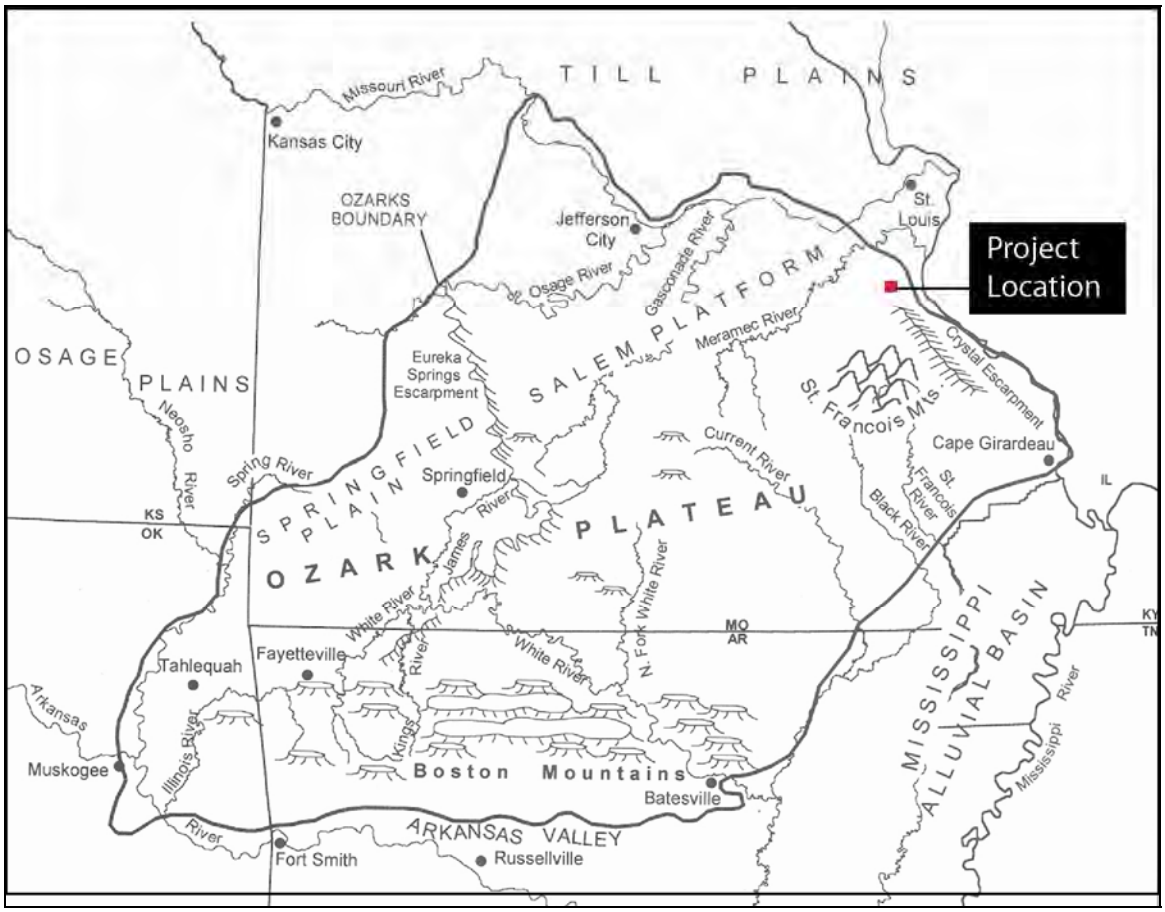

Figure 3. Ozark region, showing site location.

Historically, the negative view of Ozark culture and society was also driven by long-time residents coming into conflict with outside visitors and late-coming immigrants. Traditional Ozarkers defined themselves as contented survivors, shaped and tempered by the rigors of isolated rural life in a hard land and disdainful of outside ways. Visitors and newcomers often interpreted this as backwardness and as ignorant and even fearful rejection of the modern world. As with Appalachia, the home region of many early Ozark settlers, the region served "… as a living gauge by which "progressive" America could measure its advancement" (Blevins 2002:4).

Anthropologically-oriented folklorists and archaeologists have made significant contributions to the definition and analysis of Ozark culture and society. The folklorist J.

Vance Randolph's early twentieth century studies of the region helped fix popular images of Ozark residents. As he saw it, the Ozarks were "… the most backward and deliberately unprogressive region of the United States … [whose residents differ] … so widely from the average urban American that when the latter visits the hill country he feels himself among an alien people." He tempered this summation by noting that he focused not on "… the progressive element in the Ozark towns, nor … the prosperous valley farmers …" but rather the upland/backwoods folk, the "… diverting and picturesque … hillbilly … and ridge runner …" but this caveat did little to alter popular acceptance and use of the Ozarker stereotypes (Randolph 1931:v and 4-5; and see Brandon 2004:109-137 and Blevins 2002 for general analysis of the development of the negative images of Ozark society).

In recent decades archaeologists working on historic-period sites have reexamined the popular images of Ozark rural society and found much to critique and much to contrast with findings from their particular investigations. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, in studying the Moser farmstead in northwestern Arkansas, presented what he called the Ozark Tradition Myth. "The myth speaks of isolated neighborhoods of hardy pioneer families, using corn patches, free-ranging hogs, log architecture, and a rich body of oral lore to create a way of life that continued largely unchanged from medieval times until well into the 20th century. According to the myth, this strong, vital folk culture was then obliterated by industrialism." Although he is dismissive of this over-generalized definition, he does derive from it a useful summary of the "Ozark Agrarian" worldview, emphasizing corporateness, organic integration, conservatism in language and practice (such as favoring animal-based power and prescientific explanations for natural phenomena), a way of life bound to the seasons and by close ties to kin and neighbors reinforced daily through face-to-face contact, a strong emphasis on sharing, cooperation, on holding up one's end in a self-reliant network of family and community, and on self-sufficiency (Stewart-Abernathy 1992:120, 114).

In a more recent archaeological study on work at Van Winkle's Mill in northwest Arkansas, Jamie Brandon calls the traditional view of Ozark life the "Hillbilly Trope" – "… the archetypical impoverished rural Other at once idyllic and violent, ignorant and noble …" (Brandon 2004:86). Both he and Stewart-Abernathy contrast the common reductionist views of the regional culture with their project findings and interpretations. At the Moser farmstead, traditional life was not obliterated by industrialism, but instead the inhabitants of the farm found a way to meld new ways with old. "… [M]uch of the agrarian way of life was in fact dependent on products from industry, but the products were seen as enhancing rural existence rather than betraying agrarian ways" (Stewart-Abernathy 1992:121). Brandon provides a powerful analysis of the Hillbilly Trope as an example of how contemporary collective cultural memory masks the much more complicated realities of the Ozark past, especially in terms of the African-American presence and experience in the region.

Both negative and positive traditional views of the Ozarks gloss over its broad diversity, in terms of landscape, culture, economy, and history. The region measures over 200 miles from north to south and east to west, with a variety of long-recognized subdivisions such as the Boston Mountains, the Springfield Plain, the Lead Belt (and New Lead Belt),

and the Cookson Hills (see Sauer 1920:61-65, Rafferty 2001:Figure 1-2). These areas were not settled at the same time, and each followed varying paths of historical development. Although farming was the primary occupation of the majority of residents, through time timber harvesting and mining served as major sources of employment and economic focus in parts of the Ozarks as well.

One constant within Ozark subareas was the high quality of soil in bottomlands along creeks and rivers versus the very poor quality present on uplands. The first wave of settlers coming into the region in the early nineteenth century grabbed property with better agricultural prospects, while latecomers had to make do with less fertile hill farms. "…[T]here is a sharp difference between the farmer of the larger valley and the farmer of the hillside or small cove. The former usually enjoys a reasonable prosperity, the latter too commonly lives in abject poverty" (Sauer 1920:207). Another analyst summarized upland farm families in less harsh terms: "… geography dictated that the widest expanses of the Ozarks would be the domain of small landowners whose diligence and labor were rewarded with survival and perhaps comfort and happiness, but almost never with wealth" (Blevins 2002:29). But even bottomland farmers had to contend with poor access to markets given the region's marginal location in relation to American population centers. Throughout the settlement history of the Ozarks, almost all farmers had to pursue work off the farm to supplement their income (Rafferty 2001:173).

Ozark culture and economy were not static. The decades between the Civil War and World War I (the period of occupation at the Wilson Family site) saw enormous change throughout the region. Rafferty defines this as the second Ozark settlement phase, bringing immigrants who were "… progressive, liberal, capitalistic, educated, and bourgeois in culture … [Their] background … differed from that of the pioneer people. They were the carriers of the New South culture: government officials; entrepreneurs; veterans of the Civil War; capitalists interested in mining, lumbering, railroad building, and town founding; land speculators; resort builders; and venturers of assorted types who would take hold of almost any project that promised rewards. … all of them helped to shape the culture of the Ozarks in the areas where they settled" (Rafferty 2001:41, 62). Blevins defines the period as "… a dynamic era of rapid immigration and agricultural experimentation highlighted by increased participation in the market economy …" (Blevins 2002:31). Of course the expansion of rail lines throughout the region was a primary engine of this transformation, bringing vastly improved transportation for people and goods. Railroads also provided new sources of income for Ozarkers, directly with railroad construction and operation and indirectly through all the industry and commercial endeavors dependent on it.

St. Louis served as the primary node in the railroad network through the Ozarks, reflecting the fact that the city always has had a "profound influence" on the region (Rafferty 2001:254, and also see Sauer 1920:228). Favored by geography from its earliest settlement period, St. Louis by 1870 was behind only New York City and Philadelphia in number and value of its manufacturing establishments (Parrish 2001:223-224, Christensen and Kramer 1997:43). In the early 1900s it was the terminal point for 24 railroads, making it the unchallenged central transportation hub not only for the Ozarks but for practically the entire nation (Christensen and Kramer 1997:89). From 1860 to

1910 the population of the city and county of St. Louis expanded four-fold, from just over 190,000 to almost 770,000. As a whole, Missouri population went from about 1.2 million to about 3.3 million in this same period (www.census.gov/dmd/www/resapport/states/missouri.pdf, accessed 12/27/05).

MISSOURI HISTORY, FROM THE CIVIL WAR TO THE START OF WORLD WAR I

The beginning of the 1860s saw Missouri moving with the rest of the nation toward war. For those state residents who lived through it, "the Civil War had been a defining event that cast a shadow over their lives for all their remaining days" (Christensen and Kramer 1997:2). As one researcher has noted, "… Missouri was truly a border state in both geography and sentiment …" (Rafferty 2001:83). Despite the southern backgrounds of most of its residents, general sentiment was initially opposed to extreme measures favoring either side, whether it be seceding from the union or fortifying the federal military presence as the war approached. But neutrality was not an option "… in a struggle that would not tolerate such a stance" (Parrish 2001:61). In the first months of the war, Governor Claiborne Jackson and many other state government officials actively promoted secession and encouraged the Confederacy to support this effort with money and military action. Federal forces, based in staunchly pro-Union St. Louis, eventually drove Jackson and most of the rest of his government out of the state capital, Jefferson City, in the summer of 1861. The state was officially under martial law from that time until March of 1865. (Parrish 2001:1-86, Rafferty 2001:82-92, Macpherson 1988:290-292).

Eventually, 109,000 Missourians joined the Union army, while 30,000 opted to fight on the side of the Confederacy (Rafferty 2001:84). But many of these saw combat only outside the state, as both Federal and rebel strategists saw the western theater of war as a "sideshow." State residents would see it differently, since "… for them the war continued in a nearly unbroken chain of skirmishes and raids interspersed with major battles" (Rafferty 2001:84). Guerilla action became the style of choice, most instigated by Confederate "partisan rangers" seeking to harass Union forces and their supporters (McPherson 1988:783-787, Parrish 2001:51-57, Rafferty 2001:89-92). "By the end of the war, much of Missouri … had been thoroughly devastated … few communities in the Ozarks had not experienced the ravages of a military or guerrilla raiding party. Invading armies and raiding parties visited and revisited some areas … Many interior counties had been virtually depopulated …" (Rafferty 2001:92). As one prominent scholar of the war has noted, "more than any other state, Missouri suffered the horrors of internecine warfare and the resulting hatreds which persisted for decades after Appomattox" (McPherson 1988:292).

In November of 1864, Missouri elected as governor Thomas C. Fletcher, a battle-tested Union colonel. Fletcher was born in 1827 in Herculaneum, a small town in eastern Jefferson County. As a member of the Radical Union Party, he pushed for black suffrage, expansion of public schools, economic development, and swift reconciliation with those who had fought for the Southern cause (Parrish 2001:114, 234-236). These issues set the

tone for the state for much of the next decade. A state constitutional convention in 1865 set in place a new requirement for free public schooling for all Missourians between 5 and 21, and in 1868 alone 1,905 new school buildings were constructed and over 800 new teachers were hired (Parrish 2001:170, 172). In terms of economy, the new power structure put policies in place to encourage immigration, distribute state-owned farmland, promote railroad expansion, and bring in outside industrial investment. These efforts were part of the reason that "Missouri recovered from the devastation of the war in remarkable fashion in the late 1860s" (Parrish 2001:198).

By the early 1870s, support for the Radical Union programs began to wane due to its "vindictive extremes," corruption, and a reassertion of "… the basic conservatism of Missouri's people" (Parrish 2001:268, 292). One direct result of the return of conservative Democratic rule was a fast fading of the broad support for publicly-funded education. Financial and programmatic control decentralized from the state level to local school boards, and the new state constitution of 1875 severely restricted school financing "… in reaction to the excesses of the Radical era" (Parrish 2001:174).

The Democrats stayed in power until the end of the century, and continued to emphasize decentralization and limited government intervention in private business. Economic growth and immigration remained at high levels, and Missouri became the fifth most populous state in the nation during the 1880s and 1890s. One view has it that this growth was "… undirected, uncontrolled, and individualized …" and the state suffered because "… political leaders refused to try to control and direct [the economy] … for the common good" (Christensen and Kremer 1997:15, 24).

"No single force changed the lives of Missourians more during the last half of the nineteenth century than did the railroads" (Christensen and Kremer 1997:28). Railroad construction in Missouri began in the 1850s, and by 1861, Missouri supported approximately 800 miles of railroad, most of which were located within the northern half of the state. During the Civil War, all construction projects were suspended, but work resumed with exuberance with the coming of peace. From 1870 to 1890 rail mileage nearly tripled to over six thousand miles across the state, and by 1904 only three counties were without direct rail service (Gerlach 1986:31, Christensen and Kremer 1997:79).

"… [R]ailroads brought commerce, introduced a money economy, and brought in new people and the trappings of town life" (Rafferty 2001:279) but there was a downside as well. The new, faster, and more direct connections to the outside world brought some turmoil to rural Missouri, as the "… conveniences of commercial cosmopolitanism …" clashed with the continued desire for "… the control and isolation of provincial localism" (Christensen and Kremer 1997:29). As rail transportation fueled the growth in urban population and industrialization in the decades after the Civil War, "… more people ended up in jobs requiring skills that could no longer be learned at home" (Christensen and Kremer 1997:53).

Missouri railroads helped transform the focus of farming from subsistence to commercial production. Farmers throughout Missouri started concentrating on cash crops to be sent out by rail to distant markets, but unfortunately this soon resulted in oversupply and

“farm prices generally declined after 1873.” Through the following decades farm families saw less and less monetary return for what they produced. One source shows the value of farm products falling from 103 million dollars in 1870 to 96 million in 1880 (Christensen and Kremer 1997:47-48).

During the post-Civil War period Missouri farmers were vexed by a variety of issues beyond declining prices. Farming remained a primary industry throughout the period and even in 1900 served as the main occupation for two-thirds of all Missourians, but farmers were “perplexed and angered” by the emerging economic realities. The money supply remained tight due to national policies, transportation costs were subject to price fixing and gouging, and prices for farm products were pushed down while costs for finished products continued to rise. New technologies and methods allowed marginal lands to be cultivated, but farmers optimistically financed such expansion through loans that became burdensome when expected profits failed to materialize (Christensen and Kremer 1997:12, 33, 101). Climate and pests added to agricultural challenges, with locusts doing extensive destruction in some seasons on top of “… the ever present cycle of drought followed by overabundant rain” (Parrish 2001: 231).

Recent historical analysis of Missouri in the 1890s sees its citizens as “unsettled” and “confused.” “All around them Missourians saw possibility and promise, and yet the possible seemed always to remain just out of reach and the promise to go unfulfilled … The growing complexity and diversity of their economy had brought ever-increasing uncertainty to their lives. It was more difficult than ever for individuals to solve their own problems” (Christensen and Kremer 1997:52, 108).

In response to their unease in the 1890s, Missourians began to call for changes to the hands-off approach of the longstanding Democratic political control. Over the next two decades the state took a political turn toward reform and Progressivism. The emphasis was on rooting out government and corporate corruption and on moral improvements to society (Christensen and Kremer 1997:135-160). Although the state followed national trends in this regard, its political leadership put its own stamp on the movement with the development of the “Missouri Idea.” Most identified with Joseph Folk, Democratic governor from 1904-1908, the Missouri Idea emphasized that elected officials needed above all else to fulfill the public trust, enforce all laws, and refuse all efforts (through bribery and other means) by special interest to influence their actions. In more concrete terms, Folk’s campaign platform called for “… the end of corporate privilege, equal treatment of the interests of labor and capital, municipal home rule for large cities, the removal of police forces from politics, and the right of municipalities to own their own utilities” (Christensen and Kremer 1997:164-177). The focus on urban concerns reflected the shift from the farm to the city as the center of economic and political attention beginning in the early twentieth century. But Missouri reformists of the Progressive era did not ignore rural life and the growing politicization of farmers. Calls were made for road and school improvement and regulation of the railroads and other private corporations who had a say in the economic well-being of farm families. During the 1910s, many of these reform efforts were institutionalized in government through the establishment of state-level programs and departments with responsibility for health, the

environment, transportation, education, and penal institutions (Christensen and Kremer 1997:194).

Following the Progressive era, the next great event with strong effect on Missouri was World War I. This brought a third wave of migration into the Ozarks region of the state, just one element of the "… shock waves … [associated with] … the draft, high agricultural prices, borrowing to bring more marginal land into production, soldiers' pay sent home, and new war-stimulated extractive industries" (Rafferty 2001:41 quoting Flanders 1977:13-14). Europeans combatants began what would become World War I in August 1914, less than a year after the J.J. Wilson property passed out of family ownership.

MODERNIZATION AS AN INTERPRETIVE MODEL IN ARCHAEOLOGY

The forty plus year span that the Wilson family lived on their farm in Jefferson County was a time of enormous social, technological, and economic change in American life. These changes can be grouped under the broad label of modernization, and reviewing the Wilson family's experiences with modernization was an intended focus of the archaeological study of 23JE787.

As a concept of social and economic analysis, modernization refers to a change from traditional ways, linked to localized custom and long-established technology, to an acceptance of new technological, social, and economic forms connected to the broader world. Historical archaeology has always had a focus on modernization, as acknowledged by its most widely recognized disciplinary definition: "… the spread of European culture throughout the world since the fifteenth century and its impact on indigenous peoples" (Deetz 1977:5). In looking at encounters between traditional and modern groups, researchers typically go beyond simply cataloging what new things and socio/economic forms are adopted in such exchanges. The more interesting and important issues are how and why modernity crosses from one group to another and the consequences, positive and negative, intended and unintended, of these changes.

In recent decades numerous researchers have made use of the concept of modernization as an interpretive model for studying the archaeology of post-Civil War rural transformation in the United States. The focus is on the spread of the "fruits" of emerging industrialization, urbanization, and globalization to subsistence farmers of outlying areas of the country. As detailed in a previous section of this report, the Ozarks provide an excellent regional case study for the transformations wrought by modernization.

A good example of the use of modernization theory in farmstead archaeology comes from Cabak et al.'s study of rural sites in south-central South Carolina (Cabak and Inkrot 1997, Cabak, Groover and Inkrot 1999). These researchers begin by providing a thorough review of modernization theory from its post-World War II beginnings through to its more nuanced versions of more recent decades. At mid-twentieth century, modernization theory provided "… a recipe designed to outline how Western concepts of progress should be transplanted in Third World Countries." In this period the understanding of

modernization drew heavily on prevailing social theories that stressed functional analysis and a strictly linear path for cultural evolution. In the accepted view, modernization was "… a phased, lengthy process that was irreversible, progressive, and resulted in Americanization (or Europeanization) globally …" (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:15-16, citing Rostow 1960, So 1990, and Preston 1982).

In succeeding decades, this understanding of modernization received critiques as a biased tool of European and U.S. imperialism and cold War-era ideology rather than an objective analytical approach. Beyond the politics, researchers recognized that its singular, linear approach to explanation "… tended to ignore situationally specific historical processes and the way that individual societies progressed along typically unique and particular trajectories" (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:15).

Cabak et al. summarize more recent approaches to modernization theory as emphasizing the "… intertwined relationship between tradition and modernity …" and on trying to see how external and internal forces come together in bringing about change. In many cases "… change occurs first in one domain whereas transformation can in turn severely lag in other spheres of daily life." They see this broader understanding of modernization as possessing "… the potential to provide insight into the interpretive interface between regional development, the adoption of new technology and crop regimes, the organization of class structure and gender roles at the community and household levels, and the general way that material culture change has transpired over the past 100 years in rural settings" (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:17, citing Haviland 1994:658-659).

Cabak et al. made use of modernization theory as an interpretive model in their study of 27 farmsteads on the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah River Site on the Aiken Plateau in south-central South Carolina. The farms all were occupied during the period from 1875 to 1950. The researchers summarize the overarching changes of the period and the effects on these farms in this way:

> During the late 19th century, the transition from a predominately rural to a predominately urban culture occurred. The character of farming also began to change at this time. Farming became more mechanized, relied to a greater extent on scientific knowledge and technological advances, was more labor efficient, and increasingly capital oriented. These developments altered the economic and social organization of the small farm. Farming was no longer a lifeway but a business (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:19).

Based on this view, Cabak et al. predicted that modernizing farmsteads would have "clearly definable and discernible archaeological correlates" linked to two main functional aspects of modernization: industrialization and technological development. The linkage between the two "resulted in standardized production, a veritable explosion of manufactured items, and mass consumption" – thus, lots more tools, personal items, architectural hardware, and processed food containers available for discard in the archaeological record (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:19).

As a result of their investigation of the South Carolina farmsteads, Cabak et al. came up with a variety of conclusions about the process of modernization. They found that change

in the different spheres of work and home life on these farms occurred at "uneven tempos." Cans and bottles, signs of consumption of processed food and drink, were present at a high number of the studied farmsteads, along with leisure-time items such as phonograph record fragments. The researchers hold that these are signs of "micro-level culture change … due to the influence of consumerism and mass-produced goods" and that as a result these "… households were gradually transformed from producers to consumers." In contrast, they failed to find the consistent presence of "macro-level" changes in domestic architecture and household technology except in the economic elites of the area. They do see such changes outside their study area on farms occupied after 1950, the end of their study period, and they note that "… the extent of this [post 1950] transition drastically altered the rural landscape." Based on these observations, they conclude that "… micro-level material change apparently occurs continuously but exerts only superficial structural influence. In contrast, macro-level restructuring can and usually transpires quickly, leaving in its wake substantially altered cultural forms" (Cabak, Groover, and Inkrot 1999:38-39).

A somewhat contrasting interpretation of the role of consumer goods in rural settings comes from Stewart-Abernathy's study of the Moser farmstead in the Ozark region of northwest Arkansas. He dismisses the view of industrially produced artifacts as an unambiguous sign of cultural transformation to modernity, criticizing this correlation as "trite" and too simplistic. Although he acknowledges that factory-made goods brought on strong changes in rural life, he also argues that "… rural farm families actively worked to fit their purchases into their own cultural reality and moral order" (Stewart-Abernathy 1992:102, 104).

Glass canning jars serve as an important element of Stewart-Abernathy's presentation of "industrial goods in the service of tradition." In his deft analysis, he notes that such jars (and their lids and liners) are market purchases produced in faraway factories, introducing another element of dependence on the outside world. Using jars to preserve food effectively and safely also required a new attention to precise timing, temperature control, and acceptance of germ theory, all elements of the emerging industrialized and science-based world. But in the annual task of "putting up" hundreds of these jars filled with farm-raised products, farm women were redefining these artifacts as "an important tool in self-sufficiency" with "great evocative significance in this agrarian order." He also points out that canning jars, originally a "new-fangled" introduction to the Ozarks and other American hinterland regions, are now seen in popular perception as "authentic" and intimately connected to traditional family farming. "The industrial penetration occurred, but the "victories" of the factory, in capturing markets and consumer dollars … is overwhelmed by the successful capture by the rural community of the power to assign lasting meaning to glass canning jars and other industrial products as symbols of rural life" (Stewart-Abernathy 1992:114, 116, 119-120).

In exploring the shifting meaning of artifacts like canning jars, Stewart-Abernathy presents an approach to modernization that is concerned as much with the mental as with the material. In his view, a critical and defining element of modernization in human life is not just the new artifacts and new economic structures and relationships, but the new "worldview" that came with modernization. He indirectly defines worldview as "the

ordering of many aspects of cultural meaning by an overarching set of values." The broader definition of the term usually emphasizes it as a group's shared and accepted ideas about the organization and workings of the social and physical world, as an individual's or a group's "set of images and assumptions about the world" (Kearney 1984: 10).

Stewart-Abernathy's conception of the Agrarian Ozark worldview, presented and discussed in an earlier section of this report, emphasized corporateness, conservativism, attachment to nature and family, and self-sufficiency. He contrasts this with what he defines as the Industrial Order or worldview:

> Penetrating the Ozark uplands along with the factory goods was a different way of life – in simple, the Industrial Order. This order was born with the Renaissance and begat the industrial revolution. Its elements include a focus on progress, accelerated change, mechanical social integration, symmetry, a mechanistic knowable universe, utilization of machine technology and factory production, increasing specialization of labor, and emphasis on individualized responsibility. (Stewart-Abernathy 1992:116)

Although conflicting in some ways, the different views of modernization present by Cabak et al. and Stewart-Abernathy can also be seen as complementary. Cabak et al. provide a way to catalog and quantify the presence of modern things in a new perspective, and suggest ways to sort out how different categories of material culture have different levels of influence on life as a whole. Stewart-Abernathy presses for a search for a deeper understanding of the roles new, outside things played in traditional societies and a search for the consequent shift in the way people using these things organize and think about their world. The challenge is to develop a mix of the two. First, there must be a recognition of the physical remains that point to the spread and adoption of the new things and new ideas associated with modernization. The next step would be to develop a perspective of how individuals involved made use of these changes, and how in turn these things and new connections restructured their lives and channeled their futures in new directions.

JEFFERSON COUNTY – HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Jefferson County was created in 1818 and named for President Thomas Jefferson (Walmsley 1932:373). The county covers an area of 657 square miles bounded at the north by St. Louis County, at the east by the Mississippi River, at the south by Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, and Washington Counties, and at the west by Franklin County. Additional waterways within the county include the Meramac River, near the county's northern boundary and Big River, within the western section of the county. The larger rivers are fed by small streams including Dry Fork, Jones' River, Saline, Mill, Joachim, Little Rock, Muddy and Isle du Bois Creeks (Kestenbaum 2004; Conard 1901:430).

Jefferson County's mostly rocky and rugged terrain defines the reason for including most of its territory within the Ozarks physiographic region. The shoreline area of the Mississippi River, forming the eastern border of the county, has always defined its main

transportation and development corridor. St. Louis, about thirty miles away, has also played a large role in its settlement history and economic development.

A large amount of Jefferson County retains rich deposits of limestone, iron, lead, zinc, and sand. The landscape also features abundant supplies of timber, including hickory, oak, walnut, maple, sycamore, and cottonwood. Euro-American settlement is believed to date to 1774 with the arrival of John Hilderbrand who settled near Saline Creek and established the Meramac Colony, which had disbanded by 1780. Hilderbrand attempted another settlement near Maddox Mill on Big River, approximately 31 miles south of St. Louis but was killed soon after that time during an Indian attack. Tribes living within the vicinity at that time included the Delaware and Shawnee (near Ste. Genevieve, Perry, and Cape Girardeau), the Osage (near Union), and Cherokee (at White River). Of these tribes, only the Osage were documented as instigating frequent attacks on white settlers (Goodspeed 1888:373-374).

In 1776, Jean Baptiste Gomoche operated a ferry across the Meramac River which made connection with the county's first "highway," a mere trail between St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve. (Conard 1901:430; Goodspeed 1888:370-371). This early highway was known as "the King's trace" (Goodspeed: 371). Settlers from Tennessee and Kentucky began arrival to Jefferson County during the early 1800s, with many claiming property based on Spanish land grants. It was also around this time that several families arrived with Peter Huskey, who came to the area from South Carolina (Conard 1901:430-431).

The county seat, Hillsboro, is located centrally within the county, approximately 36 miles south of St. Louis. The first documented Euro-American settler living in the Hillsboro vicinity was "Mr. Henson," who constructed a log dwelling and ran a local brickyard. The exact date of this individual's arrival to Jefferson County is unknown but he was living in the area in 1832, when the county seat was moved from Herculaneum. (Goodspeed 1888:429). Although Herculaneum was selected as the original county seat in 1819, its relocation was not surprising (though contested). When the county was initially organized in 1818, county leaders decided that "the first court should be held at Herculaneum, and afterward at such places as the court might select until a courthouse could be constructed" (Goodspeed 1888:385). The county's boundaries were altered several times and although none of these changes were "extensive," they confirmed that a more centralized location for the county seat would best serve residents (Goodspeed 1888:386).

Although residents voted to select the site of Hillsboro as the new county seat in 1832, it was not until 1840 that the town officially became recognized as such. In 1832, lots were sold for development of the new county seat, known at that time as Monticello. In 1839, it was discovered that the "seat" of another county in Missouri, Lewis, bore the same name, and the settlement in Jefferson County was renamed as Hillsboro. There is no documentation of why that particular name was selected, although it and the previous name clearly reflect the terrain surrounding the town. The presence of a spring located near the present intersection of Elm and First Streets added to the attractiveness of the town site (Boyer 1956:90; [City of Hillsboro] *Hillsboro Sesquicentennial* 1989:24). The spring not only provided water for local residents and their livestock, it was also where

local farmers kept milk cool until it could be shipped to St. Louis ([City of Hillsboro] *Hillsboro Sesquicentennial* 1989:16, 31). In 1840, a brick courthouse was constructed, followed by a jail completed in 1841. Both of these buildings were replaced in 1865 by larger brick structures. The 1865 courthouse (which remains in use today) was constructed by Charles H. Pond for $16,500. The building originally held all of the county's offices, one court room, an office, a jury room, and a library (Goodspeed: 388-390).

Hillsboro held its first official court session in 1840, at which time the town was designated as the new county seat. The settlement of Herculaneum declined sharply after this change, and by 1890 all that remained of the former county seat was a shot tower. A large smelting plant built during the late nineteenth century redeveloped Herculaneum as an industrial site, for which it remains known today (Conard 1901:431). By the 1870s, Hillsboro supported two general stores, a hotel, a wagon shop, blacksmith, shoe shop, printing office, a physician, druggist, furniture shop, post office, tobacco shop, and veterinarian (Conard 1901:252; [City of Hillsboro] *Hillsboro Sesquicentennial* 1989:15). In 1873, Hillsboro was incorporated as a city ([City of Hillsboro] *Hillsboro Sesquicentennial* 1989:15). A description of the town in 1888 is as follows:

> Hillsboro is pleasantly located on an elevated and healthful position near the center of the county, and contains a number of good brick buildings and fine residences. In consequence of the building of the Iron Mountain Railroad and the springing up of a number of villages along that line, Hillsboro has always remained, and seems destined to remain, a small village (Goodspeed 1888:431).

Jefferson County did not witness major military activity during the Civil War. The only recorded armed encounter in the county during the war was a skirmish in 1861 when the Confederate Army burned a bridge across Big River. Jefferson County residents provided support primarily for the Union (Conard 1901:432; Gerlach 1986:30).

The first train line to cross Jefferson County was the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway (Iron Mountain Railway) in 1858. The line provided service between St. Louis and Pilot Knob, to the south of Jefferson County in Iron County (Boyer 1956:113). By the turn of the twentieth century, Jefferson County supported several lines, including the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway along the eastern and southern borders; the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre Railway which terminated at Riverside; and the Crystal City Railway, a spur owned by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company which connected with the Iron Mountain Railway (Conard 1901:432).

As noted previously, the county's first "highway" was King's Trace. When the county was organized in 1819, petitions were submitted for road construction to provide connections with Herculaneum, Ste. Genevieve, Potsoi, the Meramac River, and St. Louis. Gravel roads funded by the county were constructed after the Civil War beginning around 1867 (Goodspeed 1888:393-394). Primary roadways in Jefferson County by the late nineteenth century included Lemay Ferry Road, extending south from St. Louis County across the Meramac River to Hillsboro, DeSoto and areas east; and the Fenton

and Big River Valley Rock Road which crossed the Meramac River and extended to House Springs, Big River, and Morse Mill. During the 1870s, the county began constructing macadam roads (Brink, McDonough, & Co. 1876:7).

The J.J. Wilson property is located within the Central Township of Jefferson County. The Central Township is comprised of two sections: ranges 41 and 44, and is located centrally within the county. In comparison to other townships, this area remained sparsely populated during its early years of settlement, no doubt due to the rocky and steep terrain which made farming somewhat difficult. The township includes the county seat, Hillsboro. Early settlers residing in the Central Township included the Huskey, Williams, Boyle, and Ogles Families (Brink, McDonough, & Co. 1876:9).

Settlement Patterns and Population Statistics

Census information for Jefferson County from 1900 indicates that the county recorded 24,593 Caucasian residents and 1,119 African American residents. Of these numbers, 23,407 of Jefferson County's residents were born in the United States and 2,305 residents were immigrants. The total number of families living in Jefferson County was 5,199; 1,967 of these families owned farms and 672 families rented farms. The county's largest town at that time was DeSoto, with a recorded population of 5,611; followed by Festus with 1,256 residents. Hillsboro, the county seat, supported 254 residents (Williams 1904). In addition to these statistics, the Central Township of Jefferson County, including Hillsboro, supported a total of 1,789 residents in 1870; 1,732 residents in 1890; 2,194 residents in 1900; 1,849 residents in 1910; and 1,465 residents in 1920. The drop in the latter decades indicates a shift away from agriculture and toward manufacturing interests as residents left for jobs in more urban areas such as St. Louis (State of Missouri 1905:422; State of Missouri 1921:234).

The following census and population figures illustrate the statistics for the State of Missouri and Jefferson County from Years 1870, 1880, 1900, and 1920 (Sources: University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004; Brink, McDonough, & Co.; State of Missouri, *Official Manual*).

Table 1. Population Statistics for the State of Missouri and Jefferson County

Year of Census	Missouri	Jefferson County
1870 / Total Population	1,721,295	15,380
1870 / Caucasian	1,603,146	14,617
1870 / African American	118,071	763
1880 / Total Population	2,168,380	18,736
1880 / Caucasian	2,022,826	17,731
1880 / African American	145,350	1,005
1880 / Foreign Born	211,578	2,981
1880 / Born in USA	1,956,802	15,755
1880 / Native Missourians	1,268,641	13,222
1880 / Born in Kentucky	102,799	222
1880 / Born in Tennessee	72,454	267
1900 / Total Population	3,106,665	25,712
1900 / Foreign Born	216,379	2,305

Year of Census	Missouri	Jefferson County
1900 / Born in USA	2,890,286	23,407
1900 / African American	161,822	1,119
1920 / Total Population	3,404,055	26,555
1920 / Caucasian	3,225,044	25,384
1920 / African American	178,241	1,171

The state's population numbers peaked around the turn of the twentieth century. By 1920, all of the state's counties were losing residents with exception of primary urban centers such as St. Louis and Kansas City. As previously noted, the loss of residency was primarily due to the reduction in agricultural production/income and a rise in manufacturing interests which centered on urban settings. Although the state recorded increases in total population numbers in 1920, these increases were only related to larger cities (Gerlach 1986).

Industry

Primary industrial development in Jefferson County around 1900 included mining and manufacturing. The county's large deposits of minerals, including lime, lead, zinc, clay, and stone made it a prime site for manufacturing interests, particularly in terms of access by way of river and train. At the turn of the twentieth century, Kimmswick supported a large lime plant; Crystal City supported the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; in the southwestern corner of the county were lead mines; and DeSoto supported a marble works and brick factory, all indicative of the county's rich mineral deposits (Williams 1904). In 1900, census statistics indicate that Missouri supported a total of 18,754 manufacturing establishments, 107 of which were located in Jefferson County (University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004).

Agriculture

Historically, agriculture in Jefferson County was primarily of subsistence level due to the region's hilly and "broken" terrain. Large scale farming was confined to areas along streams and rivers, where the land was flat and less rocky. At the turn of the twentieth century, the county's production consisted primarily of corn and wheat. In addition, dairying was a large part of the county's income as goods such as milk and butter were shipped daily to St. Louis. Fruits such as grapes and berries were raised in abundance, most of which were also sent to St. Louis. The county, which consisted of 640 square miles in 1904, dedicated 156,055 acres for raising grain and vegetables. The county supported a total of 2,596 farms that year with an average size of 132.6 acres (Williams 1904). The Wilson farm, with approximately 80 acres on hilly terrain, thus ranked toward the bottom of the range of farms in the county in terms of size and access to good land. Given what is known of J.J. Wilson Sr.'s varied jobs, his limited livestock (as listed in the 1880 agricultural census) and his probate inventory he clearly fit the profile of a farmer who needed another source of income to support his family. None of his children (or anyone else) continued to farm the property after his death, again pointing to the marginal nature of the property.

The following tables provide agricultural statistics for Missouri and Jefferson County in 1880 and 1920 (Sources: Missouri Secretary of State 2001; University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Center 2004; Williams 1904; Conard 1901).

Table 2. Agricultural Statistics, State of Missouri & Jefferson County, 1880

Item / Unit	State of Missouri	Jefferson County
Total farms/number	215,575	2,137
Farms fewer than 10 acres/number	3,582	25
Farms 10-49 acres/number	52,383	401
Farms 50-499 acres/number	155,389	1,666
Farms 500-999 acres/number	3,536	40
Farms 1000+ acres/number	614	5
Total farms rented for fixed $/number	19,843	170
Total farms rented for share/number	39,029	410
Total land in farms/acres	27,879,276	289,816
Oats produced/bushels	20,670,958	57,974
Rye produced/bushels	535,426	221
Wheat produced/bushels	24,966,627	423,888

Table 3. Agricultural Statistics, State of Missouri & Jefferson County, 1900

Item/Unit	State of Missouri	Jefferson County
Total farms/number	284,886	2,596
Average farm size/acres	119.3	132.6
Farms fewer than 10 acres/ number	7,802	85
Farms 50-174 acres/number	157,874	1,504
Farms 175-259 acres/number	47,131	508
Farms 500 – 999 acres/number	3,268	45
Farms 1,000+ acres/number	594	7
Caucasian farmers/number	279,933	2,560
African-American farmers/number	4,953	36
Caucasian farm owners/number	157,322	1,678
Caucasian partial owners/number	31,040	180
African-American owners of farms/number	1,901	21
African-American partial owners/number	707	2
Corn Produced/bushels	208,844,870	962,942
Oats Produced/bushels	20,545,350	127,820*
Wheat Produced/bushels	23,072,768	409,081
Tobacco Produced/pounds	3,041,996	2,680
Cotton Produced/bales	25,576	Data not available
Hay Produced/tons	4,062,199	18,852
Beef Cattle/number	324,198	17,532
Dairy Cattle/number	765,386	20,880*
Hogs/number	4,524,664	28,542
Sheep/number	1,087,213	5,904
Horses/number	967,037	5,808*
Mules, burros, donkeys/number	292,296	2,545* (mules only)
Chickens/number	14,903,601	148,878*
Turkeys/number	466,665	1,919*
Bee colonies/number	205,110	1,054*
Farms with buildings/number	275,634	2,576

*Year 1902 (Source: Williams, 414).

Schools

Jefferson County's earliest school dates to 1806 or 1807, when a local resident living near Sandy Creek, Benjamin Johnston, began teaching on a property owned by James Hensley (Conard 1901; Rutledge 1970). Missouri's early "pay schools" designated funds for a few months each year in which teachers (usually without formal training) provided some type of educational instruction. In 1821, "school lands" were put up for sale in Jefferson County, but not until 1841 did the county begin organizing school townships based on standards imposed by the state. "Public" schools did not exist in Missouri until after the Civil War. Missouri's early schools were primarily sponsored by religious organizations. Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists provided education for children in Jefferson County during the early 1800s. Catholics established schools in Jefferson County during the 1850s, and in 1851, a German Methodist school was established in DeSoto (Conard 1901).

Jefferson County's teachers were well paid, at least during the early years, earning an average salary in 1870 of $37.50 per month which was higher than that offered by St. Louis City schools (Rutledge 1970). James J. Wilson, Jr. is noted as earning "an impressive $40 per month" as the first teacher employed at Huskey School during the mid-1870s. After Wilson left his position, the Huskey School salary dropped to $25 per month (Lang 1983). A teacher's college established in DeSoto during the 1890s raised the bar for Jefferson County teachers, providing for the first time a professional standard for the county's school teachers (Lang 1983).

A list of schools in the 1876 Jefferson County Atlas published by Brink, McDonough, & Co. indicates that within Township 41, Range 4 East (which was where the Wilson farm was located), there were five schools. One of the schools was Huskey School which, as noted above, is where J.J. Wilson, Jr. was employed for a time as a teacher. Huskey School is believed to have been constructed in 1874 on the Huskey Family's farm (Lang 1983). Four of the five schools in Township 41, Range 4 East were situated on privately owned land. Statistics from 1870 indicate that within Jefferson County, there were 5,380 children of school age; however only 1,189 of these children attended school (Lang 1983).

Newspapers

Jefferson County's first newspaper was the *Herald*. This publication, owned by E. E. Furber, originated in DeSoto in 1859 and was circulated until the Civil War. After the Civil War, most Jefferson County newspapers were named for their location of publication or their political influences, such as the *Jefferson Democrat*, *Festus News*, and *DeSoto Press* (Conard 1901; State of Missouri 1905). In 1904, it was noted that "Missouri newspapers are well-edited, widely circulated and influential. There is no county without a daily or weekly newspaper. Every shade of political, social, and religious thought is represented. In 426 cities, towns and villages are published the 992 newspapers and magazines of the State. Of these, 87 are daily, 14 semi-weekly, 746

weekly, 4 fortnightly, 10 semi-monthly, 119 monthly, 3 bi-monthly, and 9 quarterly." (Williams 1904).

The State of Missouri's *Official Manual*, published during the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries, indicates that in 1899, J.J. Wilson, Jr. was the editor/publisher of the *Crystal Mirror*, which at that time was published in Hillsboro and represented Republican views. In the state's 1893 manual, this publication is noted as the "*Mirror*," with Wilson also listed as the owner. By 1901, the publication is no longer identified in the state's manual (State of Missouri 1893, 1899, and 1901).

Local historical records indicate that either *The New Era* or *Jefferson County Republican* newspaper were later forms of the *Crystal Mirror*. A reference from the county's historical society newsletter states "The *Crystal Mirror* was started at Festus by J.J. Wilson, Jr., August 13, 1885 [and] moved to Hillsboro, February 1887. In January 1900, the name was changed to *Jefferson County Republican* (*The Heritage News*, June 2002). According to another source, the paper was sold by Wilson to a "group of Hillsboro businessmen who called it the *The New Era* ([City of Hillsboro] *Hillsboro Sesquicentennial* 1989). Apparently *The New Era* was also published as *The Jefferson County Record* for nearly 15 years, which if true, may account for the confusion over evolution of the *Crystal Mirror* following its change of ownership after J.J. Wilson, Jr. ([City of Hillsboro] *Hillsboro Sesquicentennial* 1989).

A review of early editions of both *The New Era* and *Jefferson County Republican* indicates that *The New Era* was published in Hillsboro. This newspaper's earliest available edition for review dates to January 7, 1909, which is identified as Volume 5, No. 1. This weekly publication appears to have originated in 1905. The *Jefferson County Republican*, published in DeSoto, was formerly *The Weekly Republican*. *The Weekly Republican* began publication sometime between 1900 and 1905. In 1906, the newspaper changed ownership and was renamed as *Jefferson County Republican*. Based on the limited information available, it appears likely that the *Crystal Mirror* eventually became *The New Era*, rather than the *Jefferson County Republican*.

THE WILSON FAMILY AND THEIR FARM

Initial research on the Wilson family and the farmstead was carried out during the Phase II work conducted by the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at Southwest Missouri State University (Powell and Bryant 2003), and this discussion draws on that report. Although TRC researchers consulted a wide variety of sources, little in the way of new information was found on the family. No personal writings, such as letters or diaries, were found, and no extant copies of the newspaper edited by J.J. Wilson, Jr. could be located. The following pages present what is known about the family, structured more or less by chronology.

According to Goodspeed's history of Jefferson County, published in 1888, J.J. Wilson Sr. (J.J. Sr.) was born in Waynesboro (Wayne County), Tennessee in 1828, to Zaccheus and Naomi Gillespie Wilson (Goodspeed 1888:964). The 1900 census data available for J.J.

Sr. indicates that both of his parents were from North Carolina (U.S. Census 1900, Volume 51, E.D. 50; Sheet 4; Line 92). Goodspeed indicates that Zaccheus and Naomi were born in Mecklenburg and Rowan Counties, North Carolina (respectively) and moved to Williamson County, Tennessee, prior to moving to western Tennessee (Goodspeed 1888:965). This confirms information from the 1820 census that lists Zaccheus Wilson as living near Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee (U.S. Census 1820, Series M33, Roll 125, Page 156).

J.J. Sr. attended Paris Academy in Henry County, Tennessee, where he graduated in March 1852 (Goodspeed 1888:964). Following graduation from Paris Academy, J.J. Sr. "engaged in merchandising for a few years" before becoming a teacher and farmer (Goodspeed 1888:964). It is assumed that J.J. Sr.'s interest in Missouri is linked to his service with Union forces based in the state during the Civil War. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D of the 31st Missouri Volunteer Infantry at Ironton, Missouri, participating in battles at Vicksburg and Arkansas Post. A "disability" (details unknown) forced J.J. Sr. to join Company I of the 23rd Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he participated until the end of the war "being honorably discharged in St. Louis [on] July 1, 1865" (Goodspeed 1888:964). Following the war, he joined the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the important union veteran organization (Goodspeed 1888:964). Phase II archaeological testing at the site recovered a button decorated with the GAR monogram (Powell and Bryant 2003:32), suggestive of Wilson's active participation in the organization. J.J. Sr. and Ann Matlock were married in 1852 (Powell and Bryant 2003:6). After the war, the family lived in St. Louis for a brief time until moving to Jefferson County with J.J. Sr.'s mother, Naomi, in 1867. Apparently J.J. Sr.'s father died in 1857 in "western Tennessee" (probably Waynesboro), and Naomi died in Jefferson County in 1879 (Goodspeed 1888:964-965).

As noted above, the Wilson family moved from St. Louis to Jefferson County in 1867. This information is documented in several sources including Goodspeed's history and a Jefferson County "historical atlas" published in 1876, which lists J.J. Sr. as living near Hillsboro (Goodspeed 1888:964; Brink, McDonough and Co. 1876:26). In addition, the St. Louis city directory published in 1866 identifies J.J. Wilson (occupation: schoolteacher) as living on North Ninth Street. There is no listing for Wilson in the 1867 city directory, additional supporting evidence of the family's move from St. Louis to Jefferson County in that year ([Edwards, Greenough & Deved], 1866:843; 1867). Additional personal details on J.J. Sr. provided in Goodspeed's history indicate that he served as the Jefferson County Assessor in 1879-1880. This is confirmed by census information from 1880 (Goodspeed 1888:964; U.S. Census data 1880, Volume 18; E.D. 193; Sheet 22; Line 30). Deed research indicates that the Wilson farm property was originally obtained as a land grant by Jerome B. Timmonds in 1858; sold to John L. Thomas by Timmonds' heirs in 1867, at which time the larger area was subdivided and a portion sold to J.J. Wilson, Sr. (see Table 7) (Jefferson County Deed Books O: 487-488; X: 590-591; Y: 361-362).

Goodspeed's history provides substantial information about J.J. Wilson, Jr. (J.J. Jr.), the eldest of the Wilson children. Apparently J.J. Jr. was born in Carroll County, Tennessee in 1853 and "reared on a farm, receiving a limited common-school education"

(Goodspeed 1888:964-965). Like his father, J.J. Jr. taught school (for eight years) prior to working in 1884 as a bookkeeper and "chief shed clerk" for the Crystal Plate Glass Company in Crystal City (Goodspeed 1888:965). In 1885, J.J. Jr. began a newspaper in Crystal City with Dr. T.B. Taylor, the *Crystal Mirror*. Dr. Taylor retired in 1886, at which time J.J. Jr. moved the newspaper to Hillsboro, changed the newspaper's name to *Jefferson County Crystal Mirror*, and expanded the publication's format. (See additional information on "Newspapers" provided within this report). J.J. Jr. married Mary E. Wilkinson of Washington County, Missouri, in 1880. By 1888, the couple had three children: Horace Bates, Arthur Jasper, and Henrietta Ann (Goodspeed 1888:965). J.J. Jr. compiled a Jefferson County City Directory for 1907 in conjunction with John F. Maness, the latter of whom served as Jefferson County Assessor in 1905 (Maness & Wilson; State of Missouri *Official Manual*, 1905:135). According to census records, by 1900 J.J. Jr. and his family had moved to St. Louis County and resided in the Webster Groves community (see Table 5) (U.S. Census, 1900, Volume 83, E.D. 115; Sheet 18; Line 70).

Based on census information from 1880, J.J. Sr.'s occupation was listed as "Assessor of Jefferson County" (noted previously); his wife, Ann, was a "housekeeper," and George, their 14-year-old son, worked on the farm. Other children living at home that year were Anne B, Anne E., Josephine, William, and Gray Clay (U.S. Census data, 1880).

The 1910 census indicates that Ann Wilson bore 13 children in the 27 years from 1853 to 1880, of which eight appear to have survived to adulthood (U.S. Census, 1910, Ref # 054 0030 0108). It is possible that some of the Wilson children who died young (perhaps in infancy) are buried at Hillsboro Cemetery, established circa 1840-1850. The area of the cemetery near the marked Wilson graves (including Naomi, J. J. Sr. and Ann) is also the location of additional small unlettered limestone markers. These probably mark Wilson infant burials.

J.J. Wilson Sr. died at age 71 on July 16, 1900 at home with Ann and all of his children, except Gray, in attendance (Powell and Bryant 2003:10). At the time, Gray was apparently serving military duty in the Philippines. Although one source (his father's obituary) states that Gray was associated with the army, deed research indicates that he was a member of the U.S. Navy (Jefferson County Deed Book 74; page 480).

J.J. Wilson, Sr's obituary provides some poignant commentary on his life and family:

> WILSON James J. Wilson died at his residence near Hillsboro, July 16, 1900, after a lingering illness, aged 71 years, 7 months and 9 days. Mr. Wilson was a native of Tennessee, and in 1852 was married to Miss Ann Matlock, who is still living. To them, thirteen children were born, eight of whom are living, and all were present at the time of his death but one son, Gray, who is in the U. S. army in the Philippines.
>
> Mr. Wilson moved his family to Missouri in about 1865 and settled near this town and has resided here ever since. During the late war he was a member of the 31st Missouri volunteers, commanded by ex-Governor Fletcher, as colonel. He came out of the army disabled to some extent and has been drawing a pension for years, but never to the amount to which his disabilities entitled him. During his residence here he has been a

> quiet, peaceful citizen. For years he taught in the public schools, and filled one term in the office of assessor of the county. He had been a professor of Christian religion for many years; was part of the time a member of the Presbyterian church and part of the time of the Methodist church, his church affiliations being controlled to some extent by surrounding conveniences. In all departments of life he attempted to do his duty faithfully as he saw it, and we have no doubt that he is now enjoying the rewards of a well spent life.
>
> All of his children but one are grown, and all respected and honored him in life and will revere his memory. His faithful wife, who has shared his trials for so many years and who was his constant attendant and faithful nurse during his long sickness, is entitled to and will receive a large share of sympathy from all her neighbors and friends. (Jefferson Democrat 1900)

Several elements of this obituary are worth noting. First is the mention of his war-related injury and lifelong disability, which apparently worsened in his last years to the point that it required his wife's "constant" attendance and nursing. Attempts to find his military pension record files with the National Archives failed, so the actual nature and extent of his injuries and the amount of his pension have not been documented.

A second important observation about the obituary is that it makes no reference to Wilson as a farmer, but instead lists his occupation as a school teacher. The obituary also refers to his "residence" rather than calling his homeplace a farm. This may be a casual omission, a matter of not needing to state the obvious. Alternatively, it was perhaps a sign that the minimal size and output of the Wilson agricultural operation by the time of his death fell below the accepted local definition of what constituted a farm.

The obituary mentions his membership at times in both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. A 1970 locally-published county history states that Wilson was a Methodist circuit rider (or traveling minister) (Rutledge 1970:46), but if this was the case it is unlikely the obituary would not have mentioned it. The 1970 source may have it wrong, perhaps confusing this James J. Wilson with another with the same or similar name.

In comparison to her husband and eldest son, little is known about Ann Matlock Wilson. A history of the county published in 1970 states that "Ann Matlock Wilson, wife of the Methodist circuit rider, Reverend James J. Wilson, was called to officiate at countless births in the Belews Creek neighborhood, northwest of Hillsboro. She gave unstintingly of her time and skill, for which she charged nothing" (Rutledge 1970:46). Ann died on May 12, 1912 and as noted previously, was buried in Hillsboro Cemetery "along with several of [her] children and other close relatives" ("Jefferson County Missouri Marriages 1910 – 1915; Deaths from Jefferson County Newspapers 1866 – 1920, Vol. 1 & 2": 66; Powell & Bryant 2003:10).

The names of the Wilson children that have been verified include the following: James Jr. (born 1853); George N. (born 1865); Fannie Bell (born 1867); Anne B. (born 1868 or 1869); Anne Eliza (born 1871); Josephine (born 1873); William S. (born 1875); Gray Clay (born 1877 or 1878); and Laura H. (born 1880). Although most information available relates to the eldest, James Jr., limited information is also available for George

and Fannie Bell. Research indicates that George was married at least twice. Both marriages were to women by the last name of Miller, and these women were sisters. The first wife's given name is not known. George was married to his second wife, Deborah Miller, on April 26, 1893. Deborah's obituary indicates that both women died shortly after childbirth of "puerperal fever." Deborah was aged 23 at the time of her death. Both her child (Ruth) and a child from George's previous marriage (Olive) survived. Olive had a twin, perhaps Mary Ada, who died immediately after birth (Jefferson County Historical Society: "Missouri Marriages 1910 – 1915; Deaths from Jefferson County Newspapers 1866 – 1920, Vol. 1 & Vol. 2": 66).

Fannie Bell married H. Sam Lanham and the couple resided in DeSoto. The 1907 Jefferson County directory lists "H. Lanham," a carpenter, living on Third Street in DeSoto (Maness and Wilson 1907:86). Fannie and her husband sold the family farm in 1913 to Barney Ochs of St. Louis (see Table 7) shortly after acquiring the property from her brother, Clay (Jefferson County Deed Book 74; Page 480; Book 76; Page 20). Fannie and her husband are buried at Hillsboro Cemetery, having died in 1931 and 1934, respectively.

According to the 1907 Jefferson County directory, William S. Wilson, mail carrier, is noted as residing one mile north of Hillsboro, which could be the family farm; although there is no verification of whether this is the same "William" born to J.J. Sr. and Ann (Maness and Wilson 1907:482). William S. Wilson is also listed in census records as living in Hillsboro in 1910, married to Laura, and having a son, Stanley. Laura Wilson is living on the family farm with her mother, Ann, in 1910, as is Laura's husband, Joseph G. Urizen and their daughter, Hazel, who is one year of age (U.S. Census, 1910, Ref #054 0029 0024). Nothing else is known about the remaining children of J.J. Sr. and Ann.

Two grandchildren, Ruth and Olive, are both daughters of George (as noted previously). Ruth lived with J.J. Sr. and Ann on the family farm. She was born in 1894 and was the child from George's second marriage to Deborah. George's eldest daughter, Olive, was two years older than Ruth and lived with her maternal grandparents, Samuel and Sarah Miller in the Central Township of Jefferson County (see Table 5) (U.S. Census, 1900; Volume 51, E.D. 53; Sheet 14; Line 72; Series T623; Roll 867; Page 28). A school photograph for Hillsboro Public School dated 1900-1901 includes Ruth and appears in several local publications (see Rutledge 1970:76; [City of Hillsboro] *Hillsboro Sesquicentennial* 1989:62).

Table 4. Census Data for J.J. Wilson Family, Jefferson County, Missouri

Name of Individual	1870	1880	1900	1910
James Sr. (father)	40 years old; farmer; born in TN	51 years old; Jefferson Co. Assessor	(b) Nov. 1828; age 71; parents from NC; occupation farmer; property mortgaged and classified as "farm schedule 61"	
Ann (Matlock) (mother)	35 years old; keeps house; born in TN	45 years old; housekeeper	(b) July 1835; age 64; parents from TN; occupation housewife	74 years old [widow]; 13 children; 7 living
James Jr. (son) [P]	16 years old; in school; born in TN	27 years old; teacher; married to Mary E.; occupation: teacher; born in TN	Living in St. Louis County (Carondolet Township, Webster Groves); (b) October 1853 TN; 46 years old	
George (son) [P]	5 years old; at home; born in MO	14 years old; works on farm		
Fannie (daughter) [P]	2 years old; at home; born in MO			
Anne B. (daughter)		11 years old; at home; born in MO		
Anne E. (daughter)		9 years old; at home; born in MO		
Josephine (daughter) [P]		6 years old; at home; born in MO	(b) August 1873 MO; age 26; single; occupation: teacher	
William S. (son) [P]		4 years old; at home; born in MO	(b) Nov. 1875 MO; age 24; single; occupation: farmer	34 years old; living in Hillsboro; married to Laura; son is Stanley, 1 year old.
Gray Clay (son) [P]		2 years old; at home; born in		

Name of Individual	1870	1880	1900	1910
		MO		
Laura H. (daughter) [P]			(b) July 1880 MO; age 19; single; no occupation	Married to Joseph G. Urizen; Laura is 29 years old; daughter is Hazel, one year old; family living with Ann
Olive B. Wilson (granddaughter) daughter of Deborah Miller and George (born Oct. 1891)			8 years old; Lives with maternal grandparents, Samuel and Sarah Miller in Jefferson County (Central Township)	
Ruth E. (granddaughter)			(b) March 1894 MO; age 6; parents from MO; attending school	
Mary E. Wilson (daughter-in-law; married to James Jr.)		Born in Missouri; 21 years old, keeps house	(b) Jan. 1859 MO; age 41	
Harris B. (grandson; James Jr,'s son)			(b) March 1881 MO; age 19	
Arthur J. (grandson; James Jr.'s son)			(b) Feb. 1883 MO; age 17	
Henriette A. (granddaughter; James Jr.'s daughter)			(b) June 1885 MO; age 14	
Asa C. (grandson; James Jr.'s son)			(b) March 1888 MO; age 12	
Herbert H. (grandson; James Jr.'s son)			(b) May 1892 MO; Age 8	
Mary E. (granddaughter; daughter of James Jr.'s)			(b) July 1894 MO; age 5	

- [P] = names listed on probate as heirs of J.J. Wilson Sr.
- 1900 census notes that all members of the family can read & write.

Table 5. Death Records / Cemetery Information of J.J. Wilson Family

Individual Name	Family Plot; Hillsboro Cemetery	Source: "Jefferson County Cemeteries"	Obituary Information
J.J. Sr. (father)	Stone shared with Ann; (b) Nov. 27, 1828; (d) July 16, 1900. MO Vol. Co.D.	(b) Nov. 27, 1828; (d) July 18, 1900 [date incorrect per source; should be July 16] 31 Mo. Vol. Co. D	
Ann Matlock (mother)	Stone shared with James Sr.; (b) July 10, 1835; (d) March 12, 1912	(b) July 18, 1835; (d) March 12, 1912	
Fannie Bell Lanham (daughter)	Stone shared with husband, H. Sam (1871 – 1934); (b) 1868; (d) 1931	(b) 1868; (d) 1931 Sam: (b) 1871; (d) 1934	
Ann Eliza (daughter)	(b) May 24, 1871; (d) April 21, 1892	(b) 1871; (d) 1892	
Henrietta A. (granddaughter)	(b) (per census) June 1885; date on stone 1911(?)	(b) 1886; (d) 1891 [discrepancy in birth dates per sources]	
Ada May / Mary Ada (daughter of George Wilson?)		[Ada May] (b) 1890; (d) 1891	[Mary Ada] (d) 19 November 1891; one year of age; buried at Hillsboro Cemetery; cause of death diphtheria*
Debbie / Deborah Miller (daughter-in-law); George's wife		(b) 1870; (d) 1894	Wife of George N.; died April 12, 1894. Obituary states that George's first wife (sister of Deborah) died. Less than 3 years later George married Deborah who died less than one year after marriage. From the first wife, twins were born; one of which died (Mary Ada? -- daughter Olive survived). Deborah had a daughter with George (Ruth). Obit states Deborah was born Dec. 18, 1878 and married George on April 26, 1893. Deborah was buried at Hillsboro

Individual Name	Family Plot; Hillsboro Cemetery	Source: "Jefferson County Cemeteries"	Obituary Information
			Cemetery**
Naomi T. (mother of James Sr.)		(b) August 8, 1806; (d) July 11, 1879	
Unidentified member of family	Unable to read headstone; weathered		

* Source: Jefferson County Genealogical Society "Jefferson County, Missouri Death Records 1883 – 1892."
** Source: "Supplement to the Death Notice in the Jefferson County Newspapers 1866-1920."

Deed Research

The Wilson property is situated in Township 41N, Range 4E, Sections 33 and 34 and consisted of roughly 81 acres. Deeds and atlases slightly vary in their description of exact acreage. An 1876 atlas of Jefferson County indicates that the Wilson property was served by post offices in Hillsboro, Grubville, and Morse Mill (Brink, McDonough, & Co. 1876:26).

According to deeds on file at the Jefferson County Tax Assessor's Office in Hillsboro, the following transactions occurred in reference to the Wilson farm property which is described in the deeds as a "parcel of land situated in . . . the southeastern quarter of the northeast quarter of Section No. thirty-three (33) Township forty-one (41) of the Range Four (4) East containing (40) [sic] acres and SW ¼ of NW ¼ Section 34, Township 41, Range 4 East containing forty-one 30/100 (41 30/100) acres all in Township forty-one (41) Range Four (4) East." (Jefferson County Warranty Deed Book Y: 361-362).

Table 6. Deed Information for the Wilson Farm Property

Deed Book & page(s)	Property From	Property To	Date	Miscellaneous Information
Book O; pp. 487-488	U.S. Government	Jerome B. Timmonds	3 May 1858	Land grant; 325 acres
Book X; pp. 590-591	Catherine & Mary Timmonds	John L. Thomas	10 or 13 (?) June 1867	Timmonds' from St. Louis; Thomas from Jefferson County; 200 acres ("more or less")
Book Y; pp. 361-362	John L. & Sarah E. Thomas (wife)	J.J. Wilson	26 August 1867	Two parcels as described above sold for $500
Book 74; page 480	Gray C. Wilson	Mrs. H.S. Lanham	24 November 1913	"Mrs. Lanham" is Fannie Bell Wilson (sister); Gray is living in Vallejo County, California and serving in the Navy. Sale is for $1.00
Book 76; page	Mr. & Mrs. H.S. Lanham	Barney Ochs	13 December	Ochs is from St. Louis; Sale is for $1600.00

Deed Book & page(s)	Property From	Property To	Date	Miscellaneous Information
20			1913	
Book 76; page 400	Barney & Lola Ochs	Henry F. Winter	2 March 1915	Winter is from St. Louis; Sale is for $100.00
Book 78; page 144	Henry F. & Minnie L. Winter	A.M. Owen* (Powell & Bryant reference last name as "Omer;" deed is handwritten and could be either).	9 November 1915	Owen is from Pike County, IL. Sale is for $1.00 and property exchange. "Improvements" mentioned on the site; may mean house is still standing.
Book 78; page 514	A.M. Owen	Ella Ware	22 May 1916	Ware is from Pike County, IL. $500.00 and assumption of $1600.00 deed from Winter
Deeds were searched through 1938; no further reference to property found.				

Probate Information

The original estate probate inventory for J.J. Wilson, Sr. is located at Jefferson College in Hillsboro (Record # 2759). The document, dated 10 August 1900, is identified as the "Inventory, Certificate and Affidavit Inventory for Real and Personal Estate of James J. Wilson, deceased, late of Jefferson County, Missouri, describing the quantity, situation and title of the Real Estate, the books and papers, the debts due to the said deceased, the names of the debtors, the dates of the contracts, the amount of interest due, and the rate of interest thereon, and all personal property of whatsoever character." The property associated with the probate record includes "all of the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 33 Township 41 Range 4 East containing 40 acres. Also the southwest of the northwest quarter of Section 4 Township 41 Range 4 East containing 40 acres as shown on file in [the] Recorders Office in Record Book and at Page 361 of said record of Jefferson County Missouri."

Heirs listed in the probate include J.J. Wilson Jr., George N. Wilson, Fannie Bell Lanham, Josephine Wilson, William S. Wilson, Gray C. Wilson, and Laura W. Wilson, all of Jefferson County. According to the record, James Sr. died on July 16, 1900 without a will. Executors of the estate were William S. Wilson, William Morris, and W.A. Hill. Ann Wilson is identified as the administrator of the estate. The following is the list of property and values assigned per the probate record.

Table 7. Inventory listed in the probate record for James Wilson Sr. upon his death

Description of Property	Value
Two mules	$60
One Horse	$20
One Cow	$20
One yearling heifer	$10
Two dozen chickens	$5
One 2-horse wagon	$5
One buggy and spring wagon	$10
Farming implements consisting of:	
2 plows, 1 harrow, 1 moving machine, 1 cradle, 1 single “shouvleplow”	$15
One double set of harnesses	$2.50
One single set of harnesses	$2
One Cider Press	$2
One clock	$1
Six cane bottom chairs	$1.50
Two rocking chairs	$2
Six wood bottom chairs	$1
One "beauro" (bureau)	$2
One book case	$4
Library	$5
Three bed "steds"	$6
Three feather beds/bedding	$10
One cooking stove & utensils	$5
One heating stove	$2
One kitchen safe	$1.50
One dining room table	$1
One small table	$0.50
Two rag carpets	$4
One iron kettle	$1.50
One brass kettle	$1
Total	$200.50

Wilson Homestead / Property Information

The 1876 Historical Atlas published by Brink, McDonough, & Co. illustrates the Wilson parcel that, in comparison to most property ownership for this region, is smaller than the average farm (indicated as two tracts of 40 and 41.25 acres respectively)(Figure 3). A “farm house” is illustrated on the map, located slightly south of the parcel’s center point. An unnamed road is located northeast of the Wilson farm site but does not adjoin the farmstead. Surrounding the Wilson parcel are sites owned by John Mattock (northeast), J.L. Thomas (east), Mary F. Spilker (south), M. Simen (southwest), and H.S. Huskey (west and northwest) (Brink, McDonough, & Co., 1876:41). A list of the county’s landowners from the 1876 atlas indicates that the “Jas. J. Wilson” farm site (two parcels) included one building and an orchard. No mention is made of outbuildings, and total land ownership for both parcels is 81.25 acres (Hallemann 1998:A120).

The Wilson parcel was not only on the small side in comparison to other farms in the region, but its productivity was limited by its soil. The official soil survey of Jefferson County identifies two soil types on the property, Minnith silt loam and Sonsac gravelly silt loam. Both are included in the broader category of the Minnith-Pevely association of soils, found on ridge summits and backslopes and derived from loess and residuum parent material (Skaer 2004:30, 37, 23).

Minnith silt loam occupies the relatively level ridge summit snaking through what was Wilson property. The Wilson house and at least one outbuilding were situated on this ridge top. It is also the most likely spot for the main farm field, northwest of the house location. The soil survey describes it as fine-silty, very deep, moderately well drained, with moderately low (one to two percent) organic matter content. It is formed in loess over loamy residuum weathered from sandstone. Minith silt loam has a low suitability for field crops, having "severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices." Susceptibility to erosion is the only limitation in using the area for pasture, and it is also well suited for timber (Skaer 2004: 30, 62, 258).

Sonsac gravelly silt loam is found on the slopes below the ridge summit on what was the Wilson property. It is moderately deep and well drained, with low (0.5 to one percent) organic matter content. The parent material of this soil series is gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone. In terms of potential use, this soil has severe limitations making it unsuitable for cultivation but adequate for grazing, forestland, and wildlife habitat (Skaer 2004: 37, 63, 263).

The Wilson site never had access to modern domestic utilities such as electricity, water, gas, telephone, or sewer service. According to a local history, electricity was not available to residents living outside of Hillsboro until 1936 when service was extended to "just northeast of town." In 1946 the "George Huskey family on Belews Creek Road" gained service ([City of Hillsboro] *Hillsboro Sesquicentennial* 1989:20). Cisterns, like the one on the Wilson farm site, appear to have been common to most residences, although the standard forms of these cisterns are unknown. Most residents in and around Hillsboro relied on cisterns, rather than wells, to supply their water until the city drilled its first community well and constructed a water tower during the 1940s (Goodspeed 1888:364; [City of Hillsboro] *Hillsboro Sesquicentennial* 1989:20).

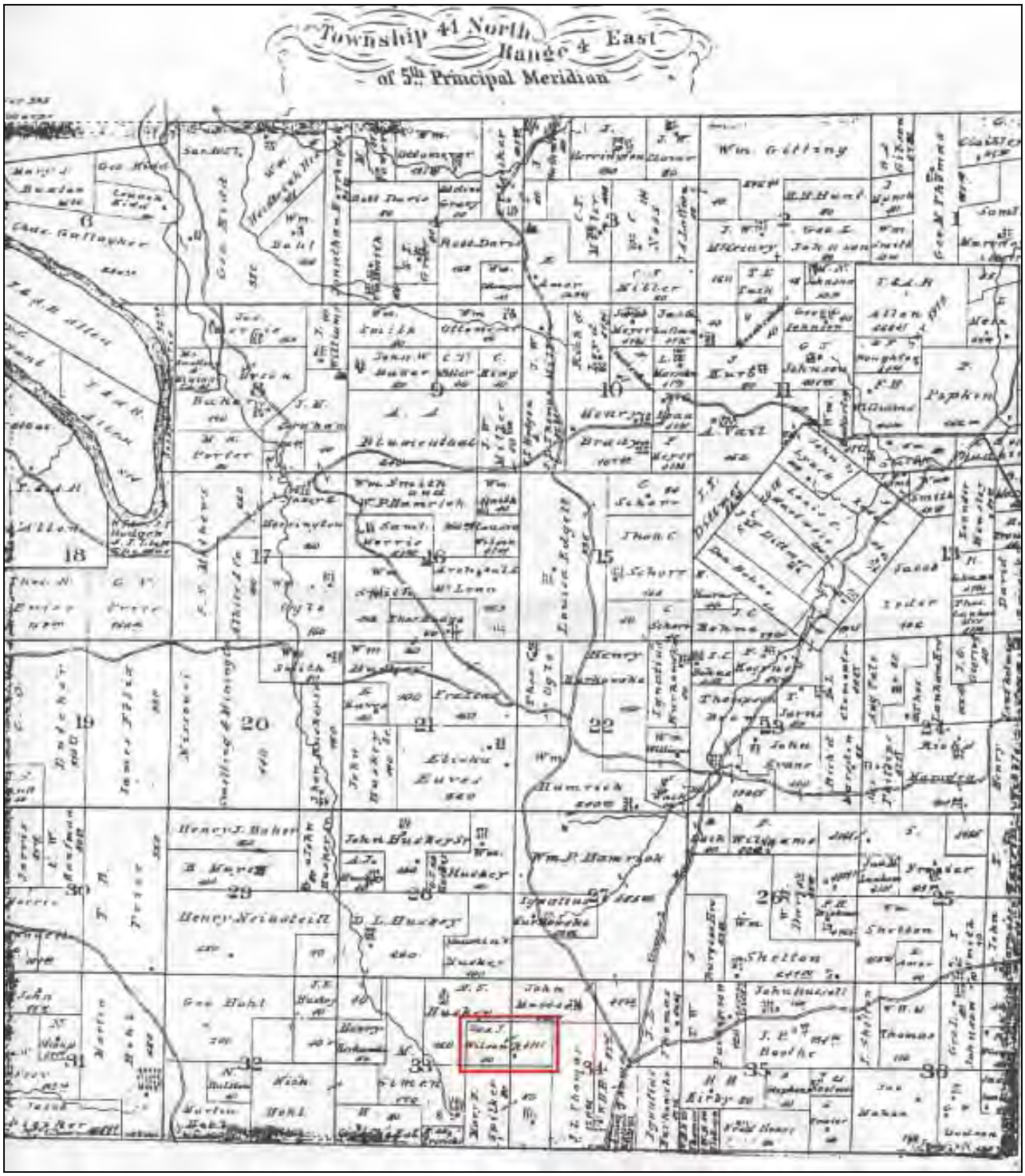

Figure 4. 1876 map showing Wilson property (in red rectangle) and farm

The Wilson Family and Their Neighbors

At the time of its occupation, the Wilson farm was on the edge of a loose-knit and widely dispersed rural community locally known as Huskey Town. The name was derived from the numerous members of the Huskey family and their kin-by-marriage living in the vicinity. The founders of this local "dynasty" moved to the area around 1810, following short interludes in South Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and southern Illinois (Browman 1995:24). The family settled and established several prosperous farms on the bottomlands of Belew Creek, to the west of the Wilson site. An 1876 atlas of Jefferson County shows the numerous tracts owned by Huskeys to the northwest of the Wilson farm, including one directly bordering their holding.

The Wilsons did have a peripheral connection by marriage to the Huskeys, by way of the union of Fannie Bell Wilson (b. 1868) to H. Sam Lanham. The Lanhams, also shown as landowners in the vicinity in the 1876 county atlas, provided marriage partners to at least one Huskey family member and to two other families with considerable ties to Huskey Town, the Fraziers and the Eaves (Browman 1995:17).

To develop a sense of the range of farm size and levels and variety of production in the area around the Wilson site, TRC researchers selected and analyzed a group of local families listed in the 1870 and 1880 federal agricultural censuses. Starting in 1850, the federal government gathered information on agricultural holdings and production as part of the decennial census. The agricultural listings were part of the "non-population schedules" of the census and provided information on acreage both improved (i.e. under cultivation) and unimproved, the cash value of the farm, the value of farming implements or machinery, the number of livestock of various types, and the production of the farm crops during the previous year. The specific categories of information recorded in the agricultural schedules varied slightly from decade to decade. Project researchers found a listing for the Wilson farm only in the 1880 schedule. The family was not found in the partial microfilm version of the 1870 schedule available to project researchers. The 1890 schedule was destroyed in a 1921 fire along with most other census records from that year, and the 1900 and 1910 agricultural censuses were destroyed by congressional order.

Table 8 provides a digested version of the entries for the selected sample of farm families living near the Wilsons. It provides the range and average of the valuations and counts for a selection of the census categories. All the listed families lived in the Central Township of Jefferson County, and several lived on properties in the immediate vicinity of the Wilson site (see Figure 4). The families were chosen somewhat subjectively, with the main selection criteria being that the head of household was similar in age to J.J. Wilson and listed his or her occupation as farmer, as did Wilson. The selections do not constitute an unbiased sample of the farms in the township, but these do provide a look at where the Wilsons fit in the general range of nearby agricultural operations.

The agricultural census listings show that in general the Wilsons rank near the bottom in most categories, but they also had company at this level in terms of other families on small plots with unspectacular levels of production. The 1880 production figures and descriptions do not list any corn, wheat, or oats being grown or stored by the Wilsons,

crops listed by most other farms in the sample. Table 9, listing averages and ranges for the sample, shows that the Wilsons were at the lowest end of the range in four of eight categories: personal value as listed in 1870, and 1880 values for tilled acres, total cattle, and total poultry. Only in swine production were the Wilsons above the average for any category, suggesting at least an attempt by the family to specialize in pork production as a cash crop. The Wilsons' production figures are low, but the numbers and range of products confirm that Wilson and his family saw the property as a working farm, intended to produce food for the family plus surpluses for cash sale. The agricultural schedule also lists a half-acre vineyard on the Wilson farm. None of the other operations in the sample list any acreage devoted to grapes. The Wilson entry in the 1880 agricultural schedule mentions neither sale of grapes or production of wine, and the vineyard may have been an experiment in production diversity or a source for fresh fruit and preserves, liquid and otherwise, for the family table.

Table 8. Family Farm Production, 1870 and 1880, Selected Examples Near the J.J. Wilson Site.

Name [Occupation]	Family information (from 1870 census) (Age shown in parenthesis)	Real estate/ personal values from 1870 census	Land Information	Livestock Information	Production Information
Brown, Joseph	Joseph (54)	Real est. $1,500	**1870:** 20 acres improved	**1870:** 1 milk cow	**1870:** 600 bushels Indian corn, 10 bushels Irish potatoes
[farmer]	Hannah? (40)	Personal. $140	80 acres woodland	3 other cows	75 gallons molasses
	Elisa (14)		$1,500 cash value of farm	10 swine	$20 value of home manufacture
	Margaret (12)			$140 livestock value	$548 est. value of entire farm production
	John (8)				
Dorsey, A	A. (40)	Real est: $300	**1870:** 10 acres improved	**1870:** 1 horse, 1 milk cow,	
[farmer]	Margaret (34)	Personal: $400	43 acres woodland	4 working oxen, 2 other cows	No information on production, this section blank in 1870 census.
	Catherine (16		$350 cash value of farm	1 pig, $300 value of all livestock	
	Lydia (13)		$100 value of farm implements/machinery		
Hohl, Martin	Martin (57)	Real est: $3,000	**1870:** 40 acres improved	**1870:** 5 horses	**1870:** 125 bushels winter wheat, 700 bushels Indian corn,
[farmer]	Christina (48)	Personal. $1,250	640 acres woodland	4 milk cows	90 bushels oats, 25 lbs wool, 200 bushels Irish potatoes
	George (26)		$3,000 cash value of farm	2 working oxen	$100 orchard production, 10 gallons wine, 120 lbs butter,
	Nicholas (20)		$150 value of farm implements/machinery	2 other cows	5 tons hay, 20 gallons molasses, 20 lbs. wax – bees,
	Martin (9)			10 sheep	$50 forest products, $30 value of home manufacture
	Christian (4)			25 swine	$125 value of slaughter
				$755 livestock value	$1,320 est. value of entire farm production
Huskey, Andrew	Andrew (28)	Real est. $700	**1870:** 25 acres improved	**1870:** 1 horse	**1870:** 33 bushels winter wheat
[farmer]	Mary (22)	Personal. $615	35 acres woodland	2 mules/asses	600 bushels Indian corn
	Maria (3)		$700 cash value of farm	4 milk cows	60 bushels oats, 18 lbs. wool,
	Lucina (2)		$100 value of farm implements/machinery	2 other cows	5 bushels Irish potatoes, 30 lbs. butter,
				14 sheep	$33 value of home manufacture
				19 swine	$250 value of slaughter
				$575 livestock value	$875 est. value of entire farm production
Huskey, John Sr	John (62)	Real est. $10,000	**1870:** 100 acres improved	**1870:** 1 horse, 4 mules/asses	**1870:** 70 bushels winter wheat, 175 bushels oats,
[farmer/blacksmith]	Nancy (60)	Personal. 2,500	1,400 acres woodland	6 milk cows, 10 other cows,	800 bushels Indian corn, 100 lbs. wool, 25 bushels Irish potatoes,
			$6,000 cash value of farm	40 sheep, 60 swine	$150 orchard production, 180 lbs. butter, 10 tons hay,
			$450 value of farm implements/machinery	$1,050 livestock value	40 gallons molasses, $315 value of slaughter

Table 8. Family Farm Production, Continued

Huskey, John Sr. (Continued)			**1880:** 35 acres tilled land 95 acres woodland 30 acres other unimproved land $1,200 value of farm, including land, fences, buildings buildings, $75 farm implements/machinery, $500 cost of building and repair, $60 paid for farm labor, 16 weeks hired labor labor	**1880:** $210 livestock 4 horses 3 milk cows 4 other cows 2 calves 2 cows purchased 35 swine 24 chickens	**1880:** $1,560 est. value of entire farm production $250 est. value of all farm production (sold, consumed, or on hand), 175 lbs. butter, 100 dozen eggs
W.P. Hamrick [farmer]	W.P. (58) Mary (46) Quintetta (18) Martha (16) Edward (14) Thomas (12) Peter (10) Bruce (8) John (7)	Real est. $12,000 Personal: $2,000	**1880:** 100 tilled acres of land land, 75 acres meadow 425 acres woodland $7,000 value of farm, including land, fences, and buildings, $60 farm implements/machinery $40 hired labor wages 12 weeks hired labor 1 acre Irish potatoes 4 acres apple trees	**1880:** $380 livestock 5 horses 1 milk cow 3 other cows 1 calf 1 cow died of disease or strayed and not returned 35 sheep 12 lambs 5 sheep slaughtered 3 sheep died of disease 35 swine, 65 chickens	**1880:** $615 est. value of all farm production (sold, consumed, or on hand), 25 fleeces 100 lbs. wool 100 bushels Irish potatoes 150 apple trees 20 bushels apples $10 value of orchard products sold or consumed
Herrington, Nancy E. [farmer]	Nancy (38) Lusetta (16) Alice (14) Mellard (12) John C. (8) James (6), Edwin (4)	Real est. $3,000 Personal: $1,300	**1870:** 50 acres improved 120 acres woodland $3,000 cash value of farm $75 – value of farm machinery/implements	**1870:** 4 horses, 1 mule, 4 milk cows 6 other cows, 5 sheep, 30 swine $720 livestock value	**1870:** 65 bushels winter wheat, 300 bushels Indian corn, 75 bushels oats, 6 lbs. wool, 10 bushels Irish potatoes $125 orchard products, 125 lbs. butter, 3 tons hay, $25 value of home production, $200 value of slaughter $815 est. value of entire farm production

Table 8. Family Farm Production, Continued

Herrington, Nancy E. (Continued)			**1880:** 60 acres tilled land 7 acres meadow 240 acres woodland $3,000 value of farm, (land, fences, buildings), $150 farm implements and machinery 2 acres mowed grass land 3 acres un-mown grass land 1 acre hay 30 acres Indian corn 20 acres wheat ½ acre Irish potatoes 2 acres apple trees	**1880:** $300 livestock 2 horses, 1 mule, 2 milk cows, 9other cows, 3 calves, 2 cows sold living 2 cows lost 25 sheep 10 lambs 5 sheep sold living 5 sheep killed by dogs 2 sheep died of disease 31 swine 42 chickens	**1880** $500 est. value of all farm production (sold, consumed, or on hand), 120 lbs. butter 18 fleeces 13 lbs. wool 800 bushels Indian corn 219 bushels wheat 40 bushels Irish potatoes 40 apple trees 15 bushels apples $7 total value of orchard products sold or consumed
Mabee, William [farmer]	William (58) Rachel (58) John (28) William (20)	Real est: $3,000 Personal: $2,095	**1870:** 30 acres improved 60 acres woodland $3,000 cash value of farm $150 value of farm implements/machinery	**1870:** 2 horses 2 milk cows 4 other cows 5 swine $295 livestock value	**1870:** 150 bushels Indian corn 100 bushels oats $15 orchard production 70 lbs. butter $75 value of animals slaughtered $340 est. value of entire farm production
McLean, Archibald [farmer/engineer]	Arch (52) Lillie (50) Frances (17) Lucy (15) Albert (10) Maud (8)	Real est: $1,000 Personal: $300	**1870:** 20 acres improved 90 acres woodland $1,000 cash value of farm $100 value of farm machinery/implements	**1870** 2 horses 2 milk cows 2 other cows 9 swine $290 livestock value	**1870:** 30 bushels winter wheat, 70 bushels Indian corn, 20 bushels oats, $10 orchard production, 60 lbs. butter, 2 tons hay $32 value of slaughter $190 est. value of entire farm production

Table 8. Family Farm Production, Continued

McLean, Archibald			**1880:** 40 acres tilled land	**1880:** $150 livestock	**1880:** $225 est. value of all farm production (sold, consumed, or on hand)
(Continued)			6 acres meadow	5 horses	50 lbs. butter
			39 acres woodland	2 mules	200 bushels Indian corn
			35 acres other unimproved land	1 milk cow	5 bushels oats
			$2,000 value of farm	3 other cows	130 bushels wheat
			$30 farm implements	1 cow purchased	80 gallons molasses
			$100 hired labor wages	1 cow sold living	25 bushels Irish potatoes
			7 weeks hired labor	1 cow slaughtered	140 apple trees
			1 acre un-mown grass land	11 sheep	
			12 acres Indian corn	1 lamb	
			1 acre oats	1 sheep killed by dogs	
			18 acres wheat	6 swine	
			2 acres sorghum	24 chickens	
			½ acre Irish potatoes		
			4 acres apple trees		
Pierce, William	William (41)	Real est. $1,500	**1870:** 25 acres improved	**1870:** 4 horses, 4 mules/asses.	**1870:** 300 bushels Indian corn. 150 bushels oats, 75 lbs. wool,
[farmer]	Eliza (31)	Personal. $775	170 acres woodland	2 milk cows, 4 other cows,	2 tons hay, $40 value of home manufacture.
	Margaret (11)		$1,500 cash value of farm	5 swine, $775 livestock value	$100 value of slaughter, $422 est. value of entire farm production
	Mary (10)		$100 value of farm machinery/implements		
	John (9)				
	Richard (7)		**1880:** 40 acres tilled land	**1880:** $170 livestock	**1880:** $300 est. value of all farm production (sold, consumed,
	Wesley (5)		½ acre permanent meadow	3 horses, 2 mules, 4 milk cows,	or on hand), 200 lbs. butter
	Louis (2)		120 acres woodland	3 other cows, 3 calves, 40 sheep,	30 fleeces
	Laura (1 mo.)		$500 est. value of farm	10 lambs, 12 sheep sold living,	60 lbs. wool
			$50 farm implements	2 sheep slaughtered, 3 sheep died	200 dozen eggs
			20 acres Indian corn	13 swine, 57 chickens	300 bushels Indian corn
			20 acres wheat		200 bushels wheat
			1 acre sorghum		95 gallons molasses
			1 acre Irish potatoes		50 bushels Irish potatoes

Table 8. Family Farm Production, Continued

Ryan, Edward	Edward (38)	Real est: $1,000	**1870:** 20 acres improved	**1870:** 3 horses, 1 mule/ass	**1870:** 200 bushels Indian corn, 100 bushels oats
[farmer]	Rachel (38)	Personal: $520	80 acres woodland	2 milk cows, 3 other cows	75 lbs. butter, 1 ton hay
	Thomas (16)		$1,000 cash value of farm	30 swine, $520 livestock value	40 gallons molasses, $80 value of slaughter
	Margaret (13)		$100 value of farm implements		$345 est. value of entire farm production
	Sterling (8)				
	Lucy (6)		**1880:** 40 acres tilled land	**1880:** $100 livestock	**1880:** $190 est. value of all farm production (sold, consumed,
	Clara (4)		4 acres permanent meadow	5 horses	or on hand), 100 lbs. butter
	Edward (2)		80 acres woodland	3 milk cows	2 fleeces
			$600 value of farm	4 other cows	7 lbs. wool
			$30 farm implements	1 calf	60 dozen eggs
			3 acres un-mown grass land	1 cow sold-living	200 bushels Indian corn
			12 acres Indian corn	4 sheep	105 bushels wheat
			8 acres wheat	1 lamb	40 gallons molasses
			1 acre sorghum	1 sheep slaughtered	40 bushels Irish potatoes
			1 acre Irish potatoes	10 swine	
			½ acre fruit bearing trees	28 chickens	
Vreeland, William K.	William (25)	No valued real estate;	**1880:** 25 acres tilled land	**1880:** $125 livestock	**1880:** $200 est. value of all farm production (sold, consumed,
[farmer/painter]	Mary (24)	Personal: $100	$250 value of farm	2 horses, 2 milk cows	or on hand), 50 lbs. butter, 120 dozen eggs,
(rented, did not own	Henry (3)		$30 farm implements	3 other cows, 2 calves	110 bushels Indian corn, 96 bushels wheat,
land)	Annie (1)		11 acres Indian corn	1 cow purchased, 3 cows sold living	25 gallons molasses, 96 bushels Irish potatoes
			14 acres wheat	7 swine, 30 chickens	10 cords wood cut
			1 acre sorghum		$10 value of forest products sold in 1879
			1 acre Irish potatoes		
Wilson, J.J. Sr.	James (40)	No valued real estate;	**1880:** 20 acres tilled land	**1880:** $130 livestock	**1880:** $200 est. value of all farm production (sold, consumed, or on hand)
[farmer/teacher]	Ann (35)	Personal: $100	12 acres permanent meadow	2 mules	20 lbs. butter
	James Jr. (16)		55 acres woodland	1 milk cow	60 bushels Irish potatoes
	George (5)		$800 value of farm, including	1 other cow	100 apple trees
			land, fences, buildings	1 calf	10 bushels apples
	Francis (2)		$10 farm implements and machinery	25 swine	$5 total value of orchard products (sold or consumed)
			$25 hired wages	12 other poultry (not barnyard)	
			5 weeks hired labor		
			1 acre Irish potatoes		
			4 acres apple trees		
			½ acre vineyards		

Table 9. Agricultural Census Sample, Averages and Ranges of Select Categories Compared with Wilson Farm

	Average from Sampled Farmsteads	Range of Values	Wilson Farm
Personal Value 1870	$930.38	$100 to $2500	$100
Tilled Acres 1880	45	20 to 100	20
Value of Farm (Land & Improvements) 1880	$1,918.75	$250 to $3000	$800
Livestock Value 1880	$195.63	$100 to $380	$130
Estimated Value of All Farm Production 1880	$310	$190 to $615	$200
Total Number Cows/Calves 1880	9.4	3 to 18	3
Total Number Swine 1880	20.3	6 to 35	25
Total Poultry 1880	35.3	12 to 65	12
Apple Trees 1880	107.5	40 to 150	100

Note: Personal Value based on 13 respondents; 1880 categories based on eight respondents, of which only four list apple trees

This chapter has provided a review of regional, state, and local history as it applies to the period of occupation of the J.J. Wilson site, along with a presentation of what can be gleaned from documentary sources on the Wilson family. Chapter V of this report attempts to pull this broad and specific information together with findings made during data recovery excavations at the site. The goal of the discussion in Chapter V is to combine details from the archaeological investigation of 23JE287 (presented in the next two chapters) with the regional and family history discussed in this chapter, in an attempt to interpret the family's history and place within in the broader world of Missouri and U.S. culture of the period.

III. EXCAVATION DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS

From September 2 to September 26, 2003, TRC conducted data recovery excavations at 23JE787, the J.J. Wilson site, located within the proposed Route 21 relocation corridor in Jefferson County, Missouri. The excavation crew consisted of five technicians under the direction of Jared Barrett (throughout the project) and Larry McKee (present intermittently). The weather throughout the four weeks of fieldwork was typical of the late summer in the area, very warm to hot with occasional thunderstorms. Time lost to rainy weather was insignificant.

The excavations at the J.J. Wilson site were guided by three goals outlined in the MoDOT Scope of Work: 1) to explore research questions related to rural life during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century in this region, 2) to gain additional information from the area around the house foundation, verify the preliminary identification of the barn foundation, and locate and sample additional already identified features and activity areas, and 3) to locate and sample other features and activity areas not yet identified at the site.

Phase II excavations carried out by CAR in 2002 at 23JE787 provided general and specific guidance of the excavation work plan designed and employed by TRC. The CAR study identified and provided preliminary evaluations of the main features of the site, and made specific recommendations about further investigations at the site. These recommendations included a search for additional outbuildings, specialized activity areas and stratified artifact deposits, investigation of farm compound organization, and, in melding the excavation data with documentary research, a general focus on "… how the Wilson family fit into society at large and how they organized themselves" (Powell and Bryant 2003:64).

As executed, the 2003 TRC data recovery excavation at the J.J. Wilson site consisted of three parts. The first phase was a search for undiscovered features and artifact deposits through brush clearing, auger testing and a metal detector survey. The second was to place test units across the site to investigate known and newly discovered deposits and features, in particular near the purported barn area, dwelling area, and the area north of the house. These three site areas were defined by the cluster of features located at each, and by the road network through the site that helped define boundaries between each area. The third step was to direct backhoe trenching and stripping in order to further expose known features and as one final attempt to locate additional structural remains and artifact concentrations.

Upon arrival at the site, the TRC crew found it to be in much the same condition as described in the 2003 CAR report. The dirt roads cutting through the site have been kept clear and periodically graded over the years, probably due to continued small-scale timbering activity in the area. The non-native ornamental plants near the house site were still flourishing, but heavy brush and trees covers much of the rest of the property. The main site map in the CAR report labels one area northwest of the house as an overgrown field, but the text provides no discussion of this area. Given that this is the flattest portion

of the main ridge top on the former Wilson property, it probably did serve as a primary agricultural field for the farm. At some point in the decade previous to the archaeological investigations of the property, timber across this spot had been harvested, leaving the ground surface here heavily disturbed from stump grubbing and general heavy equipment activity. A slash pile of stripped branches, root balls, and uncollected trunks was located along the south edge of this area, just north of the probable Wilson barnyard. Surface collection, auger testing, and metal detector surveying by TRC found no evidence of artifact deposits or structural features across this area of timber harvesting.

AUGER TESTING

TRC's 2003 auger survey of 23JE787 tested the entire site area within the proposed highway right-of-way (Figure 5). (One portion of the site, north of the barn area, could not be tested by augering due to the presence of a large slash pile.) The goal of the auger testing was to locate buried archaeological resources such as foundations, artifact dumps, and other buried archaeological deposits. The survey was carried out with four-inch bucket augers inserted into the ground at 5 m intervals, keyed into a grid system established across the site at the start of the data recovery effort. Soil from the tests was screened through quarter-inch mesh in order to maximize artifact recovery. Artifacts from the tests were placed in bags labeled with the auger test grid designation, and the excavators made notes on the soil characteristics (i.e. the presence of ash and charcoal, the depth where subsoil was first encountered, etc) at each hole. This approach has been used previously with success by project researchers at historic sites in Tennessee, including slave dwellings at The Hermitage (McKee 1997:8-14), a Civil War site known as Fort Defiance in Montgomery County (Ezell and McKee 2001:41, 46-48), and at the antebellum plantation known as Carnton in Williamson County (McKee, Wampler, and Karpynec 2003:21-24).

The auger test artifact counts were analyzed using the SURFER statistical software package (version 7.0). SURFER takes data from test points and calculates quantitative trends across the tested area, and then produces visual representations of the distribution. All maps showing results of the auger testing presented in this report were created using the Kriging method. Kriging uses a weighted average of neighboring points to estimate the unknown value between several known points. This process then allows for estimates of values for locations within a study area which have not been sampled (www.kriging.com 2007). This method supported use of auger test data to predict locations with heightened artifact densities.

TRC crews excavated a total of 204 auger tests at 23JE787, with 41 "positive" spots, each producing at least one artifact. The auger testing defined a light but more or less continuous artifact scatter covering an area measuring 80 m north-south by 130 m east-west. This effectively defines the archaeological signature or footprint of the Wilson farmstead.

Figure 6 shows the site artifact density distribution as derived from these 204 auger tests. The positive auger test locations are indicated by black dots and the open black circles

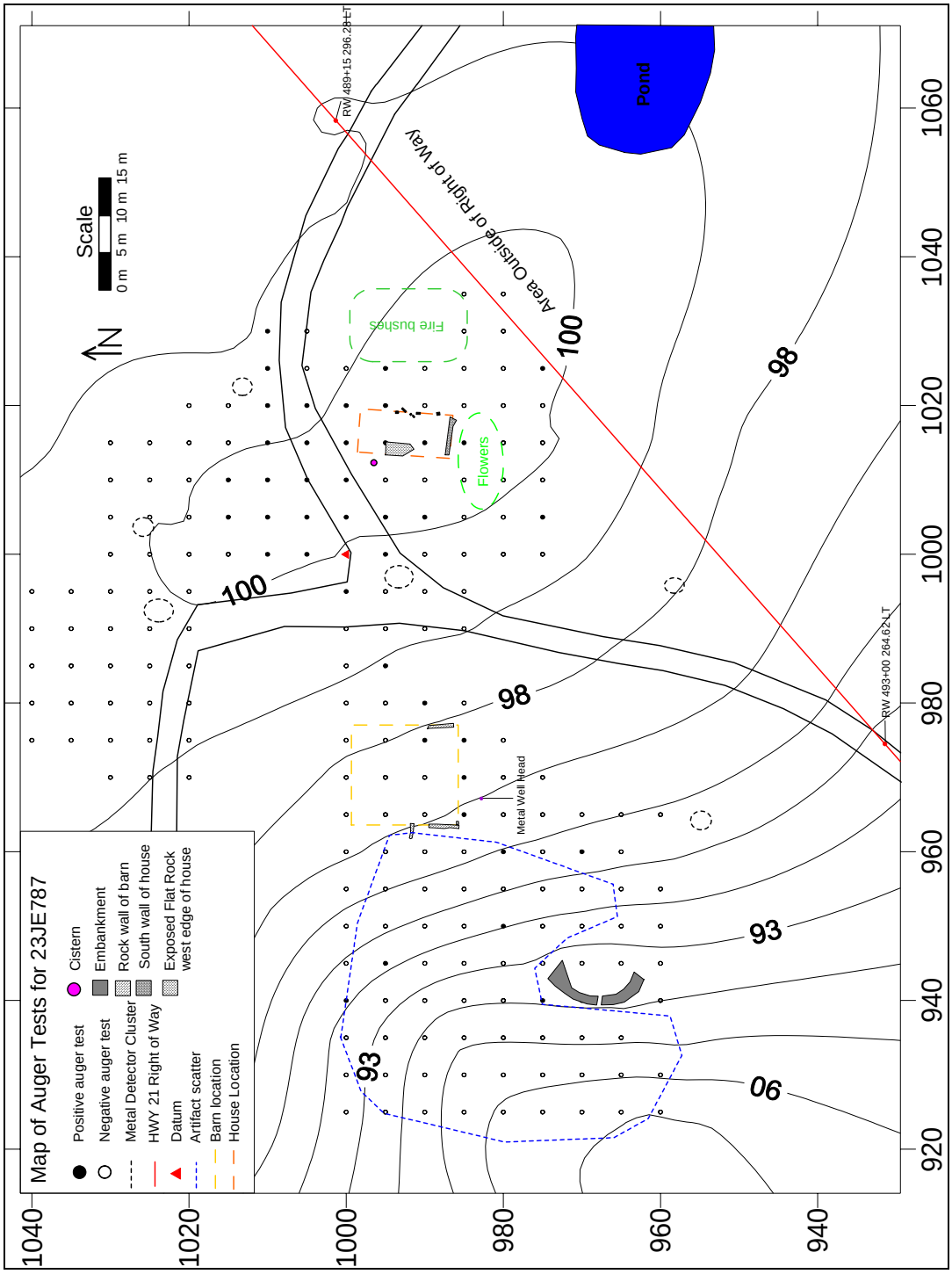

Figure 5. Overall map showing placement of auger tests across J.J. Wilson site

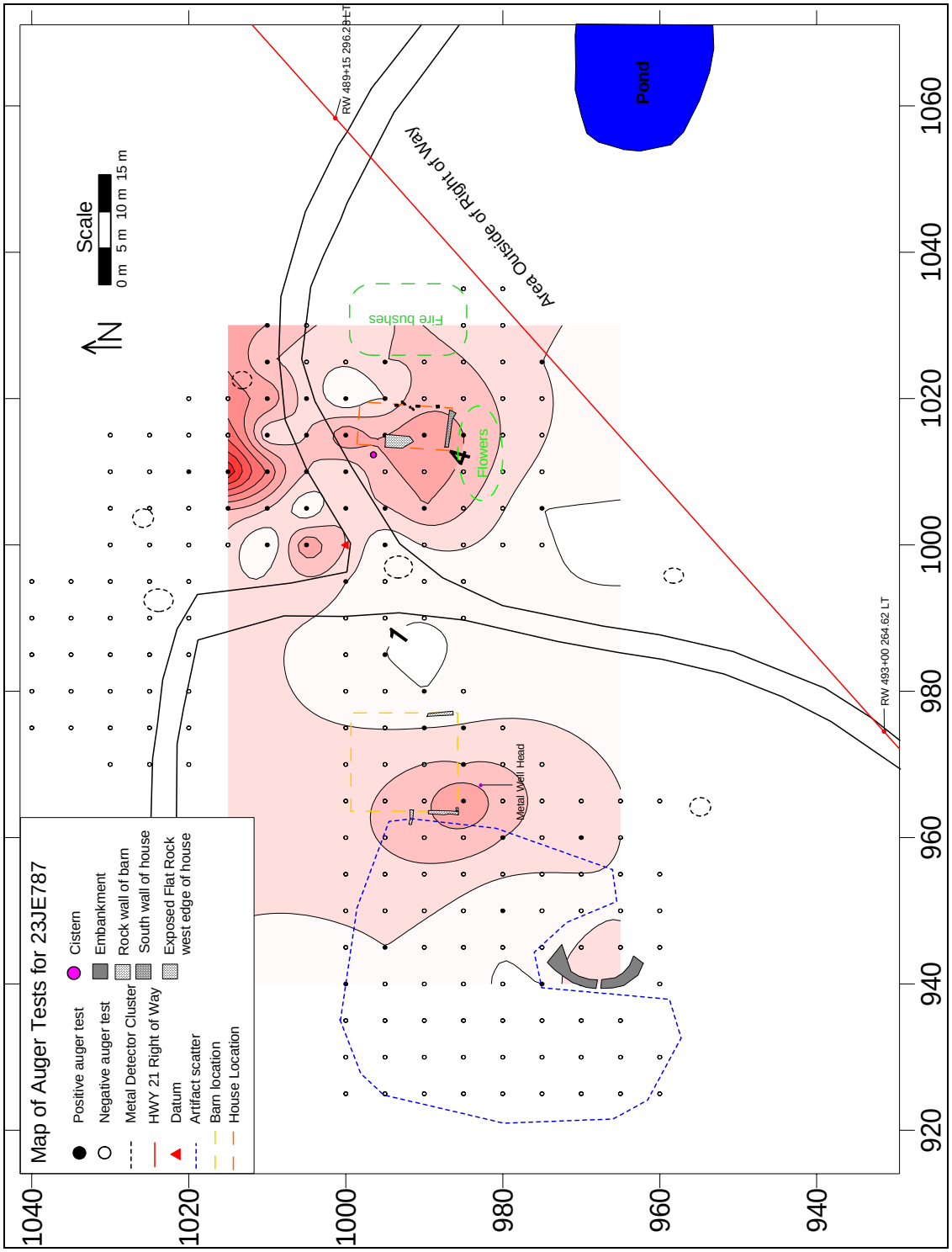

Figure 6. Overall auger test map showing concentration of artifacts at the J.J. Wilson site

indicate negative auger test locations. The pink to red contour lines and shading indicates the relative density of artifacts at 23JE787, with the areas of deepening color indicating a rise in the number of artifacts present in the subsurface deposits.

The area of highest concentration is located approximately 15 meters north of the house area, centered on what was eventually defined as Feature 3, an apparent cellar. There was also a concentrated surface scatter of artifacts in the general vicinity of this feature. The other concentrations of note defined by augering are centered on the house area and the barn area.

Figures 7 through 10 provide views of the distribution of some specific artifact types from the auger tests. Figure 7, nail distribution, shows that the highest concentration of nails occurs in the dwelling area and barn area. One item to note on this map is the relatively low number of nails from the area north of the house, the location of Feature 3. This suggests that there was never a substantial structure covering Feature 3, the apparent cellar. Figure 8 shows the distribution of metal artifacts from the auger tests across the site. This category consists of all metal artifacts (minus nails) recovered from the auger tests. This map indicates that there are two areas of concentrations, one in the barn area and the second in the area north of the house. Notably minor numbers of metal artifacts were recovered from auger testing around the house area. This pattern holds true for metal artifact counts from test units around the dwelling area and the area north of the house. Figure 9, the distribution of glass fragments from the auger tests, is almost identical in areas of concentration as that of the map for overall artifact concentrations from the auger tests. Figure 10, the distribution of ceramics from the auger tests, shows a strong concentration of ceramic artifacts in the area north of the house.

The strongest result of the auger testing is that it found no evidence of additional structures, activity areas, or substantial artifact deposits or dumps other than what was found around the house, the barn area, and the area north of the house. This gives strong support to the conclusion that these three areas define the entire extent of the actively used, archaeologically rich areas of the Wilson farmstead.

METAL DETECTOR SURVEY

Concurrent with the auger tests, a metal detector survey was conducted in order to search for deposits on the margins of the site, away from previously identified building locations. This survey used the existing grid established for the auger tests but also surveyed areas outside of the grid.

The metal detector survey did not locate any extensive concentrations suggesting dumping areas or additional structure locations, but the process did identify six areas with scattered metal beyond the level of single “hits” (see Figure 11). At each of these spots, a 50 x 50 cm test unit (Test Units 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 18) was excavated to prospect for distinct features or artifact deposits. The project Scope of Work called for 1 x 1 m units at “substantial” deposits defined by metal detecting, but indications from the detector survey pointed to light rather than substantial deposits. The smaller test unit size was

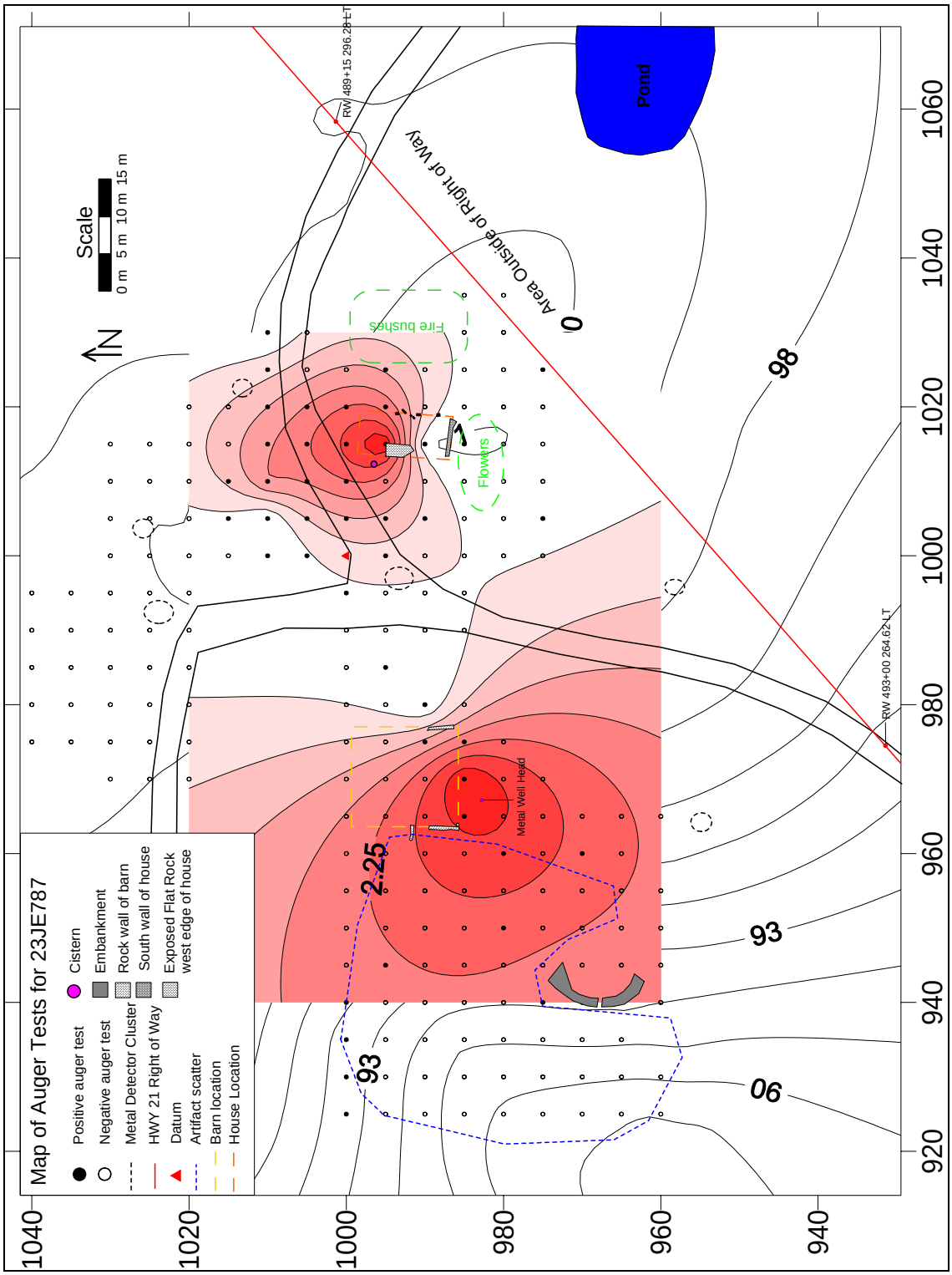

Figure 7. Auger test map showing concentrations of nails across J.J. Wilson site

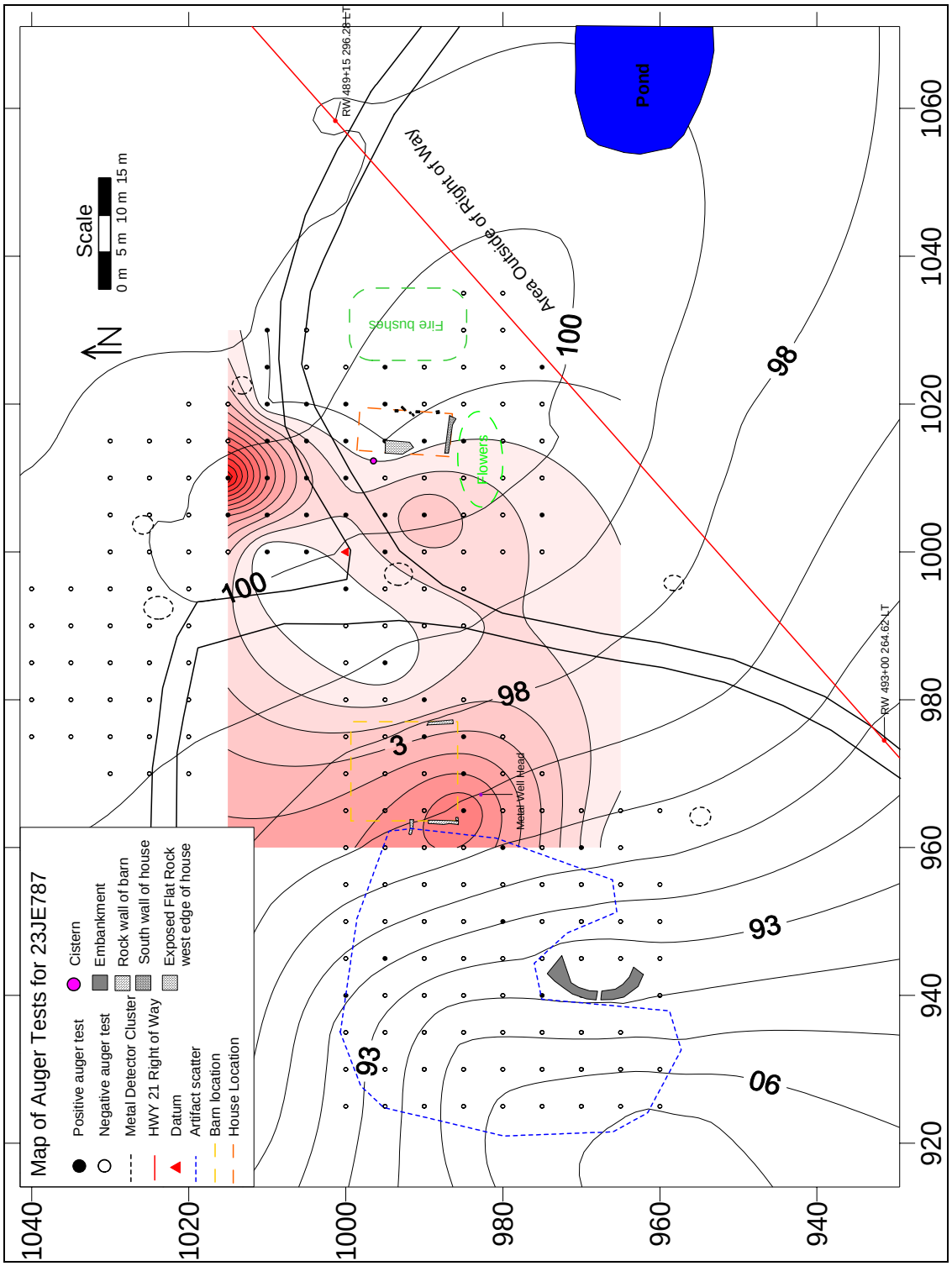

Figure 8. Auger test map showing distribution of metal artifacts at J.J. Wilson site

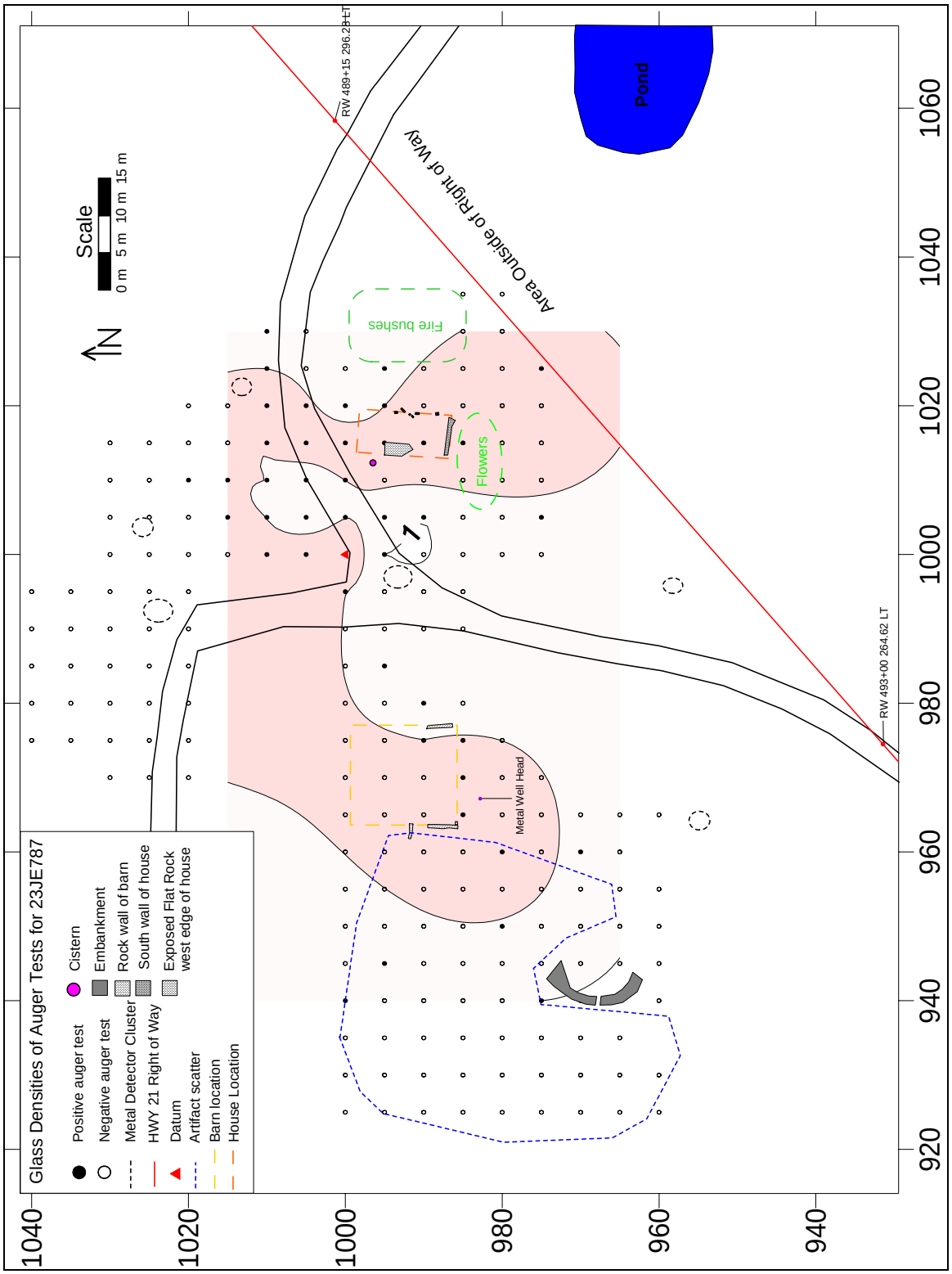

Figure 9. Auger test map showing distribution of glass fragments at the J.J. Wilson site

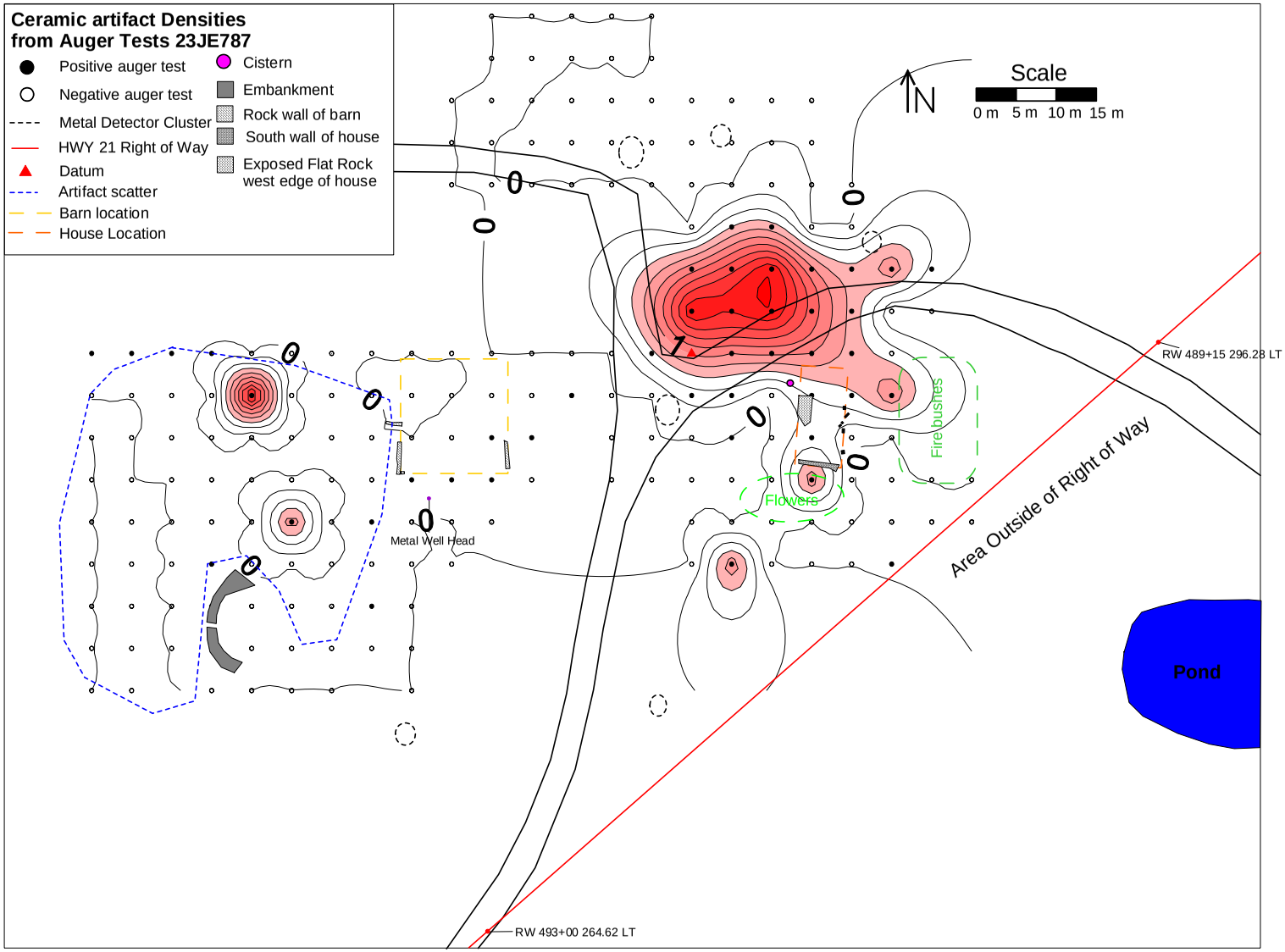

Figure 10. Auger test map showing distribution of ceramics at the J.J. Wilson site

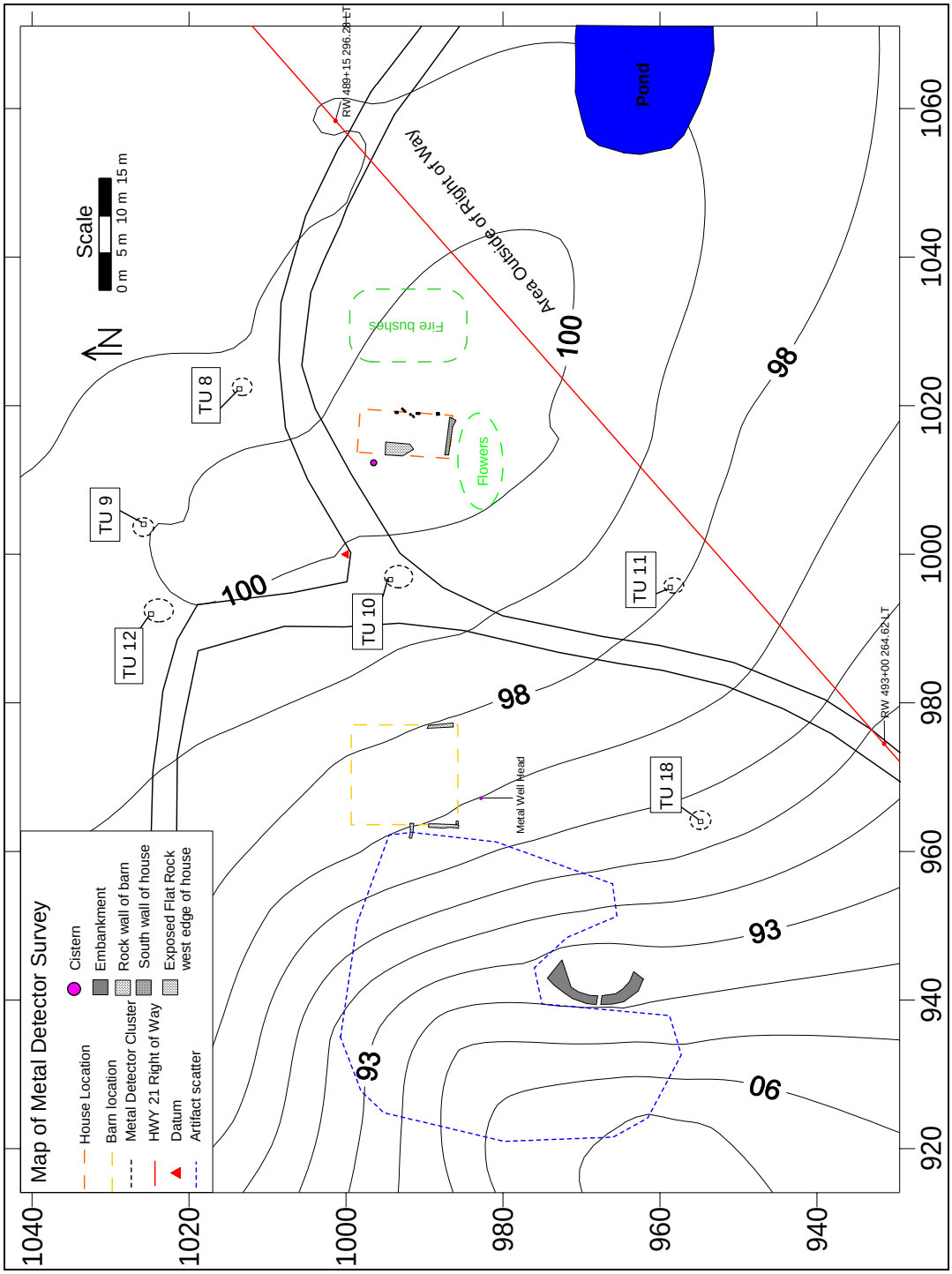

Figure 11. Map of site showing metal detector survey results

used to further investigate these spots in a thorough but time and labor efficient manner. As with all hand-excavated units at the site, soil from each of these TUs was screened through quarter-inch mesh in order to maximize artifact recovery.

The six 50 x 50 cm test units dug at spots associated with frequent metal detector hits encountered artifacts in generally insignificant quantities and found no remnants of distinct archaeological deposits or features. Although the metal detector survey failed to discover additional archaeological resources at the site, this again supports the conclusion that all the main elements of the site were identified and investigated during the various phases of archaeological research on the property.

EXCAVATION METHODS

Test unit locations were mapped and tied into the grid system established by TRC at the beginning of the field investigation. Units were excavated by 10 cm levels measured from one designated unit corner, except where culturally significant strata (as within features) could be defined. All excavated soil from the test units was screened through quarter-inch mesh. Artifacts were collected and kept separate by proveniences designated by each level excavated. TRC staff documented the work through standardized field forms, daily notes, drawings, and photography.

During the last week of fieldwork at the site, strips dug by backhoe were placed in the three site areas in order to prospect for additional subsurface features or buried deposits (Figure 13). A total of 15 backhoe strips were placed across the site, with three in the barn area, eight in the area around the house, and four in the area north of the house. The backhoe was equipped with a three foot wide, straight-edged bucket. All backhoe strips were taken down to subsoil, except in cases where soil compaction or rock fill prevented further progress. Project archaeologists monitored all backhoe excavations. When soil anomalies or artifacts were exposed in the cuts, the backhoe was stopped while the monitors examined the finds. The backhoe was particularly useful in exposing the builders trench associated with the cistern, and in breaking through its concrete and brick dome top to reveal its construction details. Backhoe trenching also helped to roughly define the size and configuration of Feature 3, the apparent cellar located in the area north of the house.

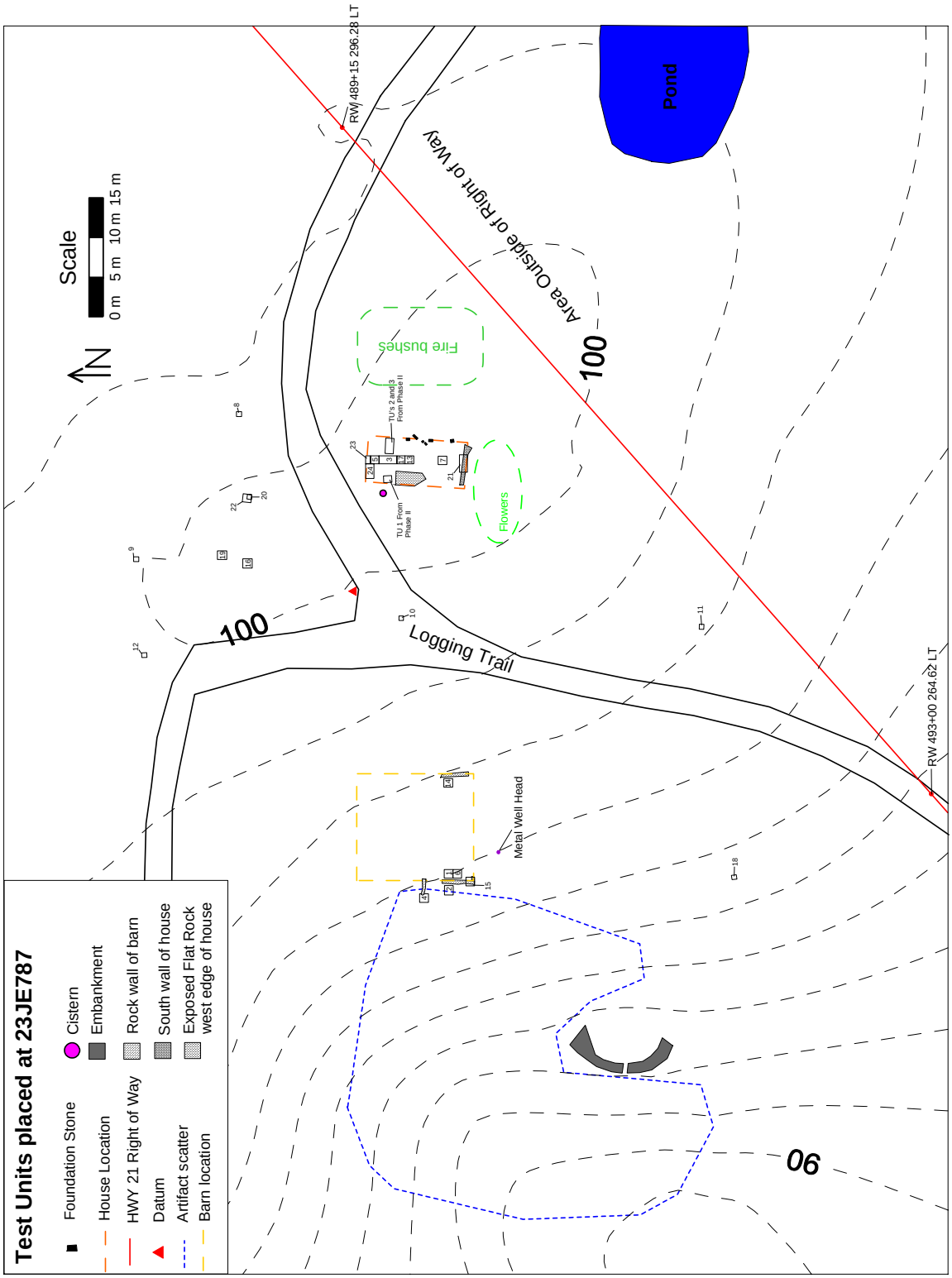

Figure 12. Site map showing placement of test units throughout the site

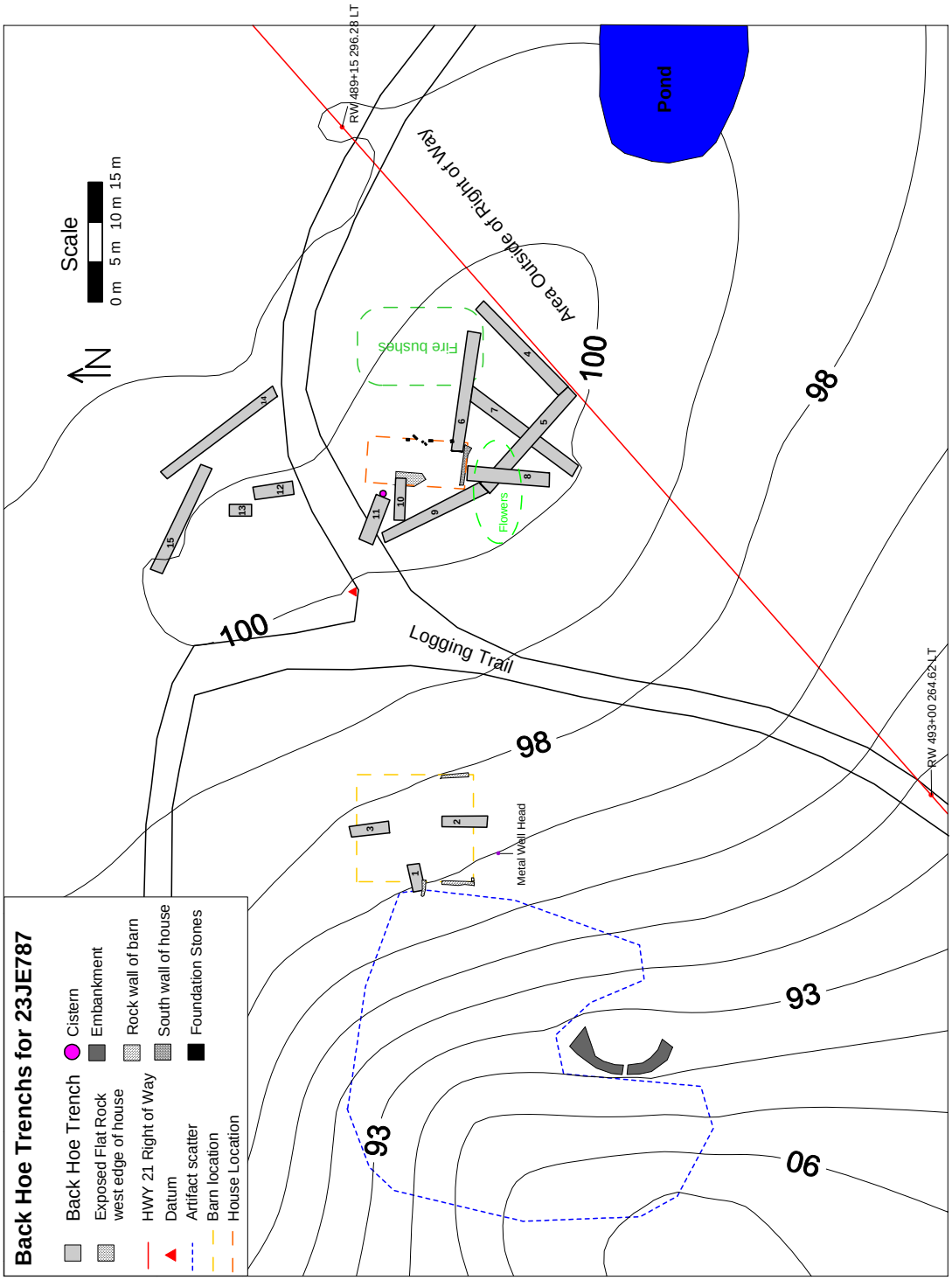

Figure 13. Site map showing placement of backhoe trenches throughout the site

BARN AREA

Researchers carrying out the Phase II test excavations at the J.J. Wilson site designated a spot to the west of the house area as the probable location of a barn (Powell and Bryant 2003:13 and Figure 2, pg 11). This was based on the more or less level terrain here, the presence of an open pipe wellhead, a set of short stone alignments possibly defining a large 29.5 by 47.6 foot (9 by 14.5 m) rectangular foundation, and a light scatter of artifacts. In addition, a low dirt embankment downslope to the southwest of this area probably served as the dam for a small stock pond. The idea that this part of the property was the location of a barn was also driven by the expectation or assumption that such a structure would be present at a farm, and that this was the most likely spot for it.

The 2003 CAR Phase II investigation of the site employed a circular "dogleash" collection strategy in the barn area to gather and record the surface artifact scatter here. During the TRC Phase III investigation, crew members noted only minimal surface artifacts in the barn area, and the auger testing failed to locate any significant subsurface deposits in this portion of the site.

Excavations in the barn area made use of test units and backhoe trenching to prospect for subsurface deposits and to gather information on the agricultural buildings that may have once stood in the area. A total of six 1 x 1 m test units (TUs 1, 2, 4, 6, 14, and 15) were excavated in the barn area (see Figures 12 and 14). Most of the test units were placed beside exposed stone alignments in order to investigate whether or not these features defined a structural foundation. In general, the test units encountered a consistent soil profile of 10 to 18 cm (3.9 to 7.1 inches) of grayish brown silt loam grading into a dark yellowish brown silt loam with increasing quantities of broken cherty limestone.

Following excavation of the units, three backhoe strips were excavated across the barn area in order to search for any subsurface deposits or additional possible architectural remains.

The test units and backhoe stripping produced no evidence for the presence of a substantial structure in this area of the site. Rather than being elements of a large foundation, the scattered sets of fairly irregular and shallow stone alignments may be piers for smaller structures across this area, supports for small facilities such as troughs within animal pens, or fill-ins to keep animals from escaping through gaps along the bottom edges of pen fences. The test units and trenching also failed to produce extensive artifact collections providing information on activities in this area. The excavations found no accumulations of broken tools, machinery, and stockpiled materials that often characterize farmyard work areas.

Pipe Wellhead

A wellhead, consisting of a metal pipe sticking straight up out of the ground, is located on the southern edge of the barn area (see Figure 14). It has a diameter of 20 cm (7.9 inches) across and is open to a depth of 9 m (29.5 feet). The bottom of the well was dry at the time of the 2003 investigation. The extant top of the wellhead pipe had no special fitting

or threading. No other artifacts or hardware were visible on the surface near the wellhead, and there is no disturbance of the surface suggesting the pipe was put into a filled hand-dug well of larger diameter. No subsurface investigation was carried out around the wellhead.

The wellhead itself provides no direct physical evidence about the date of its placement, whether or not it was associated with the Wilson family's use of the property, or what kind of fitting it carried to bring up water to the surface. The pipe itself appears to be modern steel, rather than an earlier style of drilled well lining such as soldered tin tubes (Carlston 1943:122). Drilled wells employing bits driven by human or animal labor date to the early 1800s in the United States (Carlston 1943) and Stewart-Abernathy dates (but provides no documentation of) drilled wells in the Ozark region to the mid 1800s (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:41). Drilled wells became more common with the advent of steam-powered drilling rigs developed in association with late nineteenth century oil exploration. One source notes that most farms established after 1900 in Sebastian County, Arkansas had drilled wells (Blakely et al 1990:190, cited in Jurgelski et al 1996:26). This mix of sources suggests that the drilling of the barn area well at the Wilson site took place during the last years of the occupation of the farm, sometime around the start of the twentieth century. No other well was discovered on the property during any phase of its archaeological investigation, and it is likely that the Wilsons, like most of their rural neighbors, relied on rainwater collected in a cistern. The drilled well in the barn area may have been put in at the same time as the elaborate and very large cistern near the house, sometime in the last two decades of the family's ownership of the property. Alternatively, it could have been added by a later property owner as a way to supply water to livestock ranging on otherwise unoccupied property.

Embankment In Ravine

As noted in earlier studies of the site (Powell and Bryant 2003), there is a C-shaped embankment formed of dirt and stone across a shallow ravine to the southwest of the barn area (Figure 14). This was apparently designed to serve as a dam, to impound rainwater draining down the ravine or perhaps water pumped up from the nearby (and upslope) drilled well. Several auger probes were placed within the embankment, producing a limited number of artifacts that yielded no significant functional or chronological information. This embankment is broached through the middle, probably due to natural erosion. The limited available evidence again prevents a firm determination of the construction and use date of this embankment and pond.

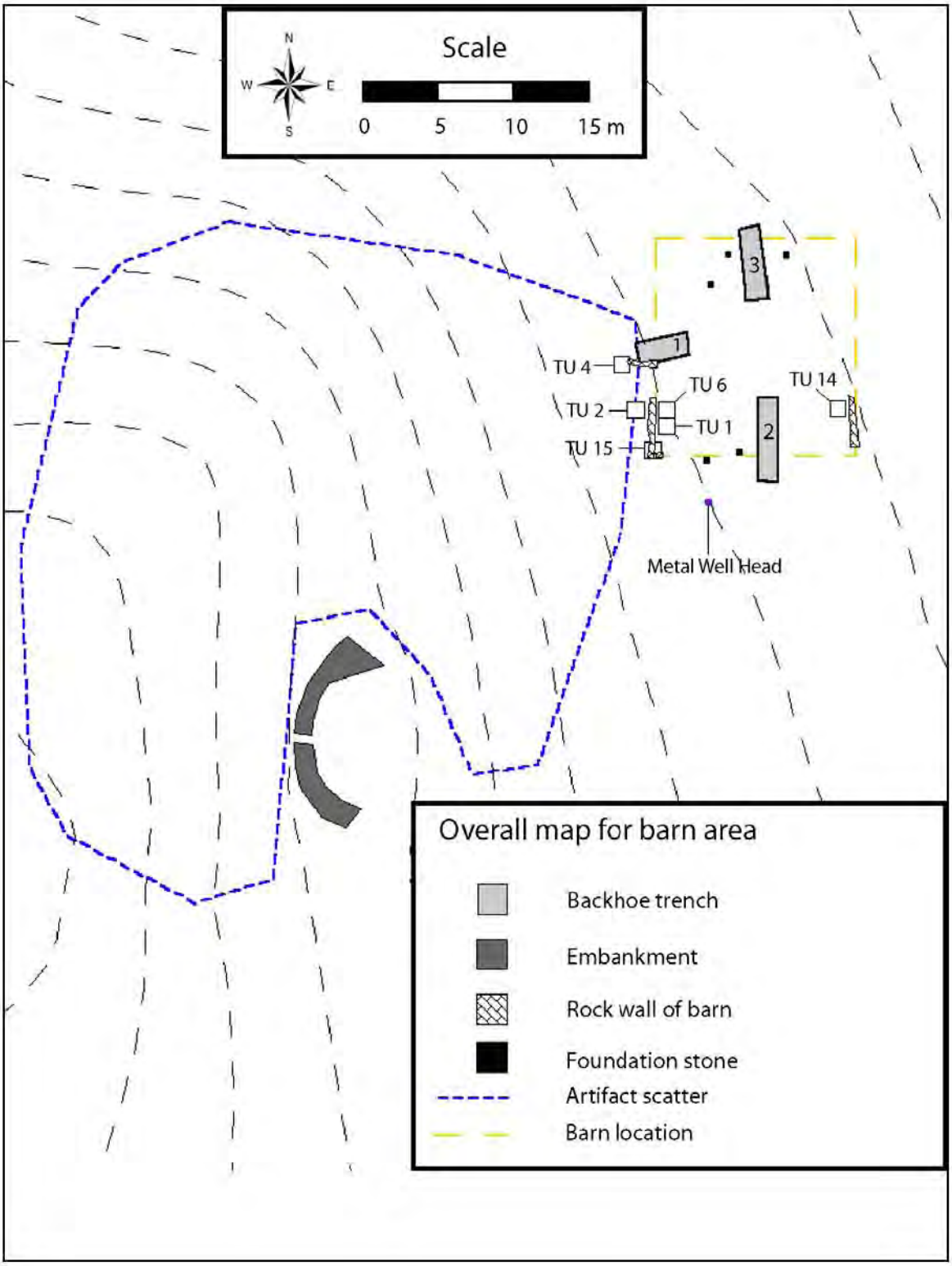

Figure 14. Barn area at J.J. Wilson site

Figure 15. View of east portion of barn area, facing east

Figure 16. View of TU 15 after excavation, facing west

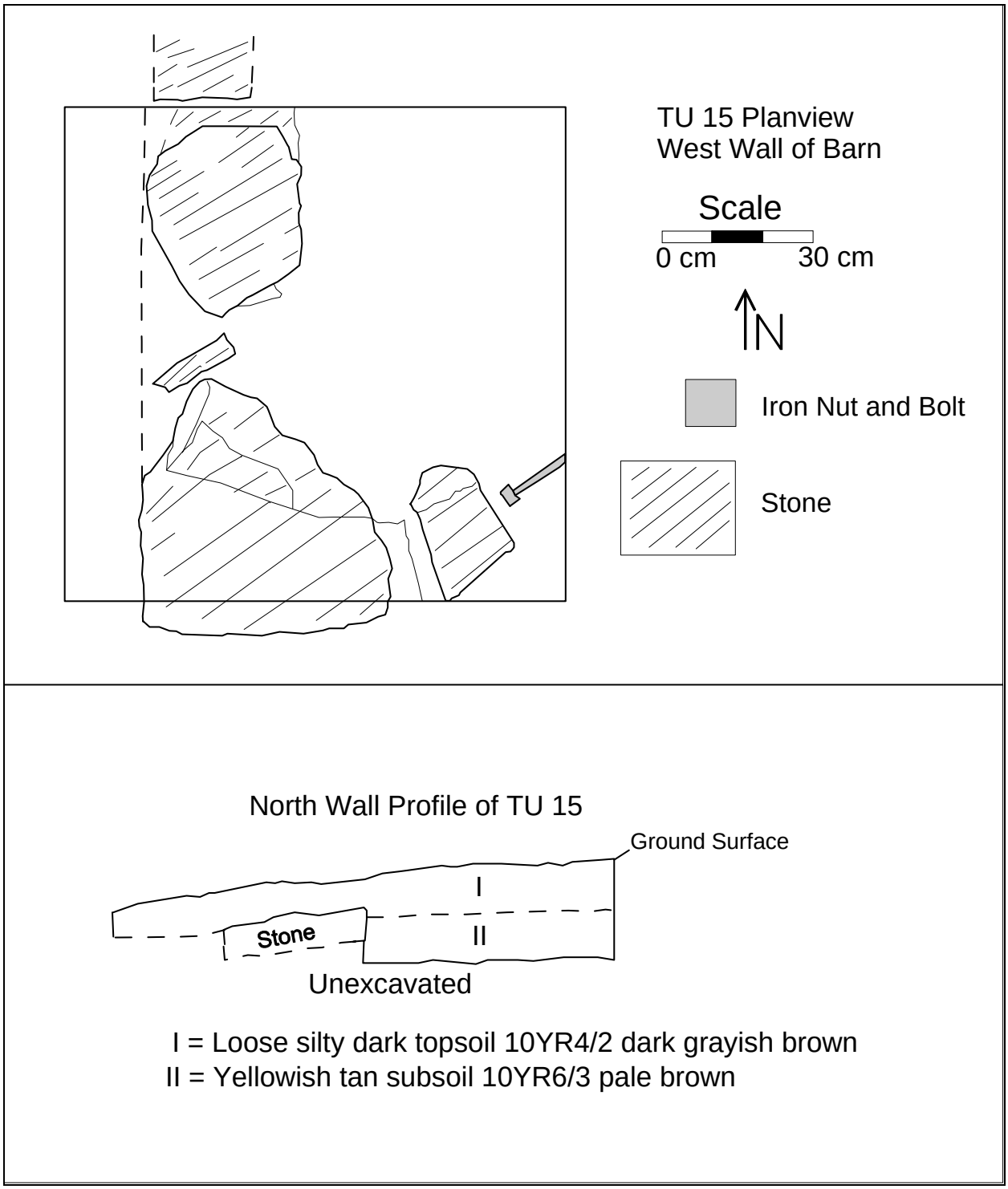

Figure 17. Planview and profile of TU 15

HOUSE AREA

The house area of the J.J. Wilson site is defined by the presence of an unfilled, concrete lined cistern, a cellar depression, non-native flowering plants, light scatters of artifacts on the surface, and slabs of stone that apparently served as foundation piers for the family residence at the site (see Figure 18). Following up on work in the area during Phase II testing, TRC's data recovery investigations used test units and backhoe trenches to gain information on the residence and its related features, and to recover artifacts associated with the Wilson family's life at the site.

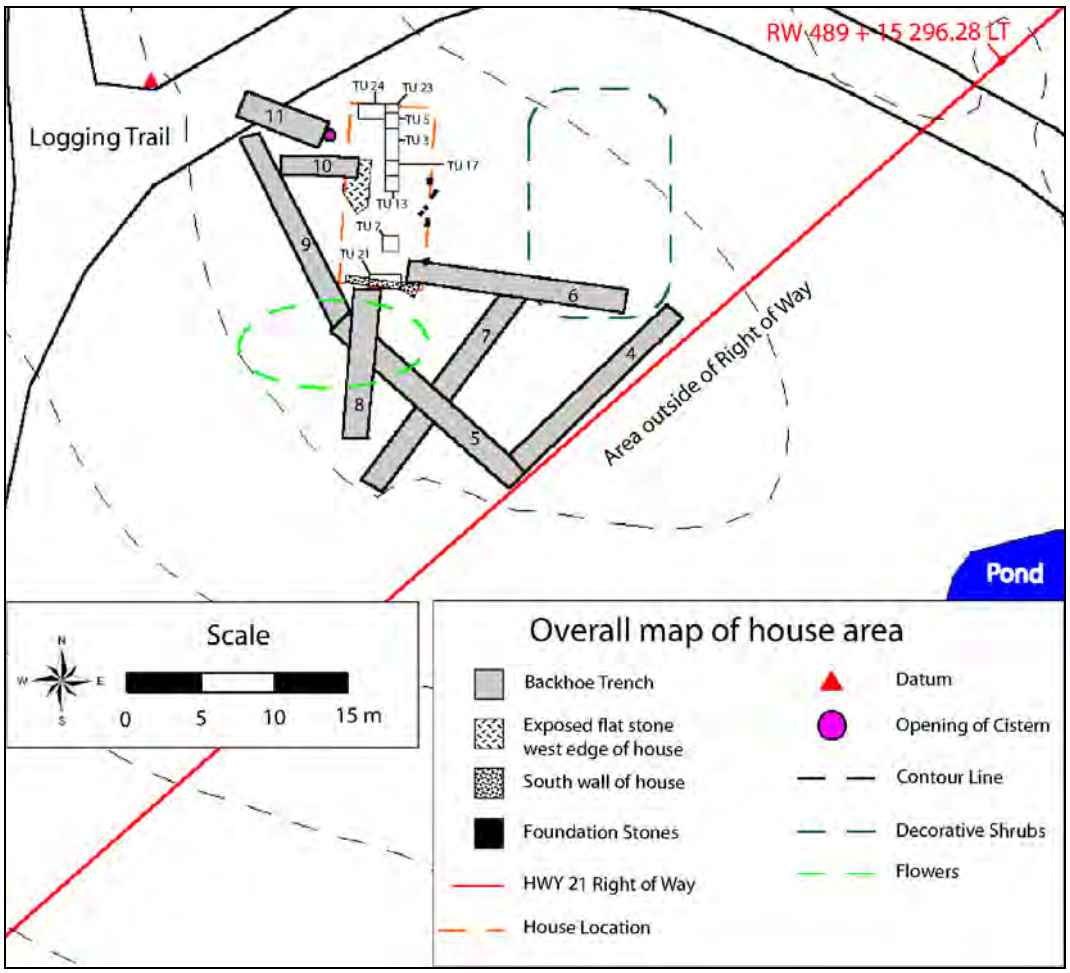

Figure 18. Overall map of the house area at J.J. Wilson site

The Cellar (Feature 1)

The cellar feature was first identified and tested during the Phase II excavations conducted in 2001 (Powell and Bryant 2003). The report on the work notes that the cellar was visible on the surface as a 4.5 by 2.25 m (13.1 by 7.4 feet) rectangular depression on the north edge of the "hypothesized" house location, to the south of the logging road running east to west through this part of the site. (The size of the surface depression probably coincides to the original top dimensions of the feature.) The Phase II testing included excavation of two adjacent 1 by 1 m (3.3 ft by 3.3 feet) pits within the southeastern portion of this depression. The testing showed the upper 60 cm (23.6 inches). of the cellar fill to be rich in artifacts, a mixture of both architectural debris (nails, mortar, and window glass) and household items (ceramics, bottles, buttons, toys, etc.). Below 60 cm., artifact quantity dropped off dramatically, and the soil became much more compact with limestone cobble inclusions. The Phase II excavation was halted at a point 90 cm (35.4 inches) below the surface, apparently due to time constraints. The researchers carrying out the work were unsure whether or not they had reached the cellar floor at this point, noting that the rocky fill still contained charcoal flecking indicating cultural rather than natural deposition. The excavation did define the eastern wall of the cellar, an unlined cut into clay subsoil that slopes slightly inward rather than being precisely vertical (see Figure 19).

The CAR Phase II testing report concluded that the cellar feature represented a partial cellar, beneath the northern portion of the house, intended as storage space for food crops such as sweet potatoes and pumpkins and accessed through a trap door within the house or from an exterior entrance (Powell and Bryant 2003:17). Based on the artifacts recovered during the Phase II study, the researchers concluded the cellar was filled sometime around 1900, while the house was still occupied. Their discovery of architectural debris in the deposit led to the suggestion that the cellar was filled as part of a house renovation project.

During the data recovery investigation, TRC crews excavated a one-meter (3.3-feet) wide trench across the western end of the cellar depression. The work revealed fill layers within the cellar feature very similar to what was found during the Phase II investigation, with a heavy artifact concentration in the upper portion and very compact, rocky, and much less artifact-rich soil in the bottom layer (see Figures 20 and 21). As with the Phase II work, no definite base or floor of the feature was reached. Two crew members worked continuously on the excavation for three weeks, but had to end the excavation at a point 1.1 m (43.3 inches) below surface at the end of the scheduled period of fieldwork. The soil was so compact within the bottom layer that at one point an excavator bent the tip of a small pick in trying to loosen it. As seen during the Phase II work, this deepest layer was still a fill deposit, containing occasional artifacts and considerable charcoal flecking.

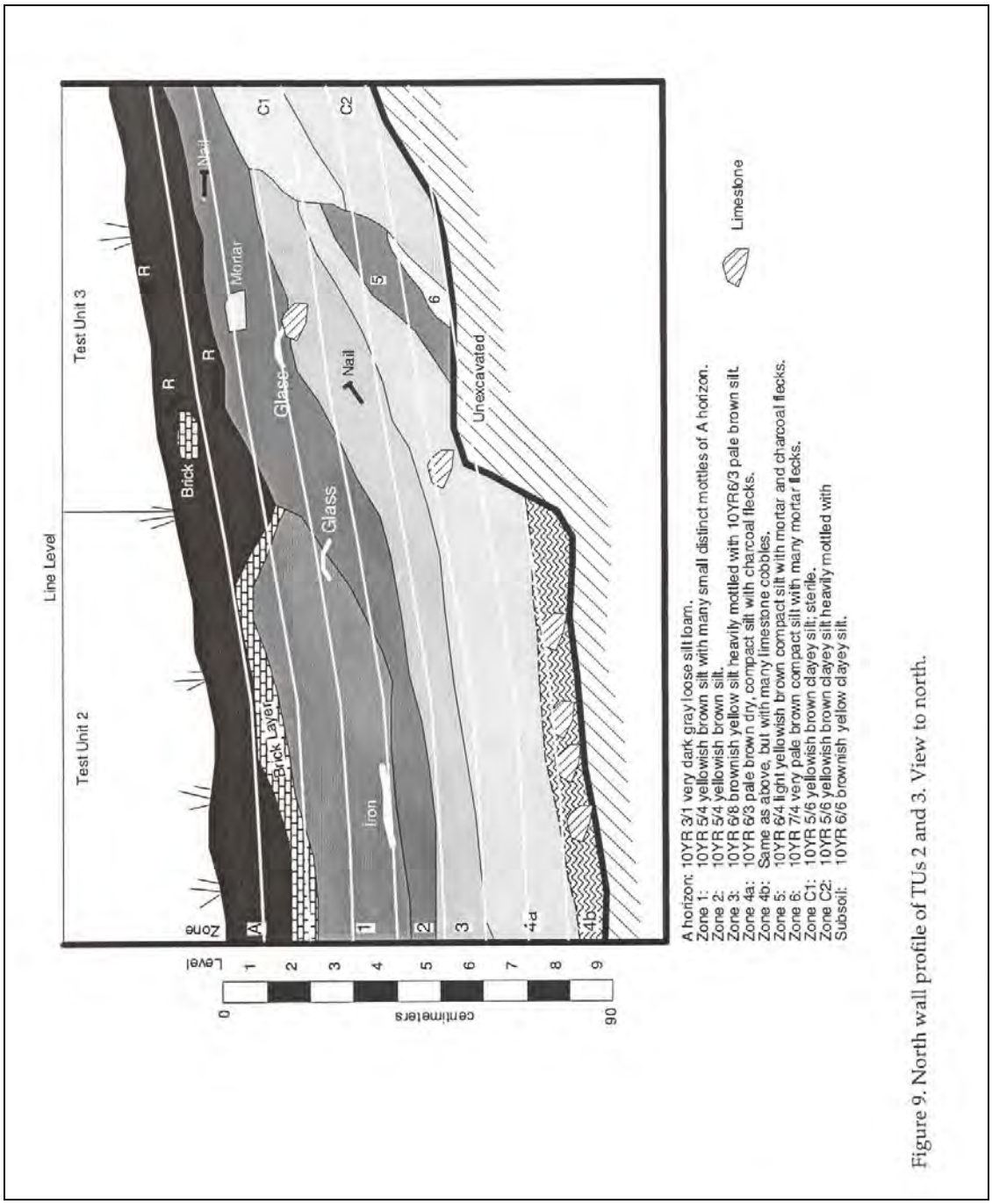

Figure 9. North wall profile of TUs 2 and 3. View to north.

Figure 19. Cellar profile exposed during Phase II excavations (Powell and Bryant 2003:20, Figure 9)

Figure 20. East wall profile of Feature 1.

Figure 21. West wall profile of Feature 1.

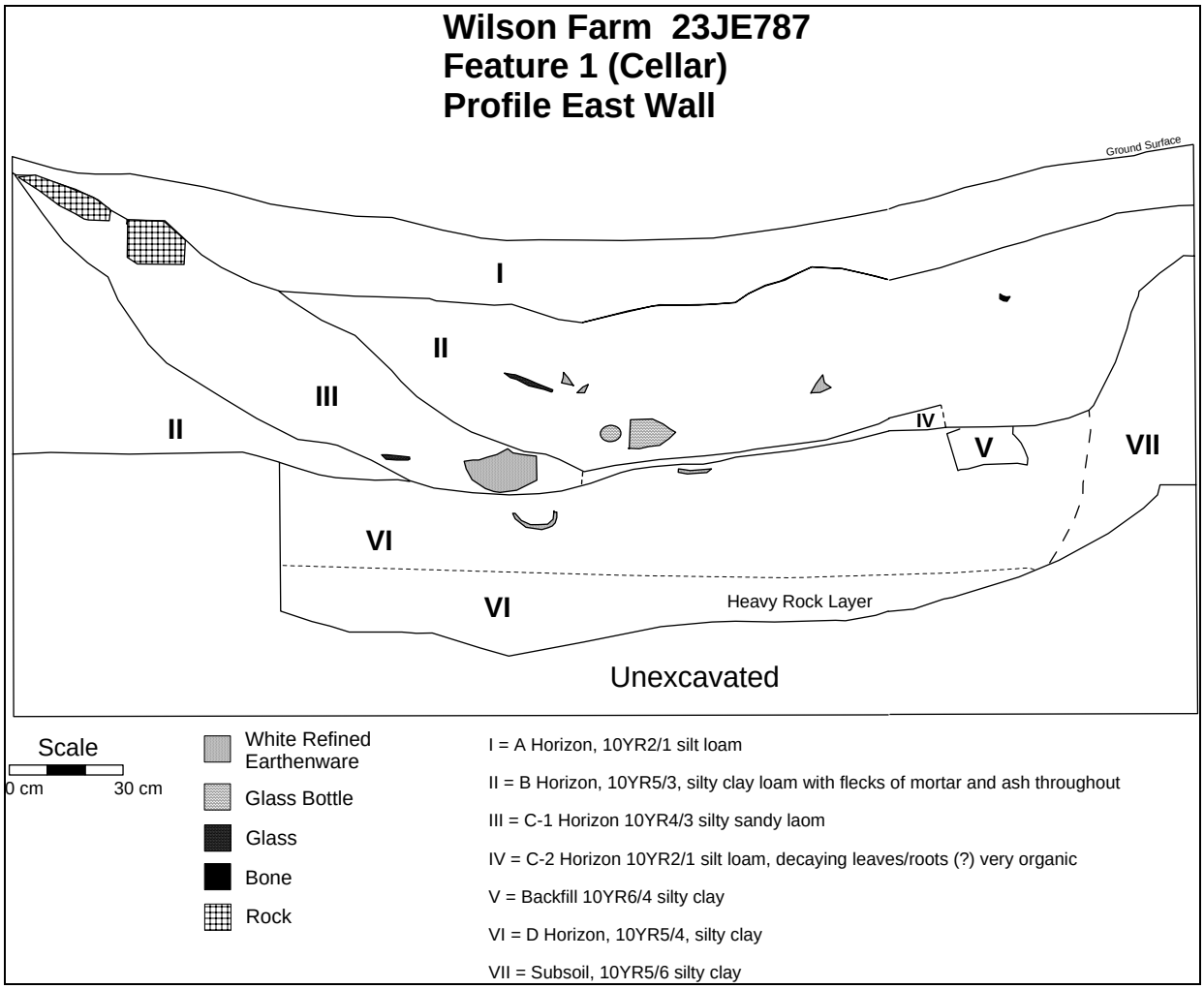

Figure 22. East wall profile of TRC trench through west side of Feature 1.

The data recovery excavation of the cellar found a mix of architectural debris and household artifacts similar to that encountered during the Phase II investigation of the feature. (Later sections of this report describe and discuss the artifact assemblage in detail.) The Phase II testing report concluded that the feature was abandoned and filled during a renovation effort around 1900. Analysis of the artifacts recovered from the feature during the 2003 TRC data recovery excavation refine this filling date to after 1904, based on the presence of bottles made through the fully automated technique ("ABM") which became widespread after that date.

The TRC excavation of the trench across the cellar was abandoned before all of the fill material was removed and before the base of the feature was exposed. This failure to reach the bottom of the feature was linked to an underestimation of the time and labor commitment it would take to complete its investigation and the extraordinarily compact nature of the lowest layer of soil encountered in the work.

Not fully excavating the trench to the bottom of the feature clearly compromises the ability to fully interpret its function, size, and construction date. A usual expectation in archaeological research is that the lowest level of fill in such a feature contains artifacts that accumulated during its actual use, and this material can be a powerful source of information on dates and activity associated with a feature. It is possible that, if present, such a base layer in the feature may have included material dating to the first decades of the Wilson family's occupation of the site, a period otherwise almost totally unrepresented in the artifact assemblage from the data recovery investigation.

At the time, terminating the excavation of Feature 1 before reaching its base seemed like a good decision. The scheduled period of fieldwork was coming to an end and the compact fill deposit was producing little to nothing in terms of artifacts. In retrospect, this was a poor decision on the part of the field directors. An additional period of fieldwork should have been undertaken to finish the trench excavation. Such work may have shown that the base of the feature was not much deeper and that no additional artifact deposit was present on its floor. But not knowing what lay deeper in the feature precludes final, definitive conclusions about its construction, its function, and its relationship to the adjacent dwelling. As a result, there are limitations about what can be said about the structure in the overall discussion and interpretation of the site. Nonetheless, the flawed decisions concerning its excavation do not preclude a rigorous discussion and interpretation of the artifact assemblage recovered from the interior of the feature.

House

The most visible, direct remains of the house at the J.J. Wilson site consist of a scatter of stone slabs defining a rough outline measuring about 20 by 40 feet (about 6 by 12 m). The stone scatter is a mix of purposeful and random arrangements, some still seemingly in place as foundation piers and others clearly knocked out of original positions. The less direct evidence of the presence of a residence here consists of the cellar depression (Feature 1), the cistern, and the non-native ornamental plants still thriving in the vicinity. The Phase II investigation noted difficulty in determining the size and exact location of the structure (Powell and Bryant 2003:27) and TRC's data recovery efforts resulted in similarly frustrating results. Based on the remaining stone piers, the location of the cistern and cellar, and comparison with farmstead architecture in the same region and period (presented later in this report), it is likely that the house measured 18 by 36 feet (5.5 by 11 m).

The scatter of slabs that roughly outlines the house footprint did not include a set that unambiguously defines a chimney base. The TRC crew did investigate a partially buried pile of slabs just outside the northwest edge of the cellar depression that appeared to possibly be associated with a chimney. Three test units (5, 23, and 24) were excavated to expose these stones. The work found no signs of intentional masonry, in terms of careful arrangement, coursing, and leveling that would have been present if this was the remains of a chimney base. The stone does seem to have been intentionally piled along the top edge of the cellar, and it may have been placed here as a barrier to animal intruders. Figure 23 shows the exposed stone pile after the completion of the unit excavations.

The remaining traces of the house strongly suggest that it had no fireplace and chimney. Chimney bases are substantial stone or brick features usually with several anchoring courses continuing below the surrounding ground surface. It is unlikely that all traces of such a base would have been obliterated at the site. One or more freestanding stoves equipped with pipe chimneys must have been present in the house to provide for the family's heating and cooking needs. J. J. Wilson, Sr.'s estate probate inventory does list a cooking stove "and utensils" valued at $5, and a heating stove valued at $2.

Figure 23. Stone concentration along north edge of house footprint, looking west

Phase II testing at the J.J. Wilson site included placement of a 1 by 1 m. test unit within the southeastern quadrant of the hypothesized house footprint. The unit revealed no information on the structure of the house, but did find notable quantities of nails, charcoal and melted glass. The researchers suggested this was evidence that the southern part of the house had burned (Powell and Bryant 2003:22).

For the data recovery investigation of the house, two units (TUs 13 and 17) were excavated within the center of the house, one (TU 21) was dug along the interior of a possible pier, and a backhoe trench was cut perpendicular to the west edge of the house footprint. The units in the middle portion of the house found a light to medium scatter of household and architectural artifacts, including, as seen in the Phase II unit, some charcoal and melted glass. The soil profile within the house footprint consisted of a grayish brown silt loam grading into a yellowish brown silty clay loam at between 15 and 18 cm (5.9 to 7.1 inches). The units did not find thick deposits of ash and charcoal, discounting the idea that the house was destroyed by fire. The scattered burned material found in the upper layers of the units associated with the house may be the result of the last vestiges of it being burned to clear the area long after the abandonment of the site.

An alignment of stones on the surface at the south end of the house area may have been a foundation pier. Test Unit 21 was excavated along its north side to look for signs of buried courses and other architectural remains. No deeper coursing of stones was found beneath the surface alignment. The unit revealed that the stones are set into a builders trench, suggesting these were the bottom, buried course of the pier. The narrow band of soil defining the builders trench consists of the typical topsoil in the area, a grayish brown silt loam. A heavy scatter of nails and plaster was recovered from the trench, apparently deposited during the construction and eventual destruction of the house. Interestingly, the excavation found a complete large cast iron spouted kettle that had been placed under the stones at the time of construction (Figure 24).

Figure 24. View of TU 21 after excavation, view looking south, with iron kettle (to left) embedded below stone alignment

A backhoe trench put in perpendicular to the west edge of the house footprint uncovered an apparent paving of stone slabs. This may have defined a porch or exterior work area along this side of the house, between it and the cistern. The feature was not found until the second to last day of the excavation, and time constraints prevented exposure of its full extent.

Cistern

Located to the southwest of the cellar depression about ten feet from the house, the cistern is the best preserved feature of the J.J. Wilson site. Its top, open at the time of the data recovery investigation, was defined by a round hole 85 cm (about 2 ft, 9 inches) wide (Figure 26). The cistern opening is outlined by a ring of concrete set inside an outer collar of bricks, laid on their narrow sides and radiating out from the center. The interior of the cistern was completely empty except for a scatter of leaves, branches, and a few recent soda cans and bottles on its floor (Figure 27). In vertical cross section, the feature is configured as a cylinder, approximately 2.4 m (8 feet) in diameter, topped with a dome. The domed top measures 91 cm (3 feet) high from its base atop the cylindrical main body of the cistern to its top opening (Figure 28). The total depth of the cistern, from its top opening to the floor, is 5.4 m (17.75 feet). The cistern would have held approximately 6200 gallons of water (23.56 cubic meters) when filled to the base of its domed top. (This figure is derived from the formula for the volume of a cylinder, $V=\pi r^2 h$.)

The cistern stands out as an unusual element of the archaeological record of the J.J. Wilson site for several reasons. Usually, cisterns found on abandoned archaeological sites are filled in with soil and trash. Excavation of such features can provide rich artifact assemblages relating to a relatively short time in a site's occupation history. The filling is often linked to some kind of site renovation or a switch to another water source. Following the completion of such work, an abandoned cistern would be an attractive place to dump debris. The J.J. Wilson site cistern was never filled, probably because it was used as the water source for the residence up to the time the property was sold out of the family in 1913. The farm was never occupied following this date, and thus there was no reason or opportunity to fill the feature.

The other surprising element of the cistern is its size and robust construction. The walls of the structure have a core of machine-made bricks mortared with modern portland cement (rather than softer natural or Roman cement). The brick walls are surfaced inside and out with the same concrete in order to make the cistern watertight. Before erecting the walls, the builders had to excavate a hole measuring about 5.5 m (18 feet) deep and at least ten feet across. This would have been a formidable undertaking given the highly compact, rocky soil of the locale. The domed top of the cistern, constructed of overlapping concentric rings of brick canted slightly inward and upward, was a complex undertaking done by masons who must have had considerable expertise. Another option would have been to carry its cylindrical shape all the way to the surface, with its wide opening roofed with a flat framed wooden cover. This seems to have been the norm for rural cisterns (Schroeder 1991 and Stewart-Abernathy 1986:39-43), while evidence suggests the dome-top option was favored in urban settings (Weaver 2006). Including a

dome top in the design of the Wilson cistern undoubtedly added time and expense in its construction. As a whole, the cistern gives the impression that it was built by a professional crew very experienced with such a project. The large, intact cistern stands in sharp contrast to the limited remaining traces of other buildings at the site.

The size, materials, workmanship, and design complexity of the Wilson site cistern seems more appropriate for something like a hotel or hospital in an urban setting rather than a small and marginal farmstead. Weaver 2006 categorizes 16 cisterns found during a large scale investigation in downtown Memphis, TN. The Wilson site example would be placed in Weaver's Category 5: domed, straight sided, flat floored, with what he calls hard white mortar, and which he dates to the late nineteenth century (Figure 25, from Weaver et al. 2002).

Figure 25. Example of Weaver's Category 5 Cistern, Memphis, base portion.

The Phase II investigation of the J.J. Wilson site by CAR included excavation of one test unit alongside the open top of the cistern. This work uncovered traces of the builders trench around the top of the feature, and recovered construction and household debris similar to the material found in the cellar excavation. The researchers carrying out this earlier investigation concluded that "… the cistern had been re-built at some time …" but no discussion or evidence in support of this statement is offered in their report (Powell and Bryant 2003:15-17, 30).

Data recovery investigations conducted by TRC made use of backhoe trenching to expose a portion of the exterior of the cistern. Backhoe Trench 11, placed on the northwest side of the feature, was cut deep enough to expose a section of its domed top from top to bottom plus a few inches of the upper edge of its cylindrical main chamber. Below about 22 cm (8.7 inches) of topsoil, the trench revealed a clearly defined builders trench deposit of yellowish brown compact clay (see Figures 29 and 30). This material is subsoil redeposited over the dome after its construction. Surprisingly, there is no similar builders trench evident along the outside of the deeper cylindrical section of the cistern. This indicates the wall of the cistern, including its exterior concrete surfacing, was built right

up against the deep round hole excavated for it. No artifacts were recovered from the builders trench material, frustrating efforts to tightly date the construction of the cistern. The backhoe work exposing a portion of the cistern's domed top also revealed a relatively small square opening about halfway up the north side of the dome (Figure 31). This was probably the outlet in case the cistern became too full. Water stored in the cistern probably came from a downspout from the roof. It is possible the water was first filtered through a filtering box sitting beside the cistern, but excavations uncovered no evidence for such a device. This could have been a separate, above-ground element of the water storage system (Schaefer 1991:112).

Figure 26. Surface opening of cistern, prior to excavation, view looking north

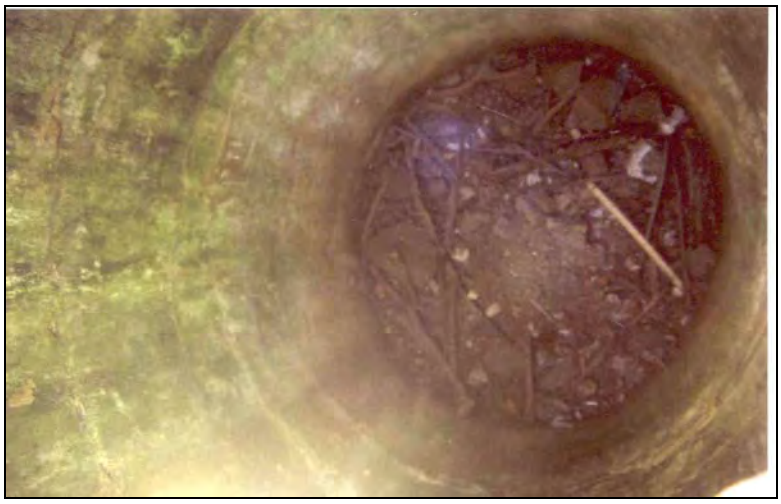

Figure 27. View of cistern interior.

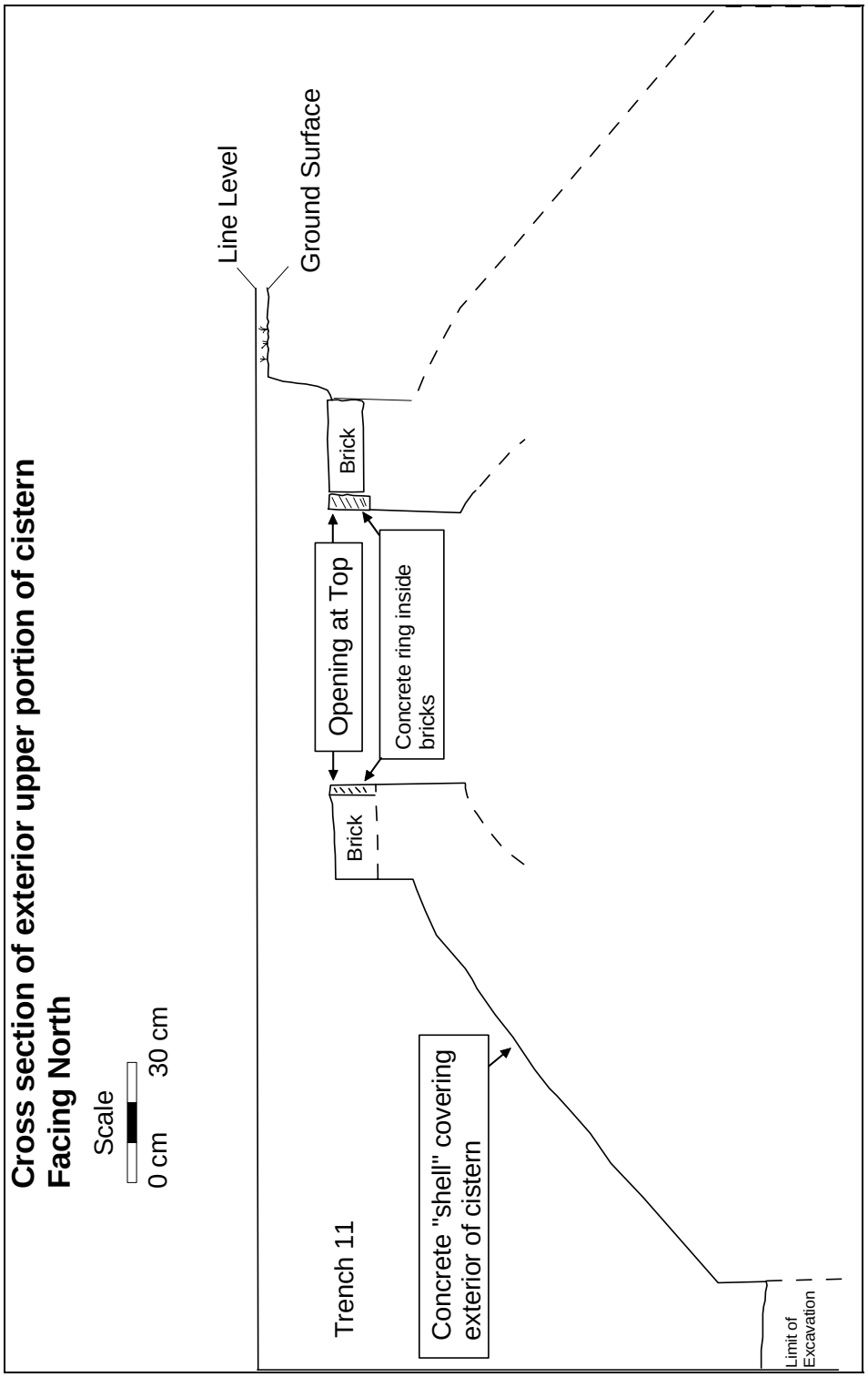

Figure 28. Cross section of upper portion of cistern

Figure 29. View of backhoe trench 11 showing exposed dome of cistern and north wall profile, facing east

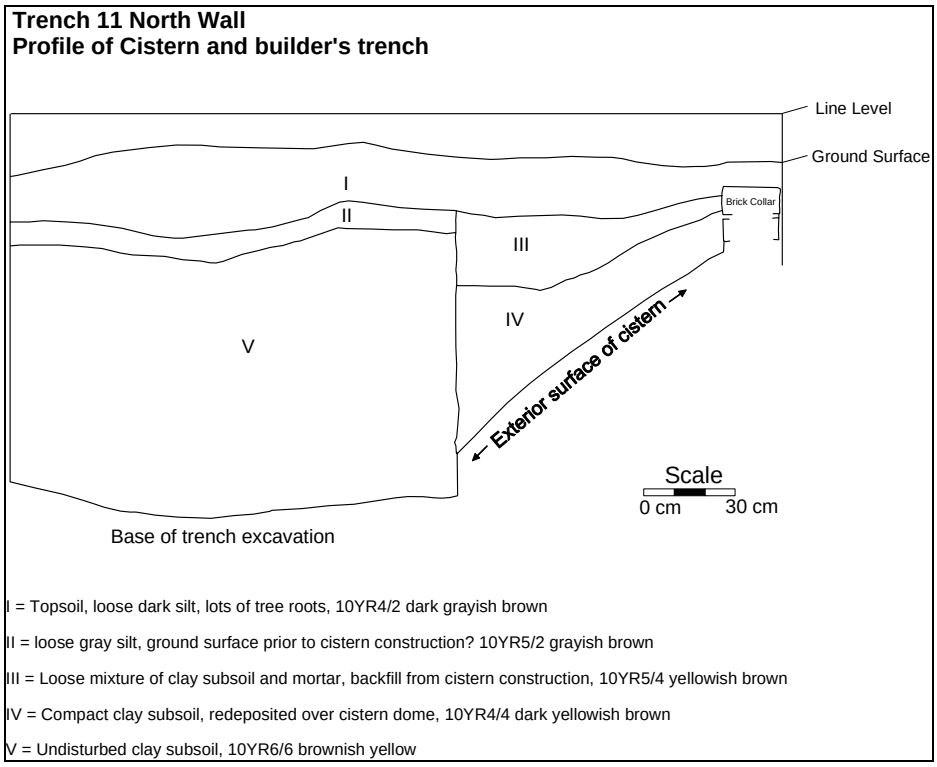

Figure 30. Profile of north wall of backhoe trench 11 showing builder's trench of cistern

Following the excavation and documentation of Trench 11, the backhoe was used to break through the top of the cistern dome in order to expose its construction detail (Figure 32). The brick and concrete masonry proved very resistant to the backhoe, and only a small area of the dome could be broken away. This cut did not provide a clear cross section view of its wall construction. The exposed section appears to show that overlapping concentric rings of bricks form the dome, with the bricks in the rings laid so as to be angling slightly upward. The interior and exterior of the brick was surfaced with the same concrete used to mortar the bricks together.

In terms of a construction date for the cistern, the best estimate, admittedly broad, is that it was built sometime after 1890. This is based on the use of portland cement in the mortar and surfacing of its walls. Portland cement is a precisely proportioned mixture of burned and pulverized limestone and clay used to bind sand and rock into concrete. It was perfected and patented in England in 1820s. Portland cement did not see widespread use in the United States until the 1890s, when the development and commercial application of high volume and continuous-production rotary kilns allowed for a massive expansion of the product's availability (Francis 1977:254-255). The lack of artifacts recovered from the distinct builders trench deposit atop the dome frustrates efforts to refine the post-1890 construction date for the feature.

What did the Wilson family use as a source of water for the more than two decades of their life at the site prior to the construction of the cistern? Investigations at the site found no other cistern or hand-dug well, and the drilled pipe well near the barn was also likely installed after 1890. The easiest explanation of the lack of an earlier water source facility is that the current cistern occupies the location of the original one. Choosing to rebuild on the same spot would have reduced the amount of digging to be done in constructing the new cistern. This interpretation also supports the Phase II report conclusion that the cistern had been rebuilt at some point. During the rebuilding, which probably took several weeks or more, the family may have made due with water from barrels filled from off-property sources or rigged to catch water off the house roof.

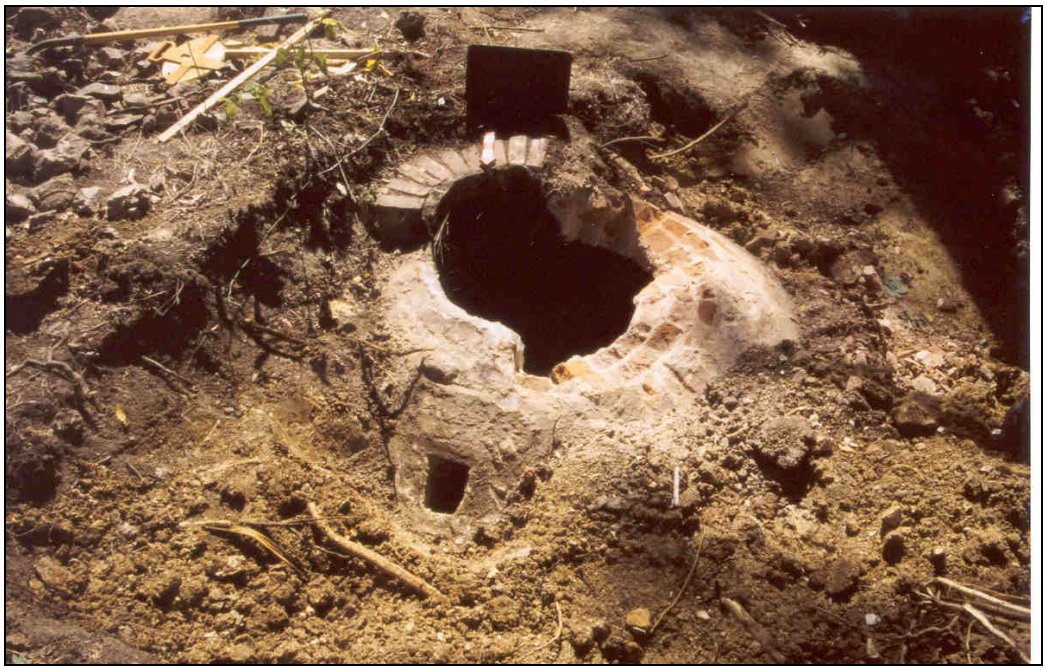

Figure 31. Cistern top exposure, showing with fill hole through the dome, facing south

Figure 32. View of broken cistern top, exposing brick layering used in construction of dome

Yard Area Around the House

Six backhoe trenches were excavated in the area to the east, south, and west of the house site. These trenches were placed in the area in an attempt to find any subsurface features, artifact middens or dumps, or remains of other structures associated with the house (see Figure 18). Each of these trenches went to an average depth of 30–40 cmbs with excavations in each trench halted when definite undisturbed subsoil was encountered. The soil profile observed in these trenches was consistent with that seen in other parts of the site, a grayish brown silt loam grading into a yellowish brown silt clay with increasing quantities of smallish broken cherty limestone inclusions. A minimal amount of artifacts were recovered from trenches 4, 6, and 9. Trenches 5, 7, and 8 contained no artifacts. None of these trenches revealed any structural remains or subsurface features. It is hard to imagine that the yard did not feature fences, paths, sheds, and other elements beyond the ornamental plantings that do survive in the area. As with the house itself, these features may have been of such a minimal nature as to have left little or no traces in the ground.

Both auger testing and backhoe stripping in the yard area failed to reveal any distinct midden deposits in the vicinity of the house. The CAR Phase II testing also failed to identify any artifact-rich midden deposits at the site. The lack of even spotty areas of ash and charcoal rich soils or light scatters of artifacts around the house suggests the Wilson family paid particular attention to keeping debris away from the immediate vicinity of the house.

AREA NORTH OF THE HOUSE

The third area to receive substantial attention during the J.J. Wilson site data recovery excavations is located to the north of the house area, across a dirt logging road from it (See Figure 38). The area is part of the flat ridgetop that constitutes the most level landform on the original property owned by the Wilson family, and thus would have been a likely area for additional structures and activity areas associated with the farm and household. During clearing operations at the start of the project, crew members noted a relatively large rectangular surface depression and a small pile of artifacts on the surface in this area. Many of the auger tests on this side of the road also produced artifacts in high quantities, as shown on the artifact density map generated from these tests (see Figure 6). The road separates this area from the house area, further encouraging the investigation to treat it as a distinct area of the site. This separate treatment also required a distinct label, and for want of a more functionally descriptive name it was dubbed as the area north of the house.

The 2001 Phase II investigations at the site did not include any examination of the area north of the house, possibly due to the very heavy brush and woods originally covering this part of the site. Clearing across this area took the six members of the data recovery team a day and a half of heavy labor, including extensive use of a chainsaw to remove smaller trees and to clear downed timber.

The rectangular surface depression noted within the area north of the house was initially interpreted as a possible filled cellar, similar to the one associated with the house footprint. Excavation of two test units (TUs 16 and 19) within and adjacent to it resulted in the recovery of only light scatters of artifacts, and both hit undisturbed subsoil very near the surface. The work fully refuted the idea that the depression was a cellar. Instead, it likely represents a fairly recent bulldozer blade cut associated with logging road maintenance.

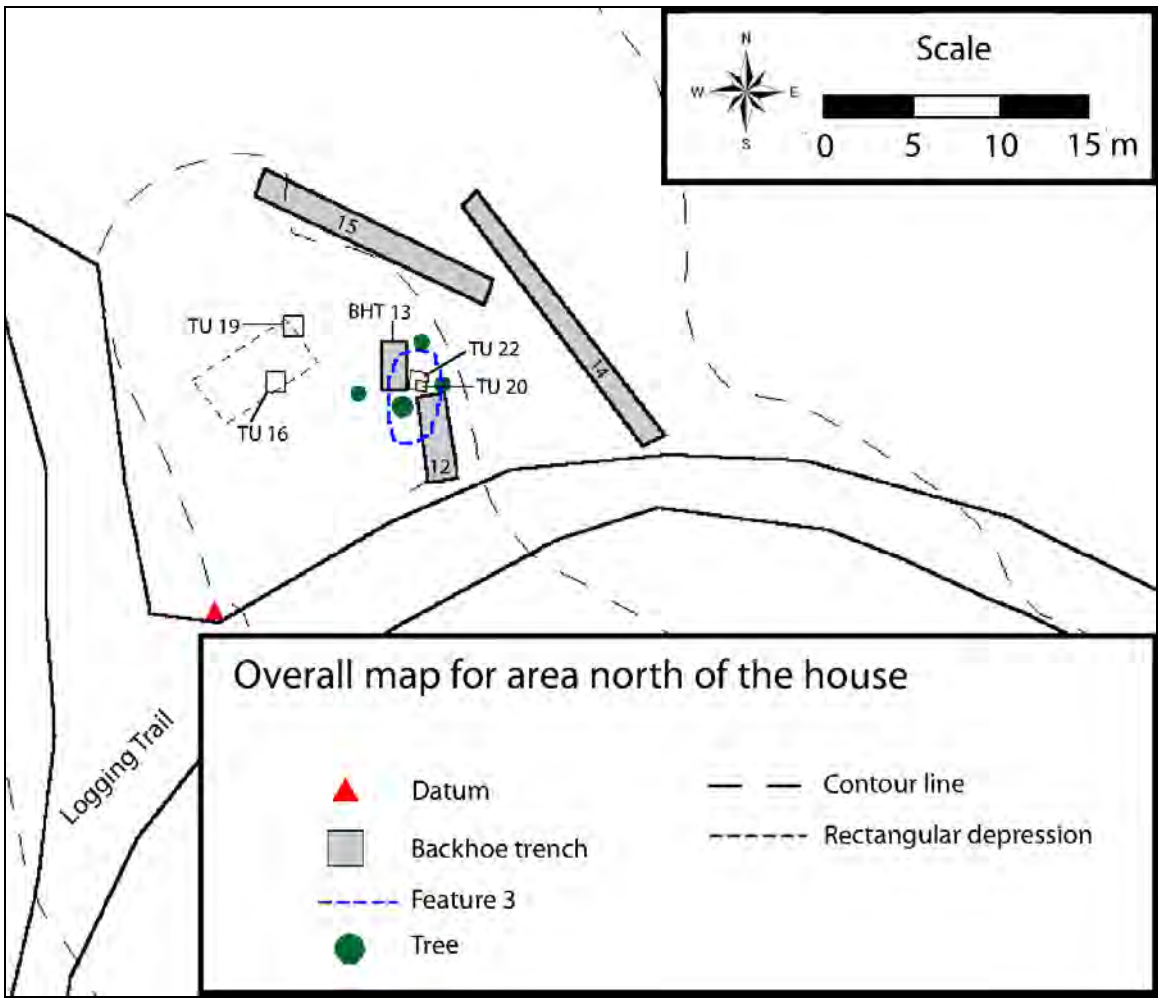

Figure 33. Map of area north of house

During clearing operations in the area north of the house, crew members noted a small pile of artifacts dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries at the base of a tree approximately 22 m (72.2 feet) north of the house and cistern. The pile, including large fragments of glass and ceramic vessels and some miscellaneous metal pieces, appears to have been collected together and dropped at this spot in recent years. The artifact pile is also in an area that showed up in the auger testing as having a high density of subsurface artifacts. A 50 x 50 cm (1.6 by 1.6 feet) test unit (TU 20) in this area

produced a large number of artifacts from the start. Chronological information from the assemblage (discussed in the next chapter) suggests a post-1908 filling date for the feature. At 30 cmbs in the unit excavators encountered a distinct deposit of large artifacts, rock and brick. At this point TU 20 was expanded into a 1 x 1 m (3.3 by 3.3 feet) TU (TU 22) which further exposed the debris layer and confirmed that this was the site of some kind of large subsurface structural feature, filled with architectural and household artifacts (see Figure x). This was labeled as Feature 3, and is most likely a second cellar matching the one found in association with the house. To further explore and define it, two backhoe trenches were placed in the vicinity. Trench 12 was placed south of TU 22 and Trench 13 was placed west of it.

Figure 34. Planview of TU 22 showing concentration of limestone, facing southeast

Feature 3 was only partially exposed and excavated due to the presence of large trees growing within and around it as well as because of project time constraints. The two backhoe cuts (Trenches 12 and 13) did catch the edges of the feature at both its northwest and southeast corners. The cuts show that the walls of the feature slope in toward the center, rather than being cut straight up and down (Figure 48). This less-than-precise style of wall definition was also seen in Feature 1, the cellar associated with the house. Near the surface, the dimensions of Feature 3 measure approximately 5 by 2.5 m (16.4 by 8.2 feet), slightly larger than the dimensions of Feature 1.

Feature 3 has a layer of rock and brick at a depth of about 30 cm (11.8 inches) below surface, as first defined in TUs 20 and 22 and also uncovered in Trenches 12 and 13. In

Trench 12, the backhoe was able to remove 45 cm (17.7 inches) of this broken rock, but could not penetrate it any further at a point 1.4 m (4.6 feet) below the surface. Hand excavation also had to cease at an even higher level within this rock and brick layer. The problems with getting through the rock and brick layer prevented the investigation from reaching and defining the bottom of the feature. Similarly, excavators never found the bottom of Feature 1, due to the difficulty in removing the compacted clay fill in its lower levels. The upper layers of both features did yield substantial quantities of artifacts, and these assemblages are discussed at length in later sections of this report.

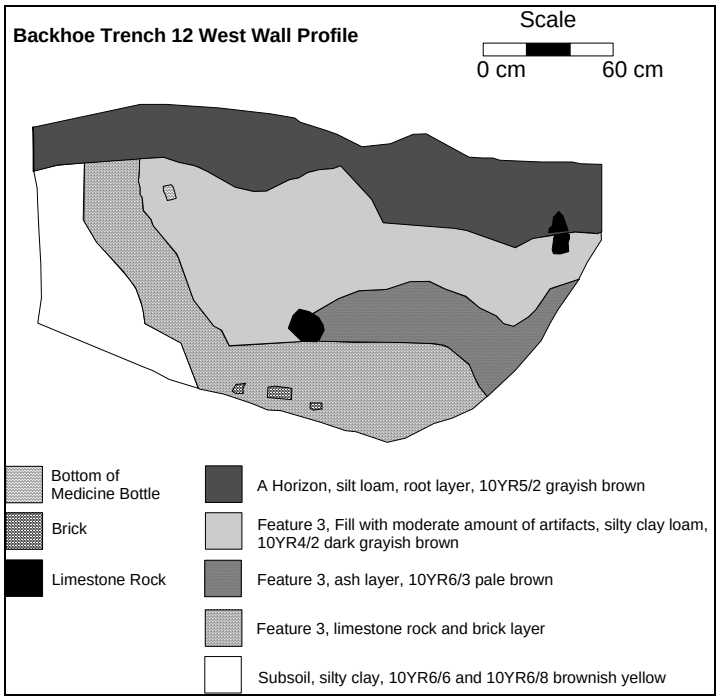

Figure 35. Profile of Feature 3 along west wall of Backhoe Trench 12

The limited information gathered on the size and structure of Feature 3 makes it difficult to define the details of its original function, construction date, and especially whether or not it was associated with a building in this area of the site. No foundations were uncovered in the test units or trenches that helped define a portion of Feature 3, and the presence of the large trees and the time constraints prevented any further efforts to excavate more ground in a search for such remains.

Two other backhoe trenches were placed north of TU 22 (Trenches 14 and 15) in order to test for subsurface features that may have been missed by the auger tests and metal detecting survey (see Figure 33). These found few artifacts and no additional cultural features.

IV. ARTIFACTS FROM 23JE787, THE J.J. WILSON SITE

METHODS AND ANALYTICAL PHASES

Artifacts were processed in the TRC Nashville laboratory using standard archaeological procedures, with items from each separate excavation provenience sorted by general type and then washed as appropriate.

The analysis of the artifacts from the J.J. Wilson site excavation had three phases: an initial inventory cataloging of all artifacts, an intensive study of selected groups and particular items, and analysis based on a functional category scheme. The goal of the artifact analysis is to present and discuss the assemblage recovered from the site at several different levels, from strictly quantitative and descriptive through deeper approaches stressing occupation chronology, site activities, and consumption patterns.

Inventory Analysis

The inventory phase looked at artifacts by provenience, sorting and recording these collections into a broad classification scheme based on material, form, and, where readily apparent, specifics of function. This produced, as the name implies, an inventory list of items and an initial data base for managing the collection. This was also the stage where items with more information potential were passed forward for more intensive scrutiny, and others with less potential, such as clumps of unidentifiable rusty metal, were set aside.

The main focus of the initial inventory catalog system is on material of manufacture and only secondarily on its function or form. In the system, all fragments of glass, metal, or other common finds from a historic period site can be inventoried, even if the pieces are too small or obscure to allow for specific functional or form identification. The system does have categories for complete and more readily identifiable common items such as buttons, tobacco pipes, marbles, and coins. Glass and ceramics are cataloged with some attention to distinct attributes, such as color, ware type, and decoration, but at this level with no attention to form or particular item identification except in a free-form comment field for each catalog record or line. The entire initial inventory catalog for the J.J. Wilson site excavation is presented in Appendix C.

The initial artifact catalog system is intended to “lump” rather than “split.” Particulars about artifacts, especially in terms of artifact form and function, are the focus of the next stage of the investigation, the intensive study of selected groups and particular items. For instance, in the secondary intensive analysis all curved glass fragments from all proveniences are brought together and matched up with like pieces in the development of a glass vessel/item catalog, with the same process taking place for ceramics. Nearly all artifacts are further analyzed and described in this second phase, with the exception of categories such as miscellaneous corroded metal sheeting and wire, coal and cinders, and other debris which carry little if any further research potential.

Table 11. Categories used in the initial inventory catalog system

Metal
Iron, Identifiable Form (but unidentifiable function)
Iron, Unidentifiable/Miscellaneous
Copper Alloy, Identifiable Form
Copper Alloy, Unidentifiable/Miscellaneous
Lead, Identifiable Form
Lead, Unidentifiable/Miscellaneous
Other Metal, Identifiable Form
Other Metal, Unidentifiable/Miscellaneous

Glass
Burned Unusual/Unidentifiable Glass
Dark Bottle Glass
Clear Curved Glass
Solarized Glass
Dark Blue Glass
Clear Flat Window Glass
Milk Glass
Glass, Unusual Form

Bone/Shellfish/eggshell
Bones/Teeth
Shellfish
Eggshell

Brick/Mortar etc
Handmade Brick
Glazed Brick
Machine Made Brick
Brick, Unusual Shape
Mortar/Concrete
Plaster

Stone
Stone, Natural/Unusal Shape/Material
Coal
Prehistoric Flake/debitage
Prehistoric Stone Tool

Nails
Cut, Machine-Headed, Later
Cut, Unidentifiable/Corroded
Nail, Wire
Construction Hardware

Other Identifiable Items
Significant/Unusual Item
Tobacco Pipe Fragment
Buttons
Beads
Coins
Jewelry
Leather
Textile
Marbles

Ceramics
Coarseware/Redware, Undecorated
Coarseware, Glazed/Decorated
Stoneware, Unidentifiable
Stoneware, Salt Glazed
Stoneware, Black Basalt
Stoneware, Refined Tableware
Stoneware Slipped, Albany Etc
Stoneware, Unusal Variant
White Refined Earthenware (WRE),
Unidentifiable/Burnt
WRE, Undecorated
WRE, Handpainted
WRE, Transferprint
WRE, Annular Decoration
WRE, Edge Decorated
WRE, Molded Unpainted
WRE, Unusual Variant
Yellow ware
Porcelain, Unidentifiable
Porcelain, Asian
Porcelain, European/Domestic Undecorated
Porcelain, European/Domestic, Decorated
Porcelain, Unusual Variant

Plant/Wood, etc
Plant Remains, Unidentifiable
Wood, Unmilled
Wood, Milled
Seeds, Nuts, Etc
Misc. Plant Remains
Charcoal

Soil Sample

Synthetic/Recent Item

The analysis of the artifacts from the J.J. Wilson site also split out the assemblage by the three main site areas: the house, the barn, and the area north of the house. This allows linkage of the collections to the assumed differences in function, activities, and construction and use dates at each location, and allows for comparisons of overall assemblage characteristics among the three areas.

Table 12 presents counts and percentages of the J.J. Wilson site artifact assemblage from the three areas, organized by generalized categories based on the initial inventory catalog system.

Table 12. J.J. Wilson site artifact fragment counts by general categories and excavation area

	House Area			Barn Area			North of House			Totals	
Category	**#**	**% of Area**	**% of type**	**#**	**% of Area**	**% of type**	**#**	**% of Area**	**% of type**	**#**	**%**
Metal	649	11.7	27.5	287	36.6	12.2	1424	30.8	60.3	2360	21.5
Glass	1905	34.2	52.4	159	20.3	4.4	1574	34.0	43.3	3638	33.1
Animal remains	519	9.3	75.9	8	7.4	8.5	107	2.3	15.6	684	6.2
Brick/Construction	92	1.7	50.5	6	0.8	3.3	84	1.8	46.2	182	1.7
Nails/hardware	1603	28.8	67.6	249	31.7	10.5	521	11.3	22.0	2373	21.6
Other ID'ble Items	482	8.7	50.6	16	2.0	1.7	455	9.8	47.7	953	8.7
Ceramics	269	4.8	38.6	8	1.0	1.1	419	9.1	60.2	696	6.3
Plant remains	44	0.8	48.4	2	0.3	2.2	45	1.0	49.5	91	0.8
Synthetic/recent		0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	5564	100.0	50.7	785	100.0	7.2	4629	100.0	42.2	10978	100.0

Building materials (mortar, brick, and plaster) usually are an abundant element of the archaeological record at historic period sites. The approach taken at J.J. Wilson site, as at most similar excavations at demolished building sites, was to treat this material more as an element of the soil matrix rather than as part of the artifact assemblage. Most of the bricks recovered from test units were retained, due to the generally low number present across the site. Examples of mortar and plaster were retained as samples.

Intensive Analysis

The intensive analysis of the J.J. Wilson site artifacts involved separating the collection into subgroups allowing for varied degrees of further identification and study. These subgroupings include such categories as animal remains, ceramics, glass, buttons,

window glass, and nails which have recognized and relatively standardized methods of analysis. Separate sections discussing these artifacts are presented below. Also presented below are descriptions and discussions of additional categories of artifacts from the site, such as tools, cooking vessels, writing implements, and toys. In general these types of "small finds" or "significant finds" are less common on archaeological sites and yield a more idiosyncratic view of life in particular settings than categories such as ceramic or glass vessels. In the case of some categories, the presentation is limited to short descriptions and selected images due to limited representation in the assemblage and limited available information on specific identifications and chronology. The photographs in these cases at least provide visual information on the range of artifacts from the site, likely useful for other researchers working on similar collections.

MAJOR ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

Animal Remains

Table 13 presents the results from the study of the animal bones recovered from the J.J. Wilson site. Dr. Judy Sichler, at the time a staff member at the University of Tennessee (Knoxville) Archaeological Research Laboratory, carried out the identifications. The table lists counts by species (or more general taxonomic categories, depending on fragment identifiability) and by site area. The relatively small collection was made up of small fragments, heavily battered and with few saw, knife or other tool marks.

As with the other categories of artifacts recovered during the project, the analyzed bones cannot be used as the basis of a broad reconstruction and interpretation of the Wilson family diet during their entire forty years of residence at the site. The main sources of the bone were the fill layers from the two cellars, Features 1 and 3. The cellars were apparently filled in the last decade of the Wilson ownership of the property, probably in association with changes in the household and final abandonment of the property. The lack of other trash pit features dating to other periods of the occupation or any kind of midden deposits containing accumulations of bone and other refuse prevents using the faunal remains to talk about the family's diet and foodways over the long term.

Despite this, some general analysis of the assemblage is offered here, useful at least in considering the final years of the household's food procurement and preparation activities. Using the species list as a complement to the 1880 federal census agricultural schedule and the 1900 probate inventory associated with J. J. Wilson Sr.'s death also provides a glimpse of livestock farming activities at the site.

The most distinctive element of the collection is that an overwhelming percentage of the bone assemblage was recovered at the house area. At least during the period when the cellars were filled, it appears that all food preparation and consumption activities were centered on the house. The low number of bones recovered from the north of house area, either from the cellar deposit (Feature 3) or from the additional nearby test units, strongly suggests that this part of the site was never used for cooking or carcass processing activities. If such activities had gone on here, there would likely be at least a general

scattering of fragments left to be recovered during excavation. The low quantity of bone from the north of house area supports an interpretation that the cellar and any accompanying structure here represent an outlying storage area, rather than an actively, intensively used part of the farmstead.

In terms of domestic species, the collection suggests a clear emphasis on pork and chicken. The presence of a wide variety of pig skeletal elements in the collection, including teeth, vertebrae, and foot bones, points to whole animals being processed on the property. In contrast, the five cattle bones identified in the collection have precision saw marks, and represent steak and roast cuts probably purchased from a retail butcher shop. The small number of turkey bones and single example of a bone from a sheep or goat may represent out-of-the-ordinary meal choices, perhaps even a Thanksgiving meal in the case of the turkey. The single horse bone probably was brought to the house area by a scavenger animal or curious youngster from a more distant carcass burial or disposal point.

The emphasis on pork and chicken is expected given the kind of low-level general farming being carried out by the Wilsons. The 1880 federal census agricultural schedule lists 2 mules, no horses, one milk cow and one "other" (presumably a young animal) in the cattle category, 25 pigs and 12 chickens. The 1900 probate inventory taken after J. J. Wilson Sr.'s death lists two mules, one horse, one cow, one yearling heifer, and two dozen chickens, surprisingly similar to the 1880 listing with the exception of the lack of pigs. All these animals can be linked to the farm's need for power, transportation, dairy products, eggs, and an occasional ham or fried chicken dinner. The absence of pigs or stored hams on the 1900 inventory suggests these animals were not being raised on the farm any longer. (The advancing age and war-related disability of the senior Wilson and the lack of young sons on the farm to help with the work may have influenced the abandonment of this particular farm production choice.) Both lists underline the fact that this was a small operation, focused on feeding the family with little or no emphasis on cash production outside of a relatively small hog operation in the middle years of the operation.

The small variety of wild species in the list, including rabbits, squirrels, opossum, and mallard duck, indicates the Wilson family did some limited hunting in the vicinity of the farmstead. The lack of deer in the assemblage suggests this species was already depleted by heavy human predation in the region, or that the family chose to focus on smaller game. The absence of any fish remains in the assemblage may be linked to dietary preference or a lack of nearby waterways.

The rat and other miscellaneous rodent bones at the house are the sign of the common infestation by these animals of most human habitations with accessible stored food. No such bones came from the area north of the house, again suggesting a lower level of activity and food storage, processing, and discard here. The single bone from a cat recovered from the house area indicates the presence of a family pet with a dual role in dealing with the rodents. The bone, a complete femur, has a series of small cut marks on the distal end of the shaft. No explanation is offered here for the presence of these cut

marks on an animal not typically considered as a dietary choice. The absence of any other elements from the cat's skeleton is also intriguing but uninterpretable.

These findings about the Wilson farm faunal assemblage from the Phase III excavation are consistent with the interpretation of the 129 bones from the Phase II excavation. That collection included 70 bones identified as chicken "… plus … copious eggshell fragments…" and 37 pig and "pig-sized" bones. As with the more recent investigation, the earlier Phase II work found little in the way of bones from wild species (Powell and Bryant 2003:26).

Table 13. J.J. Wilson site identified bone by species and excavation area

Family/Genus and species		Common name	Barn	House	N of House	TOTALS
Sus	*scrofa*	Pig		43	14	57
Bos	*taurus*	Cow		5		5
Equus	*caballus*	Horse		1		1
Caprine		Sheep/Goat			1	1
Didelphis	*marsupialis*	Opossum		4		4
Felis	*domesticus*	Cat			1	1
Rattus	sp.	Brown/Black Rat		19		19
cricetidae		rat/mice/voles		11		11
Sylvilagus	*floridanus*	Eastern cottontail		11	1	12
Sciurus	*carolinensis*	Gray squirrel		7		7
		small mammal		20		20
		med.mammal	20	63	2	85
		large mammal		9		9
		indeter.mammal.	33	104	5	142
Gallus	*gallus*	Chicken		41	4	45
Meleagris	*gallopavo*	Turkey		4		4
Otus	*asio*	Screech owl			1	1
Anas	*platyryhnchos* cf.	Mallard duck		2	5	7

Anas	sp.	Duck, undet species		1		1
		indeter.aves.		104	8	112
		indeter. vertebrate		37	1	38
		TOTALS	53	486	43	582

Ceramics

The excavations at the J.J. Wilson site produced a total of 696 fragments of ceramic. This represents 6.3 percent of the total assemblage. The representation of ceramics in the overall assemblage from each area of the site ranges from 4.8 percent of the collection at the house area, 1 percent at the barn, and 9.1 percent of all artifacts from the area north of the house (all percentages based on raw fragment counts).

Overall, the collection is dominated by late nineteenth and early twentieth century examples, with very few fragments datable to earlier periods. Figures 36 and 37 show views of the ceramic assemblages from the house area and the area north of the house, presented as a "visual summary" of the collections. Excavation at the barn area recovered a total of three ceramic shards.

Ceramic Categories

The first step in the intensive analysis of ceramics from the J.J. Wilson site was to sort all fragments into one of five categories. The five categories, coarseware, white refined earthenware (WRE), yellow ware, stoneware, and porcelain, are defined by the body or paste characteristics visible in the broken cross sections of the fragments. These five categories are generally recognized by archaeologists working on post-colonial (i.e. nineteenth century) sites in North America, although WRE is often subdivided into a number of other types. The following discussion of types is drawn from Majewski and O'Brien 1984 and 1987, Garrow 1982, and McKee et al 2003.

Coarseware refers to low-fired ceramics, ranging in color from light yellow (buff) to dark red. Coarseware is also known as unrefined earthenware and redware. The clay used in the body or paste is usually rough and unrefined, often a combination of different colors and textures and with inclusions such as small pieces of grit and gravel. The low firing temperature used in creating these vessels makes this ware very porous. This ability to absorb water marks coarseware as a very good and common choice in manufacturing flowerpots, and this use continues in our own times. In nineteenth century versions, unglazed coarseware vessels were usually used in horticulture, while glazed examples were employed in general food storage and in dairy work.

White Refined Earthenwares (WRE) also have porous bodies, a function of relatively low firing temperature, although this porosity varies greatly among subtypes. As the name

implies, the clay used in making WRE underwent various refinement processes, driven by the desire for a “cleaner,” more consistent raw material which would respond to firing in a very consistent way and produce a very light colored body. Body color for WRE can vary from very pale yellowish off-white to “pure” bright white to light dull gray. All types of WRE have a clear or slightly tinted glossy glaze, keeping the body from absorbing moisture and allowing the general whiteness of the body to show through.

Decoration on WRE is common and important, and varies from unpainted molding to elaborate hand painting (sometimes with gold) to transfer prints and decaling. Transfer printing allowed for very standardized motifs repeated on all vessels within a set. These motifs vary widely, from simple bands of leaves and flowers to well known landscape and historic scenes. Decorations on WRE can be very useful dating tools, given that the motifs and techniques underwent documented cycles of use.

Figure 36. Ceramics recovered from house area

Figure 37. Ceramics recovered from north of house area

Subcategories of WRE recognized by historical archaeologists and antiques aficionados include such types as creamware, pearlware, cream-colored earthenware, whiteware, white ironstone, white granite, semi-porcelain, hotel ware, and stone china. Some of these divisions do have distinct validity in analyzing historic period archaeological assemblages, especially in contexts related to the decades immediately surrounding the year 1800.

The approach applied to the J.J. Wilson site investigation keeps all WRE in one category rather than splitting it up into its recognized and semi-recognized subcategories. This is driven in part by an assumption that those using the ceramic also more or less lumped these divisions together into one general category of "everyday tablewares." Pottery manufacturers developed WRE to be used almost exclusively for tablewares and serving pieces, rather than as utilitarian pieces used in food processing, cooking, and storage. As with many industries in the nineteenth century, those making and marketing ceramics carried out a constant stream of design and technological innovations intended to catch the consumer's eye and maintain cost economy. General trends in these innovations are recognizable, but there were always a wide variety of WRE subtypes available to the consumer at any one time in the nineteenth century. Lumping various subcategories into the WRE category is an efficient way to provide summary statements on the wide range of ceramics represented in the collection from 23JE787. No pearlware or creamware fragments (both datable to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century) were recovered from the J.J. Wilson site.

Yellow ware is another type of low-fired earthenware, distinctive, as the name implies, because its body has a yellowish color of varying hue and brightness. Yellow ware vessels were typically heavier than WRE vessels, and intended for heavier use in utilitarian settings, such as mixing bowls, pitchers, chamber pots, and even cuspidors. As with WRE, yellow ware has a glossy glaze, usually clear to let the body color show through but sometimes tinted or fully saturated with a darker color. Decoration varies from unpainted molding to bands or rings of bright colors.

Stoneware is a relatively high-fired ceramic that in the nineteenth century was used almost exclusively to produce relatively coarse and heavy utilitarian vessels such as crocks and jugs. Stoneware bodies are usually quite thick, and come in a variety of colors, from buff to various tones of gray to tannish brown. Stoneware is much less porous than earthenware but it will still absorb moisture over time if not glazed in some way. Common glazes on stoneware include clear alkaline, salt glazing (giving the vessel a distinctive high gloss "orange peel" surface texture), and colored clay slip glazing (including the types known as Albany and Bristol glaze). Clear glazed stonewares are also sometimes decorated with broad-brushed sketchy flowers, birds, and other figures, or with the names of particular products or commercial enterprises. This is usually done in blue.

Porcelain is a high-fired ceramic, almost completely impervious to moisture. The firing process is intense enough to turn the specialized porcelain clays into a glass-like or vitrified form. In cross section, a porcelain fragment has a thin smooth glassy layer on its exterior surfaces, and its body has a grainy texture often compared to very fine sugar

crystals because of the way it glints in the light. Thinner porcelain vessels are translucent, a characteristic not shared by the denser bodies of WRE vessels. Porcelains found on late nineteenth century North American sites are almost exclusively from tableware vessels with bright white bodies. Decoration is usually limited to unpainted molding or overglaze enameling or gilding.

Porcelain was first manufactured in China, and its attractive appearance and relative durability made it a highly valued commodity in early oceanic trade between Europe (and its American colonies) and the Far East. Eventually, European manufacturers figured out how to produce porcelains during the eighteenth century, but it remained an expensive product usually reserved for elite tables. As with WRE, there are a variety of subtypes recognized by both archaeologists and collectors, including hardpaste, softpaste, and bone china. Also as with WRE, the analysis of the J.J. Wilson site ceramics keeps all porcelain shards in one category.

Ceramic Vessels from the J.J. Wilson site

The analysis of the J.J. Wilson site ceramics presented here emphasizes the vessels (mostly fragmentary) represented in the collection rather than raw fragment counts. (The term vessel is used here to refer to any individual ceramic piece, no matter its shape or function.) Tables 12-14 provide a listing of the types of vessels found, broken out by house area, north of house area, and overall site totals. (The barn area produced fragments from only three recognizable vessels, a porcelain cup, a WRE cup, and a WRE plate.) The vessel category names ("Shape/Form") are largely based on current perceptions and definitions, rather than being linked to a definitive list of forms that were selected and used by the Wilson family and their contemporaries. Some fragments were distinct enough to be defined as individual vessels (usually based on the presence of a finished rim or base or distinctive decoration), but were too small to determine specific shape or form. These are listed in the unidentifiable category.

Figure 38. Examples of ceramic vessel forms
Upper left: plate; upper middle: saucers; upper right: cups; lower left: bowls; lower middle: jug; lower right: crocks.

Table 14. J.J. Wilson site ceramic vessels by ware type, total from all areas

Shape/Form	Coarseware	Stoneware	Yellow ware	WRE	Porcelain	Total	%
Platter	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.8%
Plate	0	0	0	27	1	28	11.0%
Saucer	0	0	0	25	0	25	9.8%
Plate/Saucer	0	0	0	36	0	36	14.1%
Cup	0	0	0	48	1	49	19.2%
Bowl	0	1	3	10	0	14	5.5%
Cup/bowl	0	0	0	13	1	14	5.5%
Pitcher	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.8%
Tea Pot	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.4%
Sugar bowl	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.4%
Lid	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.4%
Chamberpot	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.4%
Storage Crock	0	22	0	0	0	22	8.6%
Jug	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.4%
Flowerpot	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.4%
Vase	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.4%
Unidentifiable	0	24	1	27	4	56	22.0%
Total	1	50	4	193	7	255	
Percentage	0.4%	19.6%	1.6%	75.7%	2.7%		

Totals includes one unidentifiable form stoneware vessel with fragments from both the house and north of house area
Totals include three vessels from barn area

Table 15. J.J. Wilson site ceramic vessels by ware type, from house area

Shape/Form	Coarseware	Stoneware	Yellow ware	WRE	Porcelain	Total	Percent
Platter	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.9%
Plate	0	0	0	7	1	8	7.4%
Saucer	0	0	0	11	0	11	10.2%
Plate/Saucer	0	0	0	13	0	13	12.0%
Cup	0	0	0	29	0	29	26.9%
Bowl	0	0	3	6	0	9	8.3%
Cup/bowl	0	0	0	7	1	8	7.4%
Pitcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Tea Pot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Sugar bowl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lid	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.9%
Chamberpot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Storage Crock	0	4	0	0	0	4	3.7%
Jug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Flowerpot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Vase	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.9%
Unidentifiable	0	10	1	12	0	23	21.3%
Total	0	15	4	87	2	108	
Percentage	0.0%	13.9%	3.7%	80.6%	1.9%		

Table 16. J.J. Wilson site ceramic vessels by ware type, from north of house area

Shape/Form	Coarseware	Stoneware	Yellow ware	WRE	Porcelain	Total	Percent
Platter	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.7%
Plate	0	0	0	19	0	19	13.4%
Saucer	0	0	0	14	0	14	9.9%
Plate/Saucer	0	0	0	23	0	23	16.2%
Cup	0	0	0	18	0	18	12.7%
Bowl	0	1	0	4	0	5	3.5%
Cup/bowl	0	0	0	6	0	6	4.2%
Pitcher	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.4%
Tea Pot	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
Sugar bowl	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.7%
Lid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chamberpot	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.7%
Storage Crock	0	17	0	0	0	17	12.0%
Jug	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
Flowerpot	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.7%
Vase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Unidentifiable	0	13	0	15	4	32	22.5%
Total	1	33	0	104	4	142	
Percentage	0.7%	23.2%	0.0%	73.2%	2.8%		

Ceramic Decoration and Backmarks

Table 15 shows the range of decorations used on porcelain, WRE, and yellow ware vessels from the J.J. Wilson site. The general distribution of decoration seen in the collection shows an emphasis on either undecorated or minimally decorated vessels, with mostly just touches of color or gilding over low molding or relief around the rim. This points to a late nineteenth/early twentieth century manufacturing date for much of the collection. In a study of historic period sites in northeast Missouri, the authors note that elaborate decoration on ceramics decreases through time during the nineteenth century, and by 1880 tablewares "… generally were left completely undecorated … [or] decorated in a more subtle variant of the raised floral style" (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:69). Figures 39-41 provide selected views of the range of decoration seen on Wilson site ceramics.

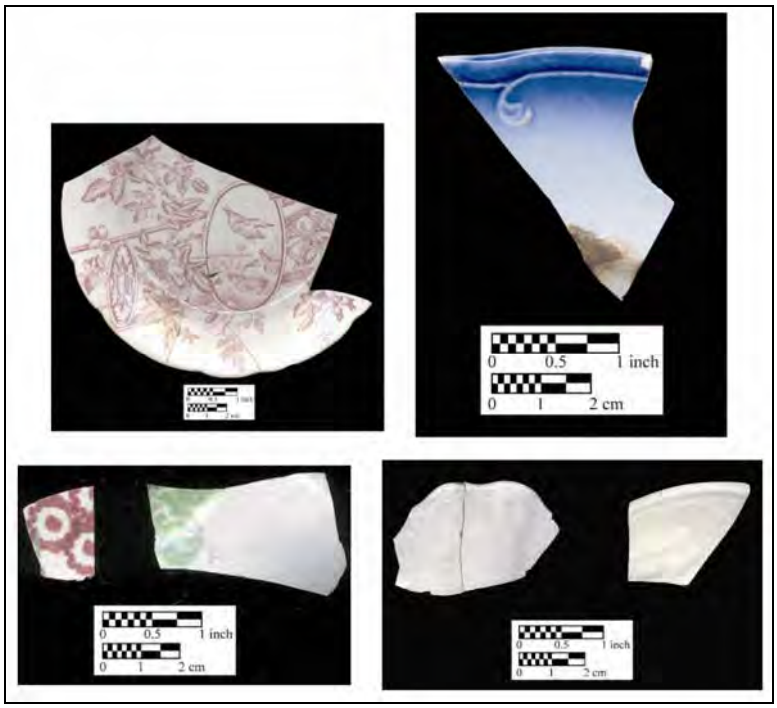

Figure 39. Examples of Decorated Refined Earthenware.

Upper left: transfer print; upper right: molded/hand painted; lower left; hand painted; lower right; molded.

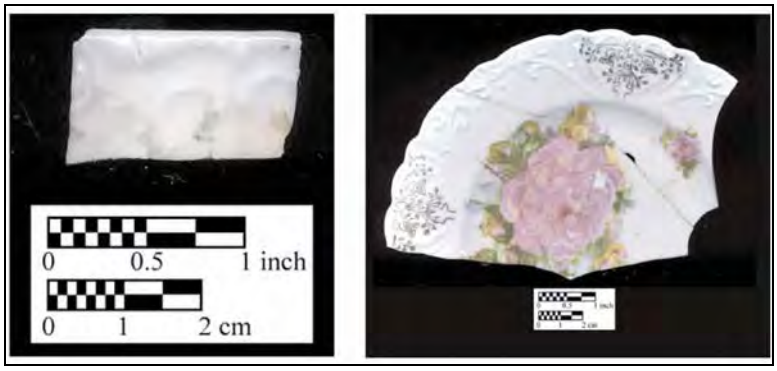

Figure 40. Porcelain decorations. Left: molded; right: molded/decal/gilt

Figure 41. Molded white salt-glazed stoneware, left; black glazed teapot with overglaze enamel decoration, right.

More precise dates for the J.J. Wilson site ceramic vessels come from the backmarks present on a scattering of the pieces in the collection. These backmarks generally provide the name of the manufacturer, and less frequently particulars about the product brand name and decoration. Various studies carried out by antiques enthusiasts and archaeologists have produced catalogs of the variations of these marks with associated chronological information.

Twenty-five ceramic fragments recovered from the J.J. Wilson site carry identifiable backmarks, as shown in Appendix E. All are from WRE vessels. Figure 42 shows the date ranges of the sixteen of these marks with known specific periods of use (i.e. “1890 to 1910” rather than “after 1837”). The data again points to a cluster of artifacts manufactured around the end of the nineteenth century, and few datable to the late 1860s and 1870s, the early period of the site occupation. Six of the sixteen vessels have marks put into use after 1890, eight carry marks that went out of use before 1900, and only three of the vessels have marks used after 1910. Taken together, the marks suggest the J.J. Wilson site ceramics were in use and then discarded at the site sometime between 1890 and 1910.

Table 17. J.J. Wilson site ceramic vessels, by ware type and decoration, entire site

	Ware Type			
Decoration	**Porcelain**	**WRE**	**Yellow Ware**	**Totals**
Undecorated	2	165	1	168
Annular		1	3	4
Transferprint/Decal	2	5		7
Transfer/Decal/Molded		1		1
Transfer/Decal/Molded/Gilt	1	1		2

Molded	1	12		13
Molded/Gilt		3		3
Molded/Handpainted		2		2
Gilt	1			1
Handpainted		3		3
Total	7	193	4	204

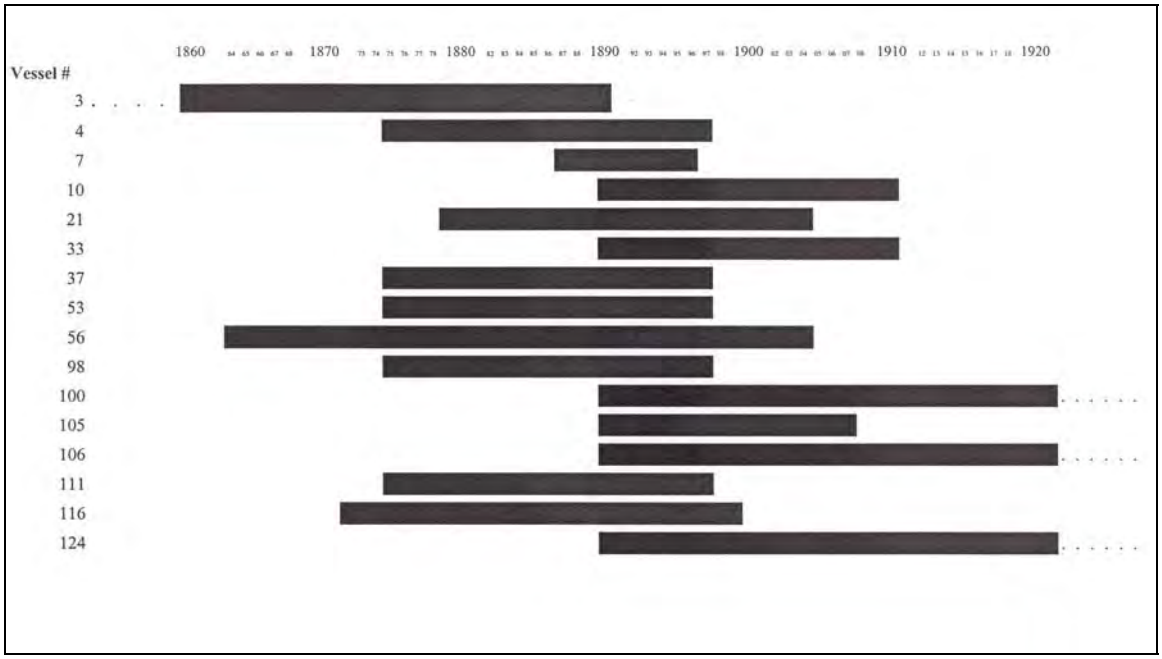

Figure 42. Chart showing date ranges of datable ceramic backmarks, all areas of site

In terms of ware types, Table 13 shows the dominance of WRE in the collection, with 75.7 percent (193 out of 255) vessels being of this type. This high percentage of WRE is not surprising given that most tableware vessels of the period were of this ware type and that this collection is from a domestic household site. Stoneware follows in predominance, 19.6 percent (49 out of 255 vessels), probably a reflection of the usefulness in food storage and preservation of this ware type at rural household sites in this time period. In the counts by area and overall total, the yelloware and porcelain are present in fairly trivial quantities, four and seven vessels respectively. Fragments from only a single coarseware flowerpot were recovered from the excavation.

Overall, vessels associated with table use, including cups, saucers, plates, bowls, pitchers, and a platter, dominate the collection. Of the 198 vessels that can be identified as to specific form, 87.9 percent (174) can be ascribed to this general table setting category. The only other type of vessels present in any notable quantity is stoneware storage pieces (crocks and a jug), with a total of 22 (8.6 percent). (An additional 25 stoneware vessels are too fragmentary to assign to specific shape or form categories.)

The seemingly high number of distinct vessels identified from the excavation calls for further discussion. As presented elsewhere in this report, both the documentary and archaeological evidence point to a low to middling economic standing for the Wilson family. The total vessel count from the site, 255, including fragments from at least 28 different plates and 49 cups, suggests a household with the means to keep a well-stocked dish cupboard. There is no question that the Wilsons acquired, used, and ultimately discarded an impressive array of dishes, at least in the last decade or so of the family's tenure at the site. Our own contemporary experiences with the purchase and use of tablewares lead to an immediate interpretation that this large number of Wilson family vessels is a sign of prosperity. The vessel count probably has more to do with the size of the household, the frequency of meals, and the decade or more of time it took for the collection to accumulate as opposed to being an index of household wealth. The collection also provides a glimpse of how during this time, ceramic tablewares played a different role than in our time in social rituals, the presentation of status and identity, and consumer choice behavior.

Some context for the number of vessels recovered from the Wilson site can be provided through comparison with results from excavations of other sites of the same time period. Work at the kitchen at the Carnton site in Williamson County, TN, recovered 133 vessels identifiable to specific form (McKee et al 2003:57-60). Excavations of early twentieth-century houselots in Oakland, California produced 46 vessels from the fill of one well and 83 from a second (Praetzellis 2001:224, 258). In all three cases the assemblages are from "dumpings" or house clean-outs linked to major household transitions, similar to the situation at the Wilson farm. The size of the Wilson vessel assemblage remains impressive in comparison.

The context of discovery at the Wilson site, consisting mainly of the fill from two separate cellar features, provides another clue to understanding what appears to be an unusually large number of vessels from one "middling" farmstead. Only one vessel out of the 251 has fragments recovered from the two cellars, and this lack of crossmends suggests the two features were filled at separate times. The issue of the distinctions between these two deposits, in terms of time and household history, will be further explored later in this chapter.

Stonewares

The Wilson farm assemblage includes fragments from 50 stoneware vessels. Of these, 22 are identifiable as medium to large crocks, one is a jug, and 25 others are heavy utilitarian pieces of unidentifiable form. Two are decorative or tableware pieces, a teapot and a tall vase.

The utilitarian stoneware vessels in the collection all appear to have been manufactured at large-scale industrial potteries, rather than by smaller potters using less standardized methods and designs. The pieces exhibit a variety of surface treatments, including salt glazing, Bristol slip, and Albany slip, with many pieces having one glaze type on the inside and a second on the exterior. No decorations or other markings, such as brands or maker's names, are present on any of the vessel fragments. These types of stoneware

vessels were in widespread use throughout the post-Civil War period and well into the twentieth century, and tighter dating is difficult. The large number of utilitarian vessels, nearly twenty percent of the total assemblage, does suggest the important role these pieces played in the Wilson family's subsistence farming activities.

The stoneware teapot and vase recovered from the site are each one-of-a-kind pieces meant more for display than utility. The teapot has a charcoal black body covered with a glossy glaze and is decorated with small flowers done in overglaze enamel. The vase is a white-bodied stoneware with a thin salt glaze, relief decorated with flowers and vines over a stippled background. In the eighteenth century, fine tablewares (plates, bowls, platters, cups, etc.) were commonly made from similar white salt-glazed stoneware. This vase is definitely not of that vintage, and probably represents an "art pottery" revival of the style. Given the generally middling quality and functionally focused nature of the rest of the artifact assemblage from the site, these pieces no doubt stood out as eye-catching and highly valued possessions within the Wilson family household.

Ceramic Summary

One particularly unexpected element of the Wilson farm ceramic assemblage is the lack of early pieces, datable to the 1860's or 1870's when the family first moved to the site. Given that James and Anna Wilson had been married since 1852, it is also unusual not to see any pieces from the antebellum period brought along from earlier residences but finally broken and discarded at this later home.

The collection mostly dates to the 1890s and first decade of the 1900s, and consists of a surprisingly large and varied array of tablewares and food storage vessels. In general the ceramics are from the middle range in terms of quality and cost, and the collection includes few fancy or expensive pieces. Out of the total of 201 recovered vessels intended for use in serving and consuming food or beverages, only seven are porcelain.

The collection includes fragments from 48 utilitarian stoneware vessels. These are mostly large crocks intended for use in long-term food preservation and storage, clearly linked to the Wilson family's efforts to raise and preserve food for their own consumption.

Glass Vessels

Excavations at the J.J. Wilson site yielded large amounts of glass from numerous vessels. During the initial cataloging process, glass was sorted into two categories: flat and curved. The flat glass analysis is presented in a separate section of this report. The main focus of the curved glass analysis was to separate and match up the fragments into individual vessels. The next step was to identify the date of manufacture and function and/or original contents of the vessels. (In this analysis, "vessels" include both containers such as bottles and jars as well as more general glass artifacts such as lamp chimneys, table or serving pieces, and the single candle holder found at the site.) All forms of curved glass with identifiable and potentially dateable attributes were analyzed. A minimum vessel count was ascertained using criteria such as manufacturing technique, form, type of neck finish, color, and embossing. These attributes were recorded and used

to identify the possible use and age of the vessels. The separation and reconstruction process resulted in the identification of 211 glass vessels in the collection, as listed in Appendix D. Figures 43-45 show all glass vessels recovered from each area of the site, presented as a way to visually summarize the collection.

Figure 43. Glass vessels from barn area

Figure 44. Glass vessels from house area

Figure 45. Glass vessels from north of house area

Glass Color

Glass color can offer diagnostic clues to dating as well as function. Olive glass (also known as "black glass") was produced from the early eighteenth-century to ca. 1870s. Its color can range from olive-green to a dark olive/amber. Dark glass was believed to provide better preservation than clear and was often associated with alcoholic beverages such as ale, beer, liquor, and wine. It was also used in the bottling of mineral waters and vegetable oils.

In the late nineteenth-century, demand for clear glass increased. Clear glass allowed bottle contents to be viewed by the consumer, and thus it became associated with the attempt by sellers to display product purity. Technological innovation, manufacturing efficiencies, and standardization also spurred the increased production of clear glass. After 1860, soda lime was included in the glass formula as a clarifying and decolorizing agent. By 1879, this additive was largely replaced by manganese oxide as a cost saving measure. Manganese reacts with sunlight, however, gradually giving what started as perfectly clear glass an amethyst shade. By the second decade of the twentieth century, selenium was rapidly replacing manganese oxide as the decolorizing agent of choice, apparently due to its more stable reaction in the newer styles of glass furnaces associated with automated bottle blowing machines. Lockhart 2006 provides a thorough review of the literature on the evolution of glass manufacturing and coloring and decoloring additives to glass in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Aqua glass and amber glass were often associated with medicinal, chemical, and household products. Again, it was thought that the colorizing would keep these products from deteriorating in the sunlight. Aqua glass was commonly produced until the 1930s and amber glass, widely used after ca. 1860, is still in use today. Cobalt blue glass was often used for medicines, poisons, "cosmetics, soda water and specialty use from the 1890s to the 1960s" (Fike 1987:13).

Manufacturing Technique

Bottle production has been around for nearly 3000 years (Polak 2000) and details of manufacturing techniques can be used as an indicator of age. The Romans produced the first free-blown (FB) bottles. In this process, a blowpipe was dipped into molten glass and a glassblower formed the desired shape of the vessel. “Most glass bottles before 1818 were free-blown, although medicine vials, wine bottles, and other containers continued to be free-blown into the nineteenth century” (Weaver et. al. 1996). Free-blown bottles are usually slightly asymmetrical, have no mold seams, embossing, or molded decoration, and have a smooth and glossy exterior surface (Jones and Sullivan 1985). These bottles also exhibit a pontil mark on the base, a distinct rough scar.

The Romans also produced blown-in-mold (BIM) bottles, though this process did not become common until after ca. 1818. In this process, the blowpipe was dipped into molten glass and then the glass was forced into the mold by air pressure or by a plunger (i.e. pressed). A mold was usually made in two or more sections, allowing the mold to separate and release the bottle. It was impossible for the mold to fit precisely, and consequently, mold seams remained visible on the outer surface of the finished bottle. Prior to 1860, a puntee rod was attached (using molten glass) to the base of the bottle to remove it from the mold and apply or tool the neck finish. When the rod was snapped off, a jagged “open” pontil scar was visible on the base. From 1860-1879, the puntee rod was coated with powdery iron grit to facilitate separation from the base. This left a distinctive “iron” pontil scar that would oxidize over time. No bottle fragments with iron pontil scars are present in the assemblage from 23JE787.

BIM glass is often recognized by diagnostic mold seams, embossing of letters or shapes, and a characteristic “orange peel” surface texture (Jones and Sullivan 1985). In addition, the mold seams up the side of the bottle never go up and around or over the lip because the neck finish was either applied or tooled. BIM vessels make up the majority (n=81, or 69.3 percent) of the 119 bottles and jars identified from J.J. Wilson site excavations. BIM glass vessels were found in all three areas (barn, house, and north of house) studied at the site.

The three-piece mold (3PM) was patented in 1821 (Weaver et. al. 1996). This type of mold, with a bottom section in one piece, and the top, from the shoulder up, in two separate pieces, was in use from 1809 to 1880. Characteristics include bodies that are straight or slightly tapered to the base, a glossy and smooth shoulder and neck area, horizontal seams at the body-shoulder junction, and two vertical mold seams over the shoulder on opposite sides. No 3PM vessel pieces were recovered from the J.J. Wilson site.

In 1899, Michael J. Owens introduced the first fully automatic bottle-making machine (ABM), although the device was not perfected until 1903. Many automatic bottle-making machines were invented between 1909 and 1917, but the Owens suction-and-blow method “was popular until the late 1940s or early 1950s” (Weaver et. al. 1996). ABM bottles are characterized by numerous mold seams (including examples that go up and over the lip of the bottle), embossing of letters and shapes, valve marks, and “whittle

marks" ("wavy" glass caused by improper heating of the mold). ABM glass shards representing 20 vessels, or 17.5% of the total bottles and jars collected, were present in all three areas studied at the J.J. Wilson site.

Glass Vessel Decoration

Often, glass vessels are marked with trademark names, contents, instructions, patent dates, trademarks, and manufacture's marks. Common methods of marking include embossed letters or symbols from molds, paper labels, applied enamel, gilding, and engraving. Such marks and decorations are important clues in identifying probable date and function of the bottles recovered from the J.J. Wilson site excavations.

Another bottle fragment from the collection had been decorated (in a way) by someone who lived at the site. The fragment, shown in Figure 46, bears a hand etching of the name "Olive B. Wilson" along with some additional now incomplete and unreadable words in cursive script. The bottle, Vessel 151, is of clear glass, and is too incomplete to identify its original contents or details on the manufacturing technique used to make it. Census record research shows Olive B. Jones to have been a daughter of George, one of the children of J. J. and Ann Wilson.

Figure 46. Glass Vessel 151, etched with the name "Olive B. Wilson."

Glass Vessel Function

To facilitate analysis of the J.J. Wilson site bottle assemblage, bottles were assigned to one of 15 categories. The chosen categories – beer, candle holder, canning jar, purchased food, ink, lamp chimney, liquor, medicine, personal/hygiene, soda/water, table/serving vessel, unidentified form, unidentified bottle, unidentified jar, and wine, were developed

based on several criteria. First, the bottles in the assemblage were sorted by size and form. Second, functional category identification criteria from several publications on historic glass vessels (i.e. Fike 1987, Polak 2000, Sellari 1975) were applied to the collection. Lastly, several pertinent historical archaeology studies were used as aids in deciding on appropriate functional categories (i.e. Garrow 1989, Garrow et al. 1989, Weaver et al. 1996).

The liquor and wine categories include bottles that held alcoholic beverages (Table 18). There were five liquor bottles and one wine bottle recovered from the site. The wine bottle and one of the liquor bottles were made from olive glass, while all of the rest of the liquor bottles were clear. One of the liquor bottles, a whiskey flask, was embossed with a distinctive star symbol (see Figure 47).

Table 18. Glass vessels and items by functional category and site area

Vessel Category	Barn	House	N. of House	House & N. of House	Auger Tests & Surface Col.	Total
Beer	1		2			3
Candle Holder		1				1
Canning Jar		6	15			21
Food (Store-Bought)		5	4			9
Ink		2	3			5
Lamp Chimney		9	4	2		15
Liquor	1	2	2			5
Medicine	3		7			10
Personal/Hygiene		2	4			6
Soda/Water			2			2
Table/Serving Vessel		11	12			23
Unidentified Form	1	3	5			9
Unidentified Bottle	12	26	51		3	92
Unidentified Jar	1	2	6			9
Wine			1			1
TOTALS	19	69	118	2	3	211

Figure 47. Whiskey flask (GV 2) with embossed star from house area

The unidentifiable categories were used where attributes of a fragment or set of matching fragments warranted defining it as a distinct vessel but not enough detail was present to reveal specific function or original contents. Many of the unidentifiable bottle and jar fragments may have once had paper labels that have since fallen off or deteriorated. Over fifty percent (110 out of 211) of the vessels from the site are in the unidentified categories. These represent a mix of the other identified categories (i.e. food, medicine, liquor, wine, etc) linked to purchased items rather than consumables produced on the farm.

The food category includes vessels that contained commercially produced consumables, purchased from stores. In general, "food containers usually have large mouths … and usually come in distinctive shapes such as barrel bottles" (Weaver et al. 1996:149). Often, the form of the food bottle is similar to a canning jar. From the J.J. Wilson site,

nine vessels were assigned to the food category, including extract bottles, condiments, and other foodstuffs.

Figure 48. Pickle jar (left, GV6), condiment server (middle, GV113), and beer bottle (left, GV 14).

Ten medicine bottles were recovered from the J.J. Wilson site, all made of aqua glass. Some are from local pharmacies, with volume measurement marks and store names, while most contained patent remedies. The latter were embossed with maker's marks, pharmacy names, prices, and brand names such as "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy", "Modoc Oil Price 25 cts", or "… Apothecaries/Lowell, Mass."

Figure 49. Medicine bottles. From left to right: GV12; GV154; GV70 (Chamberlain's cough remedy); GV25 (Hood's Sarsaparilla).

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was a popular patent medicine produced by a company based in Iowa starting in the 1880's (www.chamberlainlotion.com/history.html, accessed March 2006). One 1907 newspaper advertisement, speaking in the hyperbolic tones usually used for such cure-alls, noted that it " … has constantly gained in favor and popularity until it is now one of the most staple medicines in use … It is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases, such as coughs, colds and croup, and can always be depended upon" (http://www.rootsweb.com/~coyuma/data/wraygaz/wg19070906.htm, accessed March 2006). The product is apparently still manufactured and sold in Africa by Pfizer (http://www.intekom.com/pharm/pfizerc/chambreg.html, accessed March 2006).

Modoc Oil was one of several patent medicines with Native American themes produced by the Oregon Indian Medicine Company, based in Corry, Pennsylvania. One advertisement dating to 1884 lists its stellar properties: "The greatest medicine on earth. It relieves all pain instantly … can be used internally as well as externally without the least danger … Every family should have a bottle within reach. It's a doctor in the house" (http://bottlemagazine.com/issue/pastarticles/quackmed.asp; accessed March 2006)

Two soda/mineral water bottles were recovered from the J.J. Wilson site. These types of bottles varied in color, shape, and size, but most were cork-stopped and embossed with the manufacturer's name (Polak 2000). The bottles from the J.J. Wilson site in this category were both made of aqua colored glass and were manufactured using the blown-in-mold technique. One was embossed with the words "Carbonic Company" and the other was embossed with the words "ARTES…Bottlin…Work…DE SOTO M…," apparently from a business in the nearby town of De Soto.

Glass bottles in the personal/hygiene category generally contained cosmetics and grooming products, including hair tonics, shaving creams, hair oils, perfumes, colognes, and skin and scalp treatments. There are six bottles in this category from the site, one of which contained shoe polish, one was a decorated milk glass "dressing box" (for holding items on a lady's vanity table), another was a cosmetic jar, two had contained petroleum jelly and the other two were for unidentified products. The polish bottle is embossed with "Frank Miller's Crown Dressing New York U.S.A" (illustrated in Polak 2000). One jar was embossed "Vaseline Cheesebrough New York" and another "…BROUGH MFG. Co./..ELINE"(shown in Fike 1987 and Polak 2000).

Three beer bottles were recovered from the site. One bears a mark reading "A B G M Co.", shorthand for the Adolphus Busch Glass Making Company (Toulouse 1971, Lockhart 2004:34). This is the predecessor to Budweiser, headquartered in nearby St. Louis.

Two metal crown-cap closures, likely from soda or beer bottles, were found in the area north of the house, with each punctured by a bladed tool, such as a pocket knife or a screwdriver. The punctured bottle caps are remnants of a moment or two in time, when someone in the household found an expeditious way to quench a thirst.

Figure 50. Pierced bottle caps from area north of house

Five ink bottles were recovered from the site (Figure 51). Two of the bottles are aqua, one is emerald, one is cobalt, and the last one is clear. All the bottles are of the blown in mold construction technique. One of the aqua bottles is embossed with the label "CARTER'S 75" (Polak 2000:183).

Figure 51. Examples of Ink bottles from the J.J. Wilson site

Canning jars, or fruit jars, are fairly common artifacts recovered from late 19th century sites. Unlike other glass vessels, fruit jars were sold empty for use in home preservation of many different types of food. The use of canning jars was predominant in the second half of the 1800s, when commercially produced foodstuffs were expensive and not widely available, and home canning, especially on farms, was a common practice. Fruit jars come in a variety of sizes and colors, commonly aqua and clear (Polak 2000). The common name for fruit jars, "Mason" jars, comes from the man, John Mason, who invented a zinc lid that fit over a rubber ring, effecting a seal between the lid and the jar in 1858 (Polak 2000). Other closures that were used in the 19th century on fruit jars include the "lightning" style, with a glass rather than metal lid held in place with a metal bail, and the wax sealer jar, which used wax and cork to make the seal rather than metal and rubber (Hinson 1996). Fragments from twenty canning jars were recovered from the J.J. Wilson site excavations, seven of which are wax sealers, one of which is a lightning jar, and the others threaded Mason types (Figure 52). In addition, the collection from the site includes 23 thin disk-shaped canning lid liners, made from milk glass, fragments from 11 metal (primarily zinc) threaded canning lid bands, and one bail style wire closure mechanism.

Figure 52. "Fruit jar" dating to 1871-1882 on left; "wax sealer" canning jar, 1860's-1896 on right.

The excavation produced 23 items assigned to the table/serving vessel category. This includes eight serving dishes of various form, eleven drinking glasses or tumblers, a stemmed goblet, a small pitcher, and a condiment/salt shaker with a patent date of 1904 (see Figure 48). The collection also includes fragments from 15 different thin, clear glass lamp chimneys and a single glass candle holder.

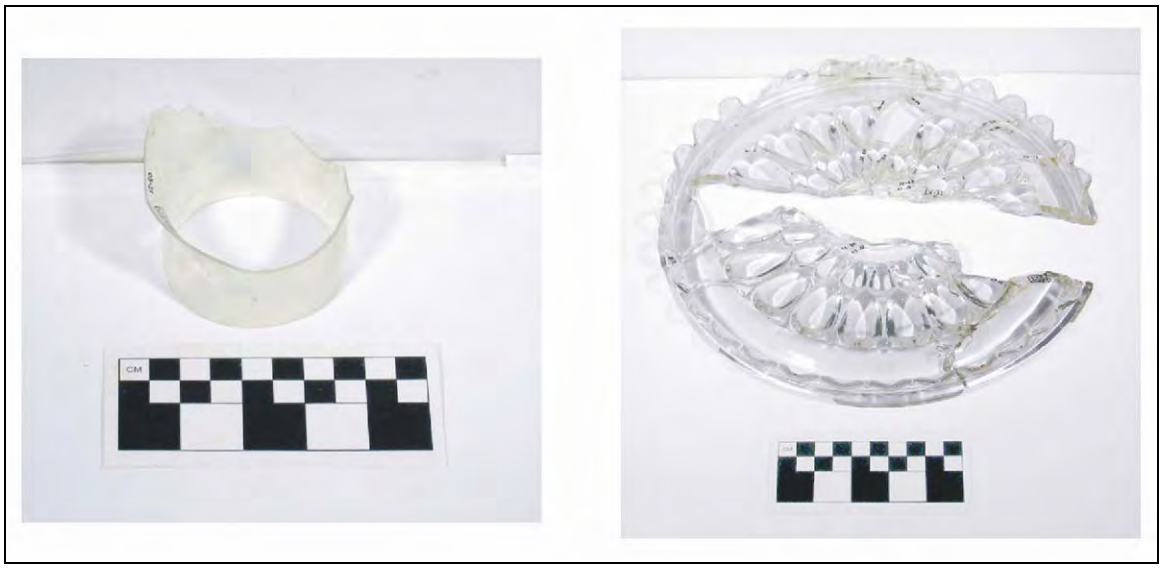

Figure 53. Lamp chimney base, left, and serving dish (GV17, cake plate?) right.

Glass Vessel Manufacturing Dates

As with ceramics, close examination of glass vessels can provide information on the date or dates of the item's manufacture. This information can come from the presence of vessel characteristics (i.e. the presence or absence of a particular kind of seam, or visible details on the lip or base) or from information gleaned from embossed brand names or base marks.

The known period of occupation at the J.J. Wilson site, from the late 1860's to the early 1910's, spans a period of major changes in the main techniques of making glass bottles, jars, and other vessels. The collection includes examples manufactured throughout the period, ranging from a single piece with a pontil mark on its base, dating to sometime before about 1870, to many vessels made by the automatic bottling machine technique, in general use after 1903 (Table 19).

Table 19. Glass vessels with identifiable manufacturing details

Manufacturing Technique	Barn	House	N. of House	Auger/Surface	Total
Open Pontil		1			1
Turn Mold	1		2		3
Pressed		7	7		14
Blown-in-mold	7	27	46	1	81
Automatic Bottle Machine	1	4	15		20
TOTALS	9	39	70	1	119

Glass Vessel Discussion

The excavations at the J.J. Wilson site recovered fragments from 211 different glass vessels, ranging in function from decorative items, kerosene lamp chimneys, canning jars, and food serving pieces to disposable jars and bottles that once contained everything from medicine to condiments to shoe polish. Except for the relative paucity of pieces dating to the early years of the occupation, the array of glass from the site indicates the Wilson family members were fairly typical consumers of the period in terms of their product choices. They bought and used local products, such as mineral water bottled in the nearby town of DeSoto and beer from the Busch brewery in St. Louis, as well as products from as far away as Massachusetts and New Brunswick, Canada. Fancier products from further away, such as French wine, apparently never made it to this small farm.

The unidentifiability of the contents of these many vessels frustrates attempts at interpreting the role of these products in the home life of the Wilson family. The large number present in the collection does suggest the family were relatively eager consumers of a wide variety of retailed mass produced products.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century, when the Wilsons lived at the site, was a time of rapidly rising production and availability of these products. The identified and

unidentified food-related glass vessels from the site were found in similar numbers to the many canning jars and stoneware storage vessels in the assemblage, pointing to a relative balance between store-bought food and home production at the site even in the last years of the occupation.

As with the ceramic tablewares, there is little in the way of expensive or fancy items in this collection, such as finer stemwares or crystal serving pieces.

As with other recovered artifacts, most of the collection dates to the last two decades of the Wilson family's occupation, up to the time the property was sold in 1913. Along with this skew toward the late period of occupation, there are some vessels in the collection that are clearly datable to the first decades of the family's presence at the site. Production and marketing of food, medicine, beverages, and personal products in glass containers did expand greatly during the period after 1890, and the many vessels of this period recovered from the site may be a reflection of this greater availability. Alternatively, the abundance may be a reflection of an improvement in the economic standing of the family in the last decades of its ownership of the property. Tellingly, the canning jar vessel category is the only category with examples dating specifically throughout the site occupation. Canning jars in the collection have dates of manufacture from 1843 to 1885, the 1860's to 1896, 1871 to 1882, 1882 to 1884, 1885 to 1903, 1902 to 1904, and 1903 to the present. Clearly, the family purchased and used these jars in preserving food throughout their history on the property. The near absence of vessels associated with store-bought products dating to before about 1885 suggests the family's economic standing kept them from purchasing much to add to what they could produce on the farm.

The beer, liquor and wine bottles in the collection suggest that family members were not teetotalers, but the minimal number also points to a moderate use of alcohol. A similar relatively small number of medicine bottles also points to moderation, especially in a household that included a long-term invalid, James J. Wilson, Sr. Canning jars had a consistent presence in the household as well, and along with the stoneware crocks in the ceramic collection underline the efforts made by the family to feed themselves throughout the year from what they could produce from their fields.

Flat Glass

Window Glass

Phase III excavations at the J.J. Wilson site resulted in the recovery of 787 fragments of flat glass of a thickness which allows it to be generally categorized as window glass. A total of 529 window glass fragments came from the house area, while excavations at the barn produced 77 fragments, and the area north of the house produced 181 fragments.

Window glass consistently comprises a large portion of architectural artifacts from most historical period archaeological investigations. Window glass is generally clear, green-tinted, or clear painted, and is always flat. Over the past twenty five years archaeologists have developed methods for using window glass thickness measurements to estimate construction dates for historic structures, both for initial date of construction and for

periods of major repair or remodeling (Day 2001, Moir 1982, Schoen 1990). These construction dates are useful for corroborating dates generated from other artifact classes and documentary sources and for determining possible occupation times of structures.

The use of window glass as a dating tool is based on the fact that pane thickness increased at a consistent rate over time from the early nineteenth century until between 1910 and 1930 (Moir 1987, Roenke 1978, Schoen 1990). In the latter part of that range, industry practices and government regulation established a standardized thickness, 2.29 mm (Moir 1982).

Although baseline studies and continued refinements have shown window glass thickness to be an effective dating tool, the method carries inherent limitations that may skew dates. First, window glass was often salvaged from other structures and subsequently re-used. Second, variations in regional manufacture and distribution restrict the universal application of single dating formulas. For example, manufacturing and trade disruptions associated with the Civil War probably affected access to window glass for construction or repair (Day 2001). The replacement of broken windowpanes and other building remodeling and upgrades can skew or obscure original construction dates. The method also focuses on central tendency statistics, in terms of emphasizing averages and more or less ignoring the range of variation.

For the Wilson site material, the thickness of each piece of glass was measured to the nearest tenth of a millimeter using metric calipers. The thicknesses were recorded as tallies in measurement categories defined by 0.1 millimeter intervals. The sum total of fragments within each measurement interval was then used to generate histograms for the site as a whole as well as separate graphs for the three studied areas. Nearly 60 percent of the fragments were between 2.0 and 2.9 mm thick, with the remainder typically between 1.0 and 1.9 mm thick. The mean, mode, and median for the total population and each site area is presented in Table 20.

A few of the measured fragments exhibited varying thickness, in that one part of the fragment would be several tenths of a millimeter thicker than another. In these instances, the thickness for the center of the glass fragment was recorded. Neither size (in terms of area) nor weight of the glass fragments was recorded.

Flat glass thickness at the Wilson farm varied considerably, ranging from 0.8 mm to 3.5 mm thick. Most of the fragments recovered came from the house area with 529 fragments recovered, while excavations at the barn produced 77 fragments, and the area north of the house contained 181 fragments.

Table 20. Window Glass Thickness Measurements (mm).

	House Area	Barn Area	Area North of the House	Total for Site
Fragments (n)	529	77	181	787
Mean	2.24	2.22	2.04	2.20
Mode	2.00	1.70	1.80	2.00
Median	2.20	1.90	1.90	2.10

The goal in analyzing window glass thickness is to determine dates associated with construction and occupation. Two methods of generating dates are presented here. First, Moir's 1987 formula was used to indicate an initial date of construction. Second, after Day (2001), Moir's 1987 formula was used to produce associated dates for each glass fragment. The data resulting from this second method can be used to indicate the approximate year of window installation, either at initial construction or as replacements. These data frequencies were then graphed chronologically, creating a histogram, as discussed above. Moir's 1987 formula was chosen for analysis primarily because it is the method most widely used within pertinent literature. In addition, the formula is specifically designed for 19th century structures and is regionally appropriate for the Wilson farm.

Moir's 1987 formula is intended to produce one estimated date of initial construction based on the mean thickness of all glass fragments. The mean thickness of the Wilson farm window glass is 2.20 mm. Moir's 1987 formula is below:

Initial Construction Date = 84.22(mean thickness) + 1712.7

Using 2.20 mm as the mean thickness value, the resulting initial construction date generated from applying the formula to the entire collection is 1898. This date is 21 years later than the date in which the Wilsons initially settled on the farm. This discrepancy is probably linked to both the relatively small number of glass fragments recovered from the site, generating some sampling error, and due to some replacements and remodeling carried out in the late period of the site occupation. To investigate whether dates varied by area, Moir's formula was applied to the mean thickness for the fragments collected from the barn, house, and north of house areas. The results are below in Table 21.

Table 21. Dates of Construction for each area based on window glass thickness

House Area	Barn Area	Area North of House	Overall
1902	1899	1885	1898

The dates from the separate site areas suggest that the deposit from the area north of the house is associated with a structure possibly predating those at the barn area and house area. Alternatively, the structures at the house and barn areas may have had replacement windows installed late in the occupation, while the building north of the house may not have received such upkeep or upgrades. Further analysis using Day's application of Moir's formula provides another approach to examining the link between window glass thickness and dates of construction and occupation.

As a next step, Moir's 1987 formula was applied to all fragments of window glass recovered from Wilson farm that measured 3.2 mm thick or less (762 fragments), following the modification to the method proposed in Day 2001. Glass fragments measuring greater than 3.2 mm thick were excluded from analysis, because this glass is thought to represent flat glass used for items other than window panes (Scott and Hunt 1998). The purpose of this method is to calculate associated manufacture dates for each fragment; these resulting data are then graphed into a histogram. From the rises and peaks evident in the histogram, initial construction events and later additions or remodelings can be inferred. The dates produced by using this method ranged from 1780 to 1982. Figures 54-56 demonstrate the range and frequencies of the associated dates of manufacture of the window glass for each area.

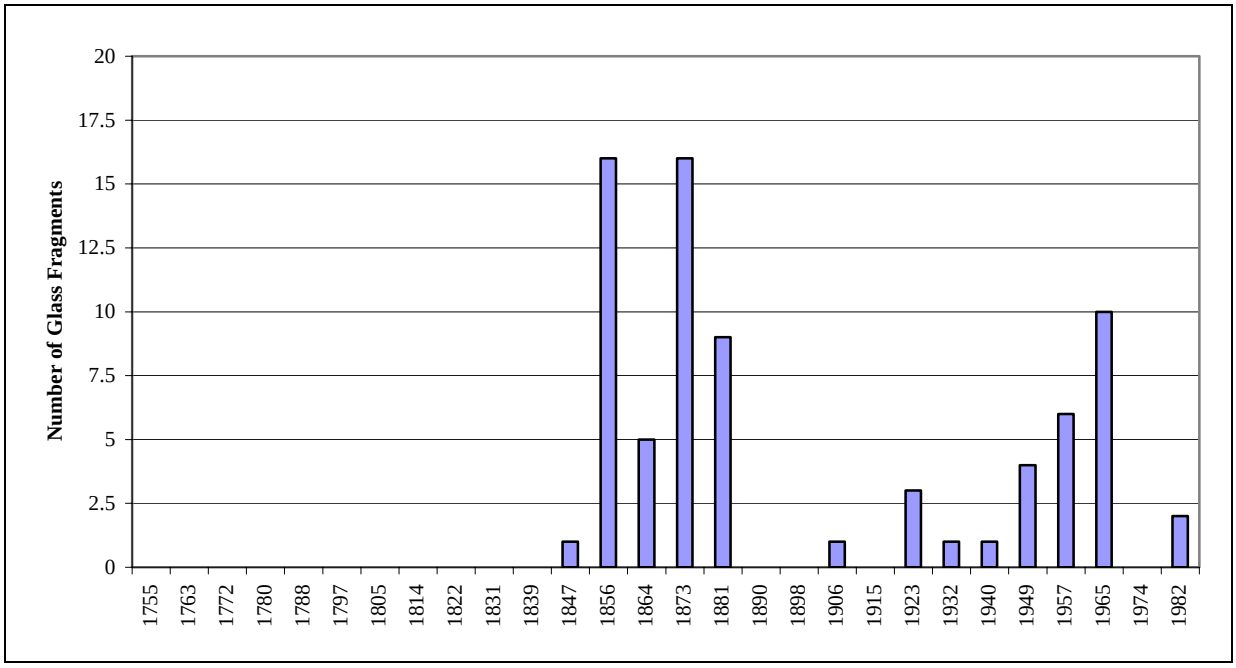

Figure 54. Construction date estimates from window glass measurements for barn area

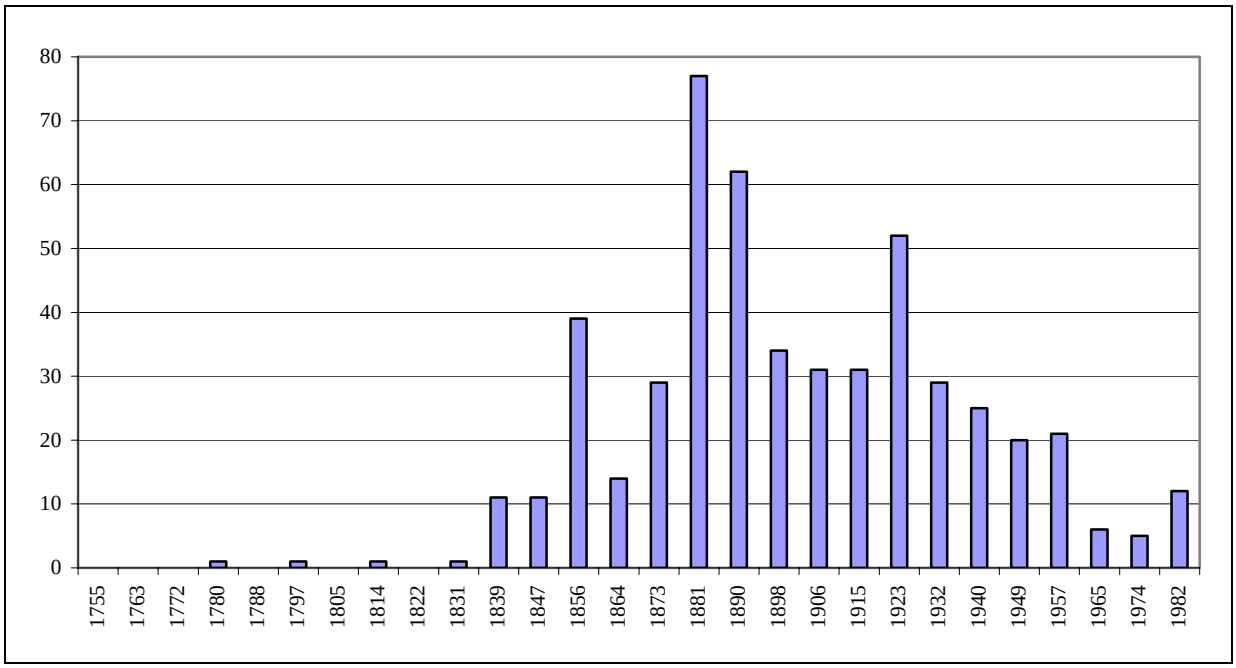

Figure 55. Construction date estimates from window glass measurements for house area

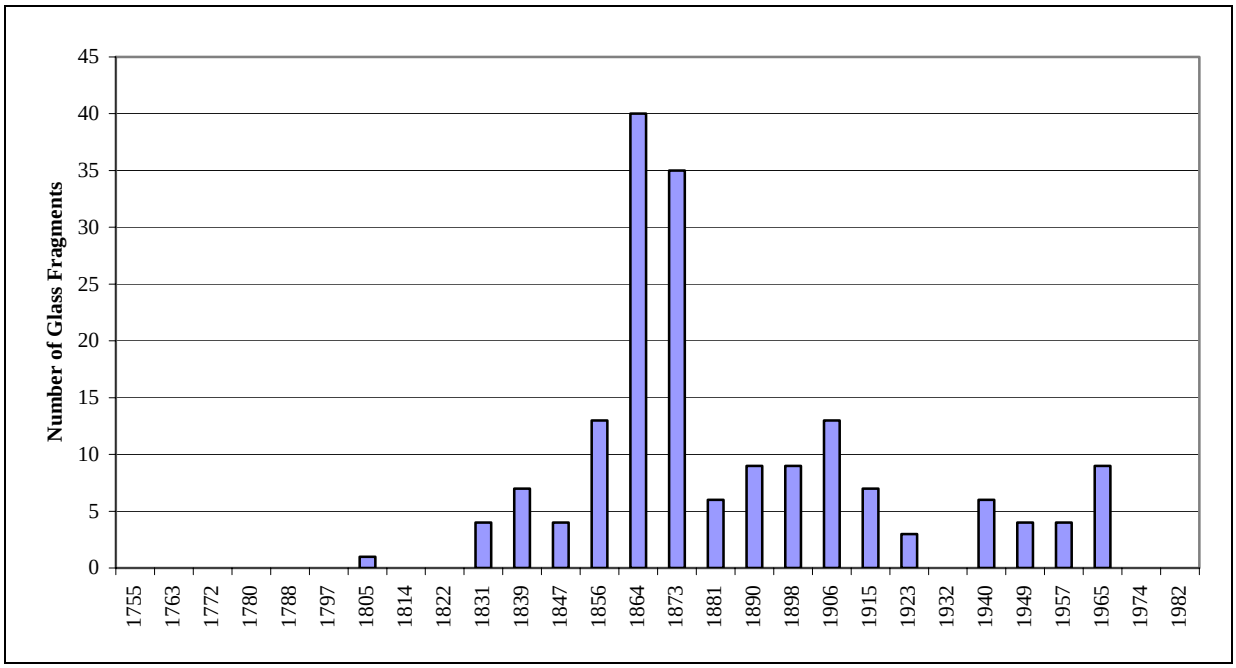

Figure 56. Date estimates from window glass measurements for area north of the house

The broad date spreads and lack of clear patterning in the histograms discourages using the data to make definitive statements about construction activity at the site. It also underlines some additional limitations of the method, possibly linked to applying it to samples numbering in the hundreds rather than the thousands. The distribution might also reflect some problems with using the method on late nineteenth and early twentieth century sites, when the link between thickness and manufacturing dates may not have been as strong as in earlier decades. Clearly, the numerous fragments in the collection which, according to the formula "date" to years well into the twentieth century suggests some much wider variation in thickness than what the original formulation of the method took into account. The presence of the glass manufacturing plant in nearby Crystal City may also have influenced the apparent skews in the thickness/dating scheme. It could be that regular window panes produced by this company varied in comparison to the national norms of the period. This would throw off the computations if the Wilsons made use of this local source for window glass in any later period replacements or renovations to the structures on their farm.

For the Wilson farm window glass, dates generated by the formula do point to construction and replacement activity more or less corresponding to documented activity at the site. The method did not yield clear and fine-grained details on the dates of these activities. The disappointing results appear to be a combination of small sample size and apparent problems in applying the established formulas to late nineteenth-century sites.

Plate Glass

Excavations at the J.J. Wilson site recovered 35 fragments of thick flat glass of the type commonly called plate glass. Only two of these came from the area north of the house, with the rest found scattered fairly randomly in features, test units, and backhoe trenches in the house area. The fragments are about evenly divided between frosted and smooth surfaces. In terms of general color, there is also a roughly even mix of very clear and yellowish tinged fragments, with no strong correlation between color and surface treatment. In thickness, the fragments range from 3.7 mm to 13.6 mm, with most clustering between 6 and 7.5 mm. One of the fragments has embedded chicken wire, an example of reinforced security glass. One source gives an initial date of manufacture for this type of reinforced glass as 1892 (Miller et al 2000:9).

Two of the recovered pieces are from whole or nearly complete rectangular panes, one measuring 7.7 by 12.8 cm and the second 11.9 by 9.9 cm. The former has a frosted border on one face around the edge and measuring 1.2 cm wide. The look and size of this artifact is reminiscent of a faceplate over a gauge of some type on a piece of heavy equipment, like a boiler. Some of the other pieces have very regular edges, appearing to have been intentionally cut or snapped in the course of trimming a large piece down to size.

It is unclear what function the plate glass fragments served. Project researchers found the number of fragments of this type from the Wilson site notably high in comparison to their finds at similar rural sites of the same general period. There is a likely connection between the plate glass in the collection and the glass factory in nearby Crystal City, given that production at this facility focused on plate glass. One Wilson son, James J., Jr, worked at the factory for a short period of time in the 1880's, and it is possible that this

material is related to his employment there. The glass may be present simply as curiosities, examples of what the factory was making, although the number of fragments and apparent alterations to several of the pieces suggest some more functional explanation. It may be someone living at the site brought it home as scraps and discards to be used in some kind of hobby or for building projects.

The report on Phase II excavations at site describes and illustrates another intriguing example of plate glass from the J.J. Wilson site. This fragment had etched lines on either side, laid out in carefully arranged geometric patterns. The piece also has other "doodles" and script lettering etched on both sides, with only the word "Wilson" complete and readable. The report also proposes that this piece is the result of the family's connection to the Crystal Plate Glass Company, and that the piece was a scrap brought home "… for somebody to practice engraving" (Powell and Bryant 2003:31, 34). Two other fragments of glass found during the Phase III excavation bear engraved lettering. One, a bottle, is described in an earlier section of this report and a second, a small disk, is described in a later section.

Excavations in the area around the house produced a disk-shaped fragment of thick clear glass etched with lines and script lettering (Figure 57). The piece has been damaged by fire, which has slightly melted its surface and obscured whether or not it was intentionally cut or ground down into a disk. There are at least two lines of writing on the piece, with the only still legible word being "Wilson." This is matches with two other glass artifacts with hand-scribed lettering found during excavations at the site, one a thick pane of glass and the second a small bottle. "Wilson" was also written on both these items.

Figure 57. Glass fragment, disk-shaped, with etched lettering

Nails

Excavations at the J.J. Wilson site produced a total of 2049 nails. This collection was sorted into two basic types, cut (also known as square) and wire (also known as round). In general, nails from the site were in poor condition, making it impossible to sort the collection into more precise size and specialized categories.

Cut nails were the predominant type used in construction for most of the nineteenth century in the United States, with wire nails coming onto the scene and largely supplanting the earlier type during the last ten to fifteen years of the century (see Adams 2002, Nelson 1968, Preiss 1973, Stewart-Abernathy 1986:46, Loveday 1983). The primary reason for the shift to wire nails at this time was reduced cost, due to development of more automated machinery that lowered the cost for wire stock and required less direct hands-on labor in the manufacturing process. "The wire nail was also easier to us. It did, as advertised, less damage to the wood and could be straightened if bent and even removed if necessary" (Loveday 1983:138).

Comparison of annual production numbers for the two types confirms the rapidity of the shift from cut to wire nails. In 1886, the peak year for cut nail production, American manufacturers produced about 8.2 million kegs of this type, and about half a million kegs of wire nails. In 1897, cut nail production had fallen to 2.1 million kegs, with more than nine million kegs of wire nails produced in the same year. "By 1912, the wire nail accounted for 92 percent of the total nail production in the United States and had effectively replaced the cut nail" (Loveday 1983:138).

Wire or round nails remain dominant in contemporary times, although cut nails are still made and used for specialized purposes such as for shoeing horses and for use with concrete and masonry. Table 22 lists the nails in the collection, divided out by each area identified for the site.

Table 22. Nail Totals for each area at J.J. Wilson site

	Barn Area			**House Area**			**Area North of House**			**Totals**	
Category	**#**	**% of Area**	**% of type**	**#**	**% of Area**	**% of type**	**#**	**% of Area**	**% of type**	**Total number**	**%**
Cut	127	52.3	13.9	684	46.4	74.9	102	30.8	11.2	913	44.6
Wire	116	47.7	10.2	791	53.6	69.6	229	69.2	20.2	1136	55.4
Total	**243**	**100.0**	**11.9**	**1475**	**100.0**	**72.0**	**331**	**100.0**	**16.2**	**2049**	**100.0**

The more or less even mix in the collection of wire and cut nails is in keeping with the known dates of the Wilson family's presence at the site. Upon arriving at the site in the late 1860's, the family would have used cut nails in constructing their house and farm buildings. Wire nails, becoming readily available and dominating the market in the 1890's, were used in making later repairs, renovations, and possibly additions.

Buttons

A total of 199 buttons were recovered during the J.J. Wilson site excavations, with 180 (95%) coming from the house area.

Table 23. Button counts by material and area of site recovered.

	House Area			Area N. of House			Barn Area			Totals	
Material	**#**	**% of type**	**% of Area**	**#**	**% of type**	**% of Area**	**#**	**% of type**	**% of Area**	**#**	**% of total**
Shell	31	93.9%	18.0%	2	6.1%	25.0%	0	0%	0%	33	18.2%
Glass	8	100%	4.7%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	8	4.4%
Metal	48	90.6%	27.9%	4	7.5%	50%	1	1.9%	100%	53	29.3%
Bone	4	80.0%	2.3%	1	20.0%	12.5%	0	0%	0%	5	2.8%
Porcelain	73	98.6%	42.4%	1	1.4%	12.5%	0	0%	0%	74	40.9%
Synthetic	8	100%	4.7%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	8	4.4%
Totals	172	95.0%	100%	8	4.4%	100%	1	0.6%	100%	181	100%

Button Materials

Figure 58 shows examples of buttons recovered from the J.J. Wilson site. Porcelain is the dominant material used in the manufacture of the J.J. Wilson site buttons, representing 40.9 percent of the total. Porcelain buttons were produced by the Prosser method, in common production from 1840 until around 1910 (see Sprague 2002). This method used a mixture of clay and metal oxides pressed into molds. After the buttons were shaped in this manner, they were fired and then glazed. Prosser buttons were relatively inexpensive to purchase, costing a few pennies for a dozen in the late 1800s. They were also extremely durable and came in a variety of colors and decoration. Porcelain (or china) buttons came to replace shell buttons in the second half of the 19th century as men's primary shirt buttons, both for fancy clothes and work clothes. Porcelain buttons were also used on a variety of other clothing items for both sexes, including trousers, vests, work jackets, coats, and undergarments, aprons, skirts, waists, as well as baby clothes.

Metal examples make up the second most common category of buttons recovered from the site, representing 29.3% of the collection. Almost all are iron, and most of these have been extensively damaged by rust corrosion over time while in the ground. Less corroded examples in the collection show that most were probably attached to overalls and other work clothes.

Shell and bone buttons make up significantly lower percentages of the J.J. Wilson site button assemblage, at 18.2 percent and 2.8 percent respectively. Both were common materials for button manufacture throughout the nineteenth century, especially during the years prior to the introduction of porcelain buttons. Bone buttons were primarily utilitarian in nature and were found on undergarments and trousers. Most were manufactured out of cow bone and have been produced by lathes since ca. 1700. Shell buttons, like porcelain buttons, were used on a variety of clothing types, from women's undergarments to finer children's clothes to men's dress shirts.

Figure 58. Button from the J.J. Wilson site

The analysis of the buttons presented here focuses on material composition, measurements, function, probable date range, and decoration. Table 23, presented earlier in this report, shows frequencies by material composition for each area and for the overall collection. These frequencies show patterns of chronology and clothing preference that can be linked to the occupation dates of the site, as well as providing some hints about the gender, age, activities, and economic status of the Wilson farm residents.

Porcelain buttons dominate the collection. Price, durability, versatility, and accessibility explain their predominance in the Wilson farm collection.

In general, the Wilson farm buttons present few surprises, meeting expectations about the style of buttons that would be associated with a farm family of middling means. There are no extremely fancy or highly decorated examples in the collection, although some of the glass and hard rubber/synthetic buttons have simple impressed geometric designs indicating use on fancier women's clothes.

The most intriguing element of the button collection is the distribution of this artifact type across the site. Ninety-five percent of the buttons came from the house area, an extreme pattern of spatial association seen in no other artifact category in the collection. Why were so many buttons deposited in this area, and so few in other parts of the site?

The reasons for the predominance of buttons in the house area are likely linked to the various ways buttons come to be part of the archaeological record. Buttons can be separated from clothing in the course of normal wear and tear, and will thus slowly accumulate around areas where people spend a lot of time at a site. They also may come off clothes during washing or be accidentally or intentionally discarded during sewing operations. Those engaged in making and maintaining clothes would likely build up a sizeable collection of buttons, purchased in quantity for future projects or saved from discarded garments. These stockpiles are another source of button accumulations in the archaeological record, through accidental or intentional discard. Many of the buttons from the house area came from the contents of Feature 1. This cellar was filled with large quantities of household debris as part of some kind of large-scale dumping in the first years of the twentieth century. The buttons from the feature are probably the remnants of the collection that built up over the years of sewing and repairing clothes for the family, either intentionally or accidentally discarded during a major household reorganization.

The low number of buttons found in the area north of the house and at the barn area is probably another sign of limited use of these areas by the Wilsons. The low number of buttons in the heavy artifact deposit within Feature 3 may be due to a decrease in household sewing activities during the period when the material was dumped in this cellar, or perhaps more care by the family seamstress or tailor in holding on to his or her stock of buttons.

ADDITIONAL ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

Architectural Materials

The main types of architectural material recovered from the site were window glass and nails, discussed at length above. Other items in this category recovered at the site include a limited number of bricks (from the cistern construction), wall plaster, hinges, latches, and a door knob. Figure 59 shows a selection of these items.

Figure 59. Architectural artifacts: left, latches; middle, handles; right, ceramic doorknob.

Tools and Agricultural Artifacts

Artifacts in this category include tools, harness tack and buckles, horseshoes, plus several large metal items not identified to function but probably part of wagons or other farming implements (Figure 60).

Figure 60. Unidentified metal artifacts, probably from wagons or agricultural and tools.

Four identifiable tools were recovered from 23JE787, an axe, a rake, a scythe blade (Figure 61) and a shovel blade (Figure 62). The axe is a standard single bit form, and has had one side of its eye or handle socket broken away. Battering marks on its butt end shows this damage probably happened during use of the axe as a splitting wedge. The axe was recovered from Test Unit 4, in the barn area of the site.

The rake from the site is a bow type, although the bow attaching the tooth array to the handle does not extend all the way out to the edges of the tool as on currently available versions. The rake originally had 14 teeth across its 14 inch width. Each tooth is 2.25 inches long and are made of heavy bar stock. Each is set perpendicular to the frame or head of the tool rather than curving back slightly toward the handle as on modern versions. The 1902 Sears catalog shows a similar narrow-bow example, calling it a "champion braced wrought steel rake" (Sears 1902:584). The rake was recovered from the upper strata of Feature 1, the cellar at the house area.

The scythe blade is corroded but nearly complete, including its tang for attachment to a wooden handle, known as the snath. Its blade is 31 inches long, which, according to tool catalogs of the period, characterizes it as a grass scythe. Longer examples (from 46 to 50 inches long) are called grain scythes and shorter examples with heavier blades are intended for brambles and brush clearing (Henderson 1898:40, 53). The scythe was recovered from the fill associated with Feature 3, the cellar in the area north of the house.

The shovel blade, corroded, is also from the fill associated with Feature 3. It can be characterized as a standard round point garden shovel, although it has some distinctions from current forms. Its end is more rounded rather than coming to a broad point, its face is less concave from side to side, its handle socket reinforcement does not extend as far down the face, and it lacks a rolled-over or crimped top edge to serve as reinforcement in

taking the pressure from a foot during digging. Early catalogs do not show much in the way of distinctive or specialized forms of pointed garden shovels, so the distinctions of this example may be linked to a particular manufacturer's style rather than functional variation.

Figure 61. Axe, rake, and scythe blade.

Figure 62. Shovel blade from the Wilson site pictured with modern example.

The most readily identifiable harness and tack equipment recovered from the site is listed in Table 24 and illustrated in Figure 63. Figure 64 illustrates the horseshoes recovered from the site.

Table 24. Harness and tack equipment

Item	Provenience
Harness ring	barn area (03-05-02)
Jointed bridle bit	barn area (03-17-28)
Harness ring	Feature 1, cellar in house area (03-21-16)
Harness snap	Feature 1, cellar in house area (03-40-04)
Harness ring	Feature 1, cellar in house area (03-67-04)
Terret, guide for horse team reins	Feature 3, cellar north of house area (03-80-27)

Figure 63. Harness and tack equipment.

Figure 64. Horseshoes recovered from the site.

Ammunition

Although no parts or tools associated with firearms were recovered, the excavation did produce a variety of ammunition shell casings. These are listed in Table 25. No illustration of the pieces is presented here due to the corroded nature of most of the items.

Table 25. Ammunition casings

Item	Condition/Markings	Provenience
Unidentified casing	Approximate size of a .38, base center has rough diamond shaped perforation, several rings on exterior above base	Feature 3, cellar in north of house area (3-80-20)
.357 shell casing	Corroded, "W" visible	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-21-99)
.38 shell casing	Too corroded to read	Barn area (03-6-7)
.38 shell casing	Too corroded to read	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-21-98)

.38 shell casing	"US … 38 S&W"	Test Unit 2, barn area (03-6-7)
.22 shell casing	Rim fire, apparently unmarked	Test Unit 6, barn area (03-19-5)
.22 shell casing	Rim fire, apparently unmarked	Feature 3, cellar in north of house area (3-65-20)
.22 shell casing	Rim fire, apparently unmarked	Feature 1, cellar near house (03-21-100)
.32 shell casing	".32 L.C / W.R.A. Co."	Feature 3, cellar in north of house area (03-57-18)
.32 shell casing	Too corroded to read	Feature 3, cellar in north of house area (03-57-18)
.32 shell casing	Too corroded to read	Test Unit 3, house area (03-11-30)
.32 shell casing	Too corroded to read	Feature 1, cellar near house (03-15-33)
12 gauge shotgun shell base	"U.M.C Co / New Club / No. 12" with 8 pointed "flat" star	Feature 3, cellar in north of house area (03-80-45)
12 gauge shotgun shell base	Too corroded to read	Feature 1, cellar near house (03-21-79)
12 gauge shotgun shell base	Too corroded to read	Test Unit 13, house area (03-34-8)
12 gauge shotgun shell base	Too corroded to read	Test Unit 3, house area (03-11-3)
12 gauge shotgun shell base	"U.M.C Co / New Club / No. 12" with 8 pointed "flat" star	Feature 3, cellar in north of house area (03-60-22)

Batteries and Switch Parts

Two carbon rod battery cores and two copper strips, likely elements from an electric switch, were recovered from the J.J. Wilson site.

Figure 65 shows one of the recovered carbon rods from the core of a relatively large dry cell battery, recovered from Trench 10, a backhoe cut on the west side of the house footprint. The rod is hexagonal with six flat rectangular ridges running from end to end along its exterior. The rod is 14.6 cm (5.75 in) length, and 2.5 cm (about 1 in) across. One end is finished flat. The other end has a hole drilled into its center, now filled with a whitish deposit surrounding what appears to be a corroded metal piece, the remains of the contact screw.

Figure 65. Carbon battery core rod and possible copper alloy switch parts.

Figure 66 shows the second carbon rod battery core recovered from the site, a much thinner example probably from an early version of the battery size known as a D cell. This example had been removed from its casing and used as an impromptu pencil or crayon, based on the wear seen at one end of the piece.

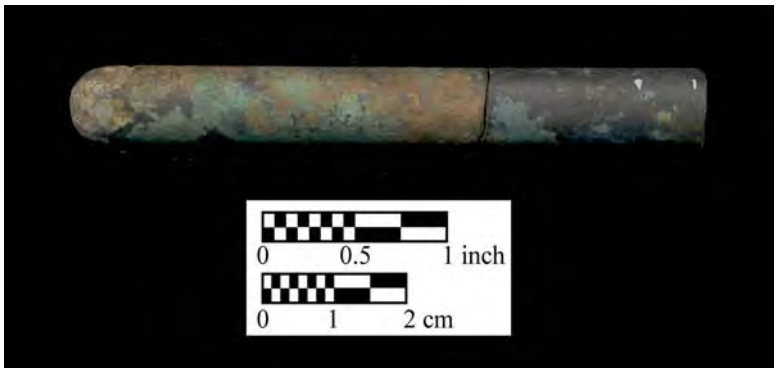

Figure 66. Carbon battery core rod, reused as a pencil.

The development of commercially viable batteries has a long and convoluted history. This history is entwined with the nineteenth-century emergence of electrically-powered devices, starting with the telegraph and soon exploding to everything from street cars to telephones to door bells.

One source traces the sealed dry cell battery to an 1886 patent issued to Carl Gassner of Mainz (now part of Germany). The patent describes a carbon rod immersed in a manganese dioxide/carbon black mixture, all sealed in a zinc container (http://www.mpoweruk.com/history.htm). The carbon rod would have served as the positive electrode, and the zinc container served as the negative electrode. Figure 67

provides a generalized diagram of a dry cell battery and a listing for such batteries in the 1908 Sears catalog.

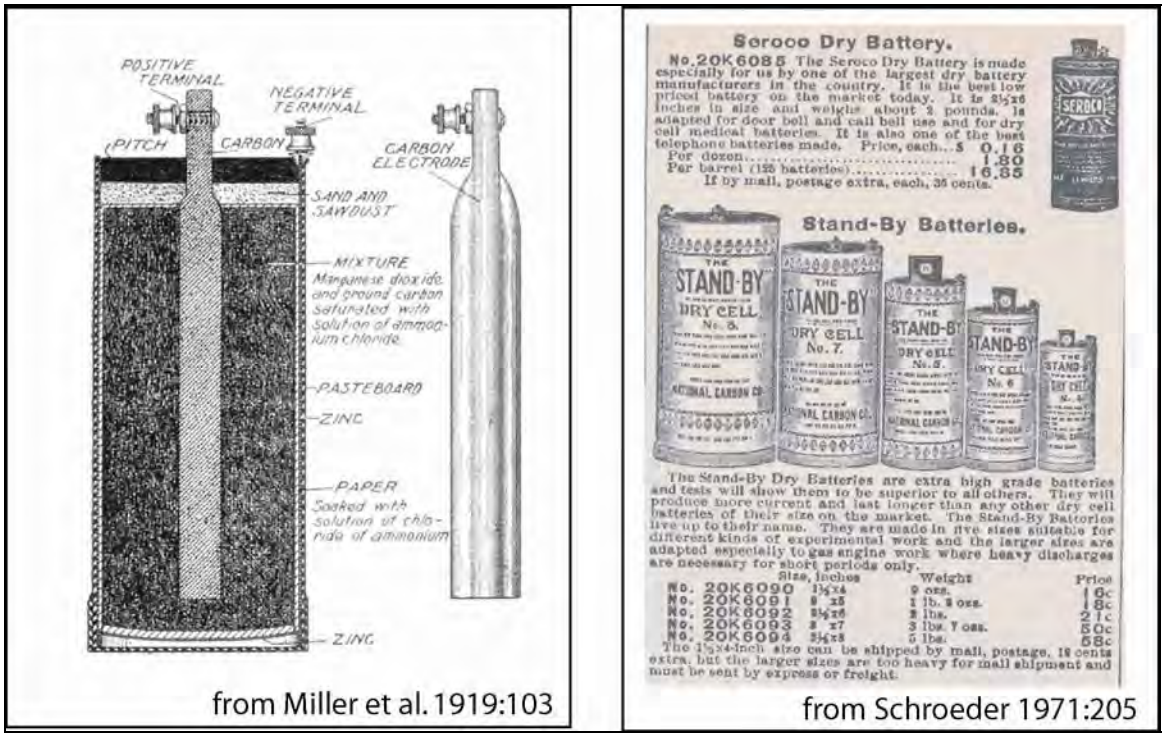

Figure 67. Dry cell battery diagram (right) and Sears catalog ad for batteries (left).

The question remains about what kind of device this battery would have powered. The only other artifacts from the J.J. Wilson site possibly linked to electrical devices are two finished copper alloy strips (one with a small piercing or eye for a bolt or screw) recovered from Feature 1 and shown with the carbon rod in Figure 65. These appear to have been the circuit leads for an electrical switch, but otherwise provide no clue as to the device they would have been part of. Excavations at the Moser site in Benton County, Arkansas produced two carbon rods from dry-cell batteries, interpreted as being part of flashlights (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:101). Other possibilities include small fans, medical devices, and even alarm clocks.

Dry cell batteries first went on sale in 1896, and the “electric hand torch” (flashlight) was invented in 1898 (http://www.ideafinder.com/history/inventions/battery.htm). Tight dating sources on carbon rod forms have yet to be developed, so no specific date can be assigned to the example from the Wilson site.

A dry-cell battery became useless and thus disposable after depletion of its power. The discovery of only two battery cores at 23JE787 suggests these items and related electrically-powered devices were rare in the J.J. Wilson home.

Lighting Artifacts

As detailed in the section on glass vessels, the artifact assemblage includes 15 lamp chimneys and one candle holder.

One additional lighting artifact, a nearly complete kerosene lantern, was recovered from the fill associated with Feature 3, the cellar in the area north of the house. The lantern's brass frame was complete from top to bottom, but its wick assembly is missing and only the base of its glass chimney/globe is present. This is a "cold blast" lantern, designed to direct a steady stream of air from the base of the globe, up through side tubes, and out the sides of the top metal assembly. This stream of air would draw the flame upward, reportedly providing a steadier, whiter flame with twice the intensity of light in comparison to earlier liquid-fuel lanterns. Encircling the top of the lantern is the raised letter label "BRASS TUBULAR NO.10.," the only visible marking on the piece. This marking identifies the piece as being produced by the Steam Gauge and Lantern Company (SG&L) of Rochester, NY, an example of what many lantern collectors and researchers refer to as the first cold blast lantern. Research on lanterns is facilitated by a rich set of informative websites created by collectors and enthusiasts, and one such site (www.lanternnet.com) notes that this particular example may have only been produced between 1881 and 1887. The design is quite similar to many styles produced until recent times by the well-known Dietz manufacturing company, who were part owners of SG&L from 1881 until fully absorbing the company some twenty years later. Because of the design similarities and entwined ownership of the two companies, some available references refer to the "BRASS TUBULAR NO.10." as a Dietz product.

Figure 68. Disassembled lantern recovered from Feature 3 in area north of house

Stove Parts

Eight artifacts identified as cast iron stove parts were recovered from the J.J. Wilson site excavation. One was from the interior of a fire box, two are legs, three are exterior facing plates, and two appear to be burner covers (Figure 69). The two legs are distinct in shape and form, pointing to the presence (and eventual disposal) of at least two different stoves at the site. As discussed earlier in the report, the probate inventory done for the estate of J.J. Wilson, Sr. after his death in 1900 lists a cook stove and a heating stove.

Seven of the eight stove parts were recovered from the deposits associated with Feature 3, the cellar located north of the house. The eighth piece, a stove leg (at left in Figure 69), came from the lower fill (Strata III) in Feature 1, the cellar associated with the house area. Although some of the parts are marked with letters and numbers (including a partial patent pending statement unfortunately missing the date), none of the pieces could be identified as to specific stove models or manufacturers.

Figure 69. Selection of stove parts recovered from J.J. Wilson site.

Metal Cookware and Serving Pieces

Excavation produced a variety of metal cookware and serving pieces. Table 26 provides a listing and description of the more complete examples in this category, and Figure 70 illustrate selected examples of these pieces.

Figure 70. Selection of metal cookware and serving pieces
Top: Sad iron heater or fish fryer. Lower left: Serving platter. Lower middle: wide mouth kettle rim with "ear." Lower Right: serving plate.

Table 26. Metal Cookware and Serving Pieces

Item	Size	Description	Provenience
Tea kettle, cast iron, complete, missing lid	8 inches diameter, 5.5 inches tall	Squat barrel shape, slightly bulging mid section; with spout curving upward and outward from connection at base, bail handle fitted into ears on top of vessel, missing lid. Similar but not exact to Sears 1902 iron tea kettle.	From within builders trench along interior of south side house foundation pier (03-61-1)
Lid, cast iron, complete	12.5 inches diameter	Probably for dutch oven type vessel; handle on top; low dome shape rather than flat; large raised letters circling rim on top side too corroded to read.	Feature 3, North of House Area (03-79-14)
Plate, thin cast iron, 3 fragments	9 inches diameter	In general form of dinner plate, with footring and upward flairing rim. No similar form in period catalogs.	Feature 3, North of House Area (03-79-26)
Platter, cast iron, oval, fragment	8 inches wide, 12-15 inches long	Serving rather than cooking vessel; D shaped handle at end, sides tilt upward and roll out and over at top. Flat base. No similar form in period catalogs.	Feature 3, North of House Area (03-79-20)
Platter, cast iron, oval, two fragments	7.75 inches wide, approximately 16 inches long	Sides flair out then flatten at top. D shaped handle on remaining end. Catalogs lists as sad iron heater and in one (later) as a fish fryer.	Feature 3, North of House Area (03-79-19)
Kettle, cast iron, wide mouth, rim fragment	10 to 12 inches in diameter; probably 18 inches high	With "ear" attachment for bail. Upper portion vertical sided, lower portion curving inward toward base. Probably 8 quart; catalogs describe as a "straight kettle" or possibly a "southern kettle."	From surface of T.U.s 23 and 24, House area (03-64-1)
Basin?, sheet metal, fragment	unknown width, at least 5 inches deep	Very corroded and bent up. Probably oval, top edge flattened outward and rolled over thin wire. No sign of enameling or other finish. Wash tub or pan.	Feature 3, North of House Area (03-80-34)

The cast iron tea kettle mentioned in Table 26 and shown in Figure 71 was found during excavation along the interior side of an apparent line of footing stones for the Wilson family house. It appears to have been intentionally placed within the builder's trench along the line of stones, possibly at the time the house was constructed. The kettle, with a volume of approximately one gallon, is complete, with its spout still in place. The lid to the vessel was not found with it. Careful excavation of the dirt filling the piece disappointingly found no artifacts placed within it.

Figure 71. Cast iron tea kettle found in house foundation pier builder's trench

Sad Iron Kitchen Tool

A component of a sad iron, for pressing clothes, was recovered from the lower level of Feature 1, the cellar near the house. This item, shown in Figure 72, is roughly triangular in shape (like a typical modern electric iron), and has two bolt-like cylindrical knobs on top. It is made of solid cast iron and weighs 6.5 lbs. Its very corroded condition has obscured any markings it once had. It is probably what is known as a slug, the part of the iron which would be heated on a stove and then placed inside a similarly-shaped holder. This holder would have had a polished metal base, heated from the inside by the slug. In this use, "sad" is an archaic word meaning heavy.

Figure 72. Sad iron “slug.”

Kitchen Tool

Excavations along the west side of the house footprint produced an intriguing multi-purpose kitchen utensil/tool shown in Figure 73. The piece includes a crown-cap opener, a corkscrew, and a blade-style can opener, all incorporated into or on the two arms of a pliers-style jar lid opener. The piece would have been useful in a household that had a strong dependence on home canning, but in comparison to items in the rest of the collection it stands out as complicated and “newfangled.” A search of period catalogs found numerous examples less complex jar wrenches but not this specific tool.

Figure 73. Multi-purpose kitchen utensil from the house area

Serving and Table Utensils

Table 27 describes serving and table utensils recovered from the J. J. Wilson site. Selected examples from the collection are shown in Figures 74 and 75.

Figure 74. Examples of spoons recovered from the site

Table 27. Serving and table utensils.

Item	Condition/Markings	Provenience
Cooking spoon, bowl and part of handle	Corroded, sheet iron, no marks, bowl is 3.5 inches long	West side of house (3-78-19)
Serving spoons	5 examples, all corroded iron, all but one just the bowl; two notably pointed	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-21-68)
Tea spoon	Intact, copper alloy, much of silver plating remaining, simple line decoration on front and back of handle. "W" roughly scratched into handle near base. Marked [JOR?]DAN 6 on back of handle.	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-21-68)
Tea spoon	Corroded, copper alloy, plating mostly gone, top of handle decorated with rococco curlicues. Marked "Extra coin…" on back.	Surface collection in open field northwest of house (03-126-1)
Tea spoon	Corroded, copper alloy, plating mostly gone, no apparent decoration or marking, handle has widened and rounded end.	Feature 3, cellar in north of house area (03-57)
Tea spoon	copper alloy, probably unplated, notably thin, most of handle gone, handle has small lobe just back from bowl.	Test Unit 3, house area (03-11-13)
Forks	3 examples, all 3 tined, corroded iron, notably long tines, handles have wooden panels on front and back pinned near top and bottom.	Feature 1, cellar near house (03-21-71)
Table knife	Corroded, copper alloy, blade snapped off with only about an inch remaining, handle has wooden panels front and back pinned near top and bottom.	Feature 1, cellar near house (03-21-70)

Table knife	Same as above	Feature 1, cellar near house (03-15-23)
Utensil handle	Possibly for knife. Heavy corroded iron, raised around outside, may have had panels on handle faces.	Feature 1, cellar near house (03-21-19)
Handle inlay?	Copper alloy, uncorroded, delicate scribed decorations, suggesting branch or complicated leaf. Broken at relatively wide screw/bolt hole, too big of an attachment for utensil handle?	Feature 3, cellar in north of house area (03-52-5)

Figure 75. Wood handled knives and forks from the site.

Pocket Knife

A single example of a folding pocket knife was found at the site (Figure 76). It originally had two blades, but both have been snapped off. Its handle once had panels on both faces, possibly horn or antler, but these are now gone.

Figure 76. Folding pocket knife.

Writing Implements

Along with the ink bottles described in the glass vessel section above, the site produced numerous slate pencils and writing slate fragments and a portion of a barrel from a fountain pen or mechanical pencil (Figure 78).

Also included in this category are two examples of printing sort or printing type, for use in composing a plate for printing a written page (Figure 77). These are likely associated with J.J. Wilson Jr.'s work on newspaper and directory publishing.

Figure 77. Printing sort or type pieces

Figure 78. Slate pencils and wooden pencil fragment at bottom.

Pipes and Tobacco Cans

Four ceramic smoking pipes were recovered from the site, all of the “elbow” style for use with a replaceable reed stem. One of these is made in the image of a human face, not of a recognizable individual but bearing generic Euro-American features. Elbow pipes were inexpensive, and were churned out by the thousands throughout the nineteenth century. On the face pipe, the thick mold seam running down the front of the piece through the forehead, nose, mouth, and chin denotes the quick and inexpert effort put in to creating these artifacts. Such pipes were falling out of fashion as the nicotine delivery system of choice in the late nineteenth century, with replacement by cigars, cigarettes, and wood briar pipes meant for more permanent use. These somewhat outmoded pipes might have been used in the Wilson household as novelty pieces, due to the smoker’s long-standing personal preference, as a way to reduce the costs of tobacco use, or some combination of these factors.

Figure 79. Tobacco pipes.

Fragments from at least five cans were also found in the backhoe trench and associated excavations carried out to try and expose structural remains along the west side of the house. The cans were all about six inches tall, about one inch in thickness, with a flat oval shape in horizontal profile. These were likely to have at least originally been containers for loose pipe or roll-your-own cigarette tobacco. The surfaces of all are too corroded to reveal any signs of the painted labels usually present on such cans. This concentration of such cans in one place and one place only on the site suggests some intentionality or patterned behavior. These may have been just discarded in this area as each was emptied by a household member who made a habit of sitting in this area while smoking. One of the four smoking pipes found at the site was also recovered from this same provenience. Alternatively, these may represent a cache of empty tins collected and kept for reuse, perhaps by a child.

Other than these tobacco cans, few other cans were recovered from the house area or from the rich artifact deposit filling the cellar associated with the structure. Excavations within and around Feature 3, the cellar in the area north of the house, produced fragments

from at least five additional nearly complete cans. All are too corroded to yield labeling information on the original contents. None are flat tobacco cans like those found in the cache near the house, but two of these may be the larger round “humidor” style tobacco cans with a pressure-fit replaceable lid.

Shoes

Varied fragments of shoe leather, lacing eyelets, and sole and heel pieces were recovered from the site, representing a total of five individual shoes. The excavated examples were too fragmentary and degraded to identify sizes or footwear types.

Combs

Fragments from nine combs were recovered from the site. These are listed in Table 28, and a selection are illustrated in Figure 80. All were recovered from the house area, with no examples from the barn area or the area north of the house. These were made of a variety of materials, including hard rubber, tortoiseshell, and early synthetic materials, similar to bakelite and celluloid. Some of these combs were for hair adornment rather than grooming.

Table 28. Combs

Item	Masterial/Description	Provenience
Fine tooth hair comb	Hard rubber	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-15-18)
Fine tooth hair comb	Imitation tortoise shell	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-21-49)
Ladies' side comb	Bakelite	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-21-50)
Fine tooth hair comb	Hard rubber	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-21-51)
Comb teeth	Hard rubber	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-21-52)
Ladies' back comb	Hard rubber	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-67-06)
Fine tooth hair comb	Hard rubber, Embossed floral/vine design	Feature 1, Cellar near house (03-67-07)
Fine tooth hair comb	Bakelite	West side of house (03-78-11)
Ladies' Side Comb		West side of house (03-78-11)

Figure 80. Examples of combs recovered from the site.

Jewelry and Beads

The several items of jewelry recovered from the site are shown on the right in Figure 81. Beads from the site, which may have been elements of jewelry pieces or sewn on clothing or other decorative accessories are shown on the left in Figure 81.

Figure 81. Beads and jewelry from the J.J. Wilson site.

Sewing Equipment

Beyond buttons, only one definite item associated with sewing, a thimble, was recovered from the site. Figure 82 shows the thimble, unadorned and unmarked and apparently made of silver. The lack of additional sewing-related artifacts is surprising. Home production of clothing was common in the nineteenth century, and would have been more or less a necessary household task among poorer rural families.

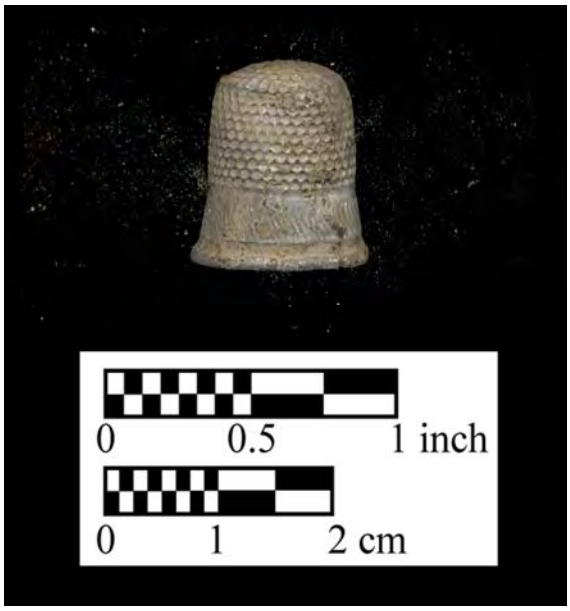

Figure 82. Thimble from Feature 1, cellar near house.

Coins and Tokens

The only two coins recovered during the excavation, both shield nickels, have dates associated with the earliest period of occupation, 1867 and 1872. Coins are easy to lose, and the lack of additional examples from the excavation suggests the family held on tight to what cash they had throughout their over forty years of life at the site.

Included in the artifacts recovered from Trench 10, a backhoe cut on the west side of the house footprint, is a copper alloy disk stamped “1/F.L. CO/45” (see Figure 83). The piece, about the size of a quarter, may be a labor scrip token. This would have been given to a worker as wages in lieu of cash and good for credit at a company store, or as proof of a completed work shift or completed piecemeal task. Documentary research revealed no business in the general vicinity of Wilson farm that can be unambiguously associated with the initials on the token. The Frisco Line railroad had a central office in St. Louis, but its lines did not run through Jefferson County and its initials of choice probably would have included “RR” rather than “CO.” The Frumet mine operated in Jefferson County during the late nineteenth century, producing four tons of lead per day in 1874

(Boyer 1956:105, 109-110). At one time or another the mine operators may have used the name Frumet Lead Company, although the research found no verification of this. The token is likely evidence of another job held for a time by someone in the Wilson family.

Figure 83. Possible labor scrip token.

Toys

Over fifty fragments of ceramic dolls, doll-sized dishes, and marbles were recovered from the Wilson site. The number is not too surprising given the number of children and grandchildren known to have resided at the site who spent time at the site. Most of the toys represented in the collection could have been purchased at very low cost. The frequency of the toys does suggest some level of parental indulgence in a family which otherwise apparently denied itself many other material pleasures.

The ceramic doll fragments from the site are from two general types, “open headed” fashion dolls, and soft-bodied examples with ceramic heads and limbs. Figures 84 and 85 show examples of each type, and Table 29 lists the finds by type and provenience.

Figure 84. Ceramic doll fragments, open-head style.

Figure 85. Ceramic doll fragments, soft-bodied style.

Table 29. Ceramic doll fragments

Artifact Description	Qty.	Provenience
Heads and limbs for soft-bodied dolls		
China doll limb, painted boot	1	Test Unit 3, house area, 03-11-24
China doll limb	2	Feature 1, Cellar near house, 03-15-34
China doll limb, glazed porcelain	1	Test Unit 17, house area, 03-47-26
China doll limb, glazed porcelain	1	Feature 2, Cellar in north of house area, 03-57-21
China doll limb, bisque	1	Feature 1, Cellar in house area, 03-67-11
China doll head, hand painted hair, bisque limbs	5	Feature 1, Cellar near house, 03-21-85
Fragment of "half doll", glazed porcelain	1	Feature 2, Cellar in north of house area, 03-79-34
China doll limb, bisque	1	Feature 2, Cellar in north of house area, 03-80-50
China doll limbs, glazed porcelain	1	Feature 2, Cellar in north of house area, 03-80-50
Large, "open-headed" bisque doll fragments		
Doll head fragment, bisque	1	Test Unit 4, Barn Area, 03-17-08
Doll head fragment, bisque, "open head", hand painted eyelash and brow	1	Feature 1, Cellar near house, 03-21-84
Doll fragment, bisque, gilt and molded	1	Feature 1, Cellar near house, 03-21-85
Doll head fragment, bisque, hand painted hair	1	Test Unit 13, house area, 03-33-15
Doll head fragment, bisque, "open head"	1	Test Unit 16, north of house area, 03-41-05
Doll head fragment, bisque	1	Test Unit 16, north of house area, 03-42-10
Doll head fragment, bisque, hand painted hair	1	Test Unit 16, north of house area, 03-43-05
Doll head fragments, bisque	2	Feature 2, Cellar in north of house area, 03-57-20
Doll head fragment, bisque	1	Feature 2, Cellar in north of house area, 03-58-22
Doll head fragment, bisque, hand painted eyelashes	1	Feature 2, Cellar in north of house area, 03-79-34
Doll head fragment, "open head", bisque, hand painted eyelashes	10	Feature 2, Cellar in north of house area, 03-80-49
Unidentifiable doll fragments		
Doll fragments, glazed porcelain	2	Feature 2, Cellar in north of house area, 03-80-49
Doll fragments, glazed porcelain	2	Test Unit 17, house area, 03-47-26
Total:	**39**	

The open-headed style of ceramic dolls are usually of bisque (unglazed, slightly rough-surfaced) porcelain with hand-painted eylashes, lips, and other features. The top of the head was left open for insertion of glass eyes from behind the sockets. The top of the head would then be covered with a "pate" piece and a wig. The heads would be attached to bodies, which would then be dressed in often quite complicated outfits. These were generally manufactured in France and Germany, starting in the 1840s through World War I. None of the examples from the Wilson site have markers marks, possible indicators of place and date of manufacture (http://collectdolls.about.com/library/weekly/aa030600a.htm). Figure 86 shows a portion of an intact example of such a doll.

Figure 86. Example of open-headed bisque doll, ca. 1900.

Figure 87. Complete soft-bodied doll, front and back, with ceramic head and limbs.

Soft-bodied dolls would have porcelain heads and limbs sewn on clothe bodies. These came in both glazed and bisque finishes, and were much smaller, less elaborate, and less costly than the open-headed versions. Figure 87 provides a front and back view of one of these dolls with all the parts in place.

Excavation at the site also recovered various pieces from one or more doll-sized porcelain tea sets. These were produced at various times in the U.S., England, Germany and Japan and many were just as decorated and elaborate as full-sized sets. The Wilson site examples are fairly crude with only molded decoration, rather than the transferprint or hand painted decoration seen on some high style toy sets. The collection includes two cups, two lids (probably for a sugar bowl and a teapot), and fragments of four plates/saucers. None have marks. The recovered pieces are from at least two different sets. The Sears Catalog of 1902 (p.1129) has a very similar looking set, priced at $.25.

Figure 88. Doll tea set pieces.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Three projectile points/knives (PP/K's) were recovered from the site: a Kirk corner-notched (Early Archaic) (Figure 89, top), a Lowe with a flared base (Middle Woodland) (Figure 89, middle), and a Sequoyah, dating to the Late Woodland/Mississippian periods (Figure 89, bottom) (Justice 1987). The Sequoyah is likely a Caddoan form from Oklahoma, known in Missouri as a Scallorn (Personal Communication, MoDOT staff). Except for a small scattering of chert debitage flakes no other signs of prehistoric occupation were found during the excavation. The three PP/K's probably represent curiosities collected by the family from their farm and surrounding ridgetops and drainages.

Figure 89. Prehistoric stone tools recovered from the J.J. Wilson site

Functional Analysis

Functional analysis of the J.J. Wilson site archaeological assemblage focused on a more abstracted view, attempting to move beyond details of the presence and distribution of particular artifacts to a broader summation of life at this farmstead. The approach to functional analysis used by TRC draws on a variety of schemes employed by historical archaeologists over the last few decades (e.g. Blee 1991; Brooks 2005; Olson 2004; Pickands 2005; Praetzellis and Praetzellis 2004; South 1977; Sprague 1981). The TRC system is based on widely recognized and somewhat standardized categories used by other researchers with some adjustments intended to accommodate the particulars of the assemblage from 23JE787.

The scheme used for the J.J. Wilson site assemblage is presented in Table 30, listing its seven main functional categories and associated subcategories. Quantification was based

on minimum numbers of whole items whenever possible, rather than on raw artifact counts.

Table 30. Functional category system applied to the J.J. Wilson site assemblage.

Functional Category	Subgroups	Functional Category	Subgroups
Activity	Battery	Furnishings	Lamps
	Entertainment		Accessories
	Firearms		
	Gardening	Indefinite Use	Miscellaneous
	Tools/Implements		Unidentifiable container
	Sewing		
	Toys	Agricultural	Tools
	Writing		Livestock
			Miscellaneous
Architectural	Hardware/Fixtures		
	Materials	Personal	Buttons
	Nails		Clothing
	Plumbing		Coins/Tokens
	Window Glass		Footwear
			Grooming
Kitchen/Housekeeping	Canning Jar		Health
	Cleaning/Maintenance		Jewelry
	Food/Beverages		Personal Accessories
	Food Consumption		Social Drugs
	Food Preservation and Kitchen Activities		
	Miscellaneous jars and bottles		

One common challenge in working with functional category systems is the problem of assigning artifacts with either multiple possible functions or completely unidentifiable functions into tightly defined categories. Forcing artifacts into narrow categories can obviously introduce bias and outright error into the analysis. For example, an undistinguished metal bolt could be part of any number of mechanical items serving very different functions, while a small unlabeled glass jar could have originally contained food, a medical preparation, or a cleaning product. Efforts to refine artifact identifications can ease this problem, but there will always be a large number of such ambiguous or polyfunctional items in any assemblage. For the J.J. Wilson site analysis, the decision was made to include items of questionable or ambiguous function into the category labeled as Indefinite Use.

Table 31. Functional analysis results, by entire site and by site areas

Entire Site Assemblage		
Functional Category	#	%
Activity	133	3.2%
Agricultural	26	0.6%
Architectural	2546	61.3%
Household Furnishings	83	2.0%
Indefinite Use	431	10.4%
Kitchen and Housekeeping	646	15.6%
Personal	287	6.9%
Total	4152	100.0%

Barn area		
Functional Category	#	%
Activity	4	1.0%
Agricultural	4	1.0%
Architectural	364	88.6%
Household Furnishings	0	0.0%
Indefinite Use	8	1.9%
Kitchen and Housekeeping	22	5.4%
Personal	9	2.2%
Total	411	100.0%

North of House Area		
Functional Category	#	%
Activity	36	3.1%
Agricultural	16	1.4%
Architectural	480	40.9%
Household Furnishings	22	1.9%
Indefinite Use	270	23.0%
Kitchen and Housekeeping	299	25.5%
Personal	50	4.3%
Total	1173	100.0%

House area		
Functional Category	#	%
Activity	93	3.6%
Agricultural	5	0.2%
Architectural	1692	66.3%
Household Furnishings	61	2.4%
Indefinite Use	152	6.0%
Kitchen and Housekeeping	322	12.6%
Personal	228	8.9%
Total	2553	100.0%

Table 31 provides results for the functional analysis of the 23JE787 assemblage, presented for the site as a whole and divided out by the three different site areas. The category percentages differ sharply between the barn area and the rest of the site, attributable to differences in activities and disposal patterns at the three areas.

Comparing these results to functional analysis results obtained from other site investigations may provide insight into patterns of activity, economy, market access, and consumer choice. Finding published data recovery investigations on sites of this time period in the same region proved difficult. The comparisons presented here are with an early 20th century urban houselot in Oakland, California and a 1920s worker neighborhood in a timber mill town, Ravensford, in the mountains of western North Carolina.

The Oakland material comes from a backyard water well that was apparently abandoned and filled in during a major remodeling episode in the first few years of the twentieth century. Prior residents of the house here and the surrounding neighborhood were generally working as laborers, in such occupations as teamsters, railroad car cleaners, and machinists. The Ravensford material is from general data recovery excavations across several houselots in a neighborhood of this company town occupied by mill hands and their families. The site was occupied from the late 1910s through the end of the 1920s.

The Ravensford and Oakland sites are admittedly far afield from the J.J. Wilson site, in terms of setting for both and chronology for the latter. These examples do have the advantage of being from data recovery excavations with roughly equivalent analytical approaches and methods. In the end, comparing the functional analysis percentages from the three sites is more suggestive than conclusive.

The tables below present the functional analysis results from the three sites without the Architectural or Indefinite Use categories. Omitting these two eliminates the “noise” of structural debris (such as nails and window glass) deposited at each site, and the ambiguous information provided by the Indefinite Use categories. Data from the Oakland example was reworked to a degree to bring it into line with category assignments used by TRC staff in analyzing the Wilson and Ravensford examples. For example, the original scheme had toys in the Personal category, but these were moved to the Activity category in keeping with the TRC list. The Oakland material also had one category, Domestic, covering items included in the Household Furnishing and Kitchen/Housekeeping lines for the Wilson and Ravensford analysis. TRC reviewed the Oakland site artifact lists and split those in the Domestic category into the furnishing and kitchen/housekeeping categories.

Table 32. Functional Category Analysis Results: Wilson, Oakland, and Ravensford Sites

	Wilson		Oakland		Ravensford	
Functional Category	#	%	#	%	#	%
Activity	135	11.5%	93	19.1%	439	14.1%
Agricultural	26	2.2%	0	0.0%	7	0.2%
Household Furnishings	84	7.1%	46	9.4%	43	1.4%
Kitchen/Housekeeping	646	54.8%	163	33.5%	1940	62.4%
Personal	287	24.4%	185	38.0%	678	21.8%
Total	1178	100.0%	487	100.0%	3107	100.0%

There are some obvious continuities and some obvious sharp differences from site to site. The high percentage of artifacts in the Kitchen and Housekeeping category at the Wilson site and the Ravensford site suggests a strong focus at both on domestic tasks – preparing food, eating, and maintaining the family home. The Activity percentages at the Wilson site are notably lower in comparison to the other two. An easy explanation would be that this reflects a more limited access to markets and the generally low economic standing of the Wilson family, but the impressive range of tablewares at the site undermines such a view.

Table 33 provides an expanded view of the data, showing the subcategories and associated counts from each site.

Table 33. Functional Categories and Subcategories: Wilson, Oakland, and Ravensford

Functional Category	Subgroup	Wilson	Oakland	Ravensford
Activity	Battery	1	7	86
Activity	Collecting/curiosity	3	2	0
Activity	Entertainment	2	1	82
Activity	Firearms	18	6	46
Activity	Gardening	1	3	4
Activity	Tools/Implements	10	4	52
Activity	Sewing	2	33	0
Activity	Toys	56	23	117

Activity	Transportation	0	4	20
Activity	Writing	42	10	32
Agricultural	Livestock	12	0	7
Agricultural	Miscellaneous	13	0	0
Agricultural	Tools/Implements	1	0	0
Household Furnishings	Household Accessories	51	16	17
Household Furnishings	Lighting	33	30	26
Kitchen/Housekeeping	Canning Jar	38	10	117
Kitchen/Housekeeping	Cleaning/Maintenance	25	16	121
Kitchen/Housekeeping	Food Consumption	243	95	458
Kitchen/Housekeeping	Food Preparation	83	21	309
Kitchen/Housekeeping	Food/Beverages	147	21	523
Kitchen/Housekeeping	Miscellaneous Jar/Bottles	110		412
Personal	Buttons	197	75	86
Personal	Clothing	29	28	330
Personal	Coins/Tokens	3	2	4
Personal	Footwear	5	15	79
Personal	Grooming	18	10	40
Personal	Health	10	13	64
Personal	Jewelry	7	3	45
Personal	Military	0	0	8
Personal	Personal Accessories	8	8	18
Personal	Social Drugs	10	31	4

Counts are for minimum number of whole items whenever possible rather than raw fragment counts.

The listing suggests that the Wilson family was participating in generally the same kinds of activities and equipping themselves with the same general types of personal items as those at the comparative sites, but on a percentage basis they were doing and accumulating these things on a reduced basis. In terms of the material signature of their lives, the kitchen and the table seemed to have a high importance.

Of course this functional analysis would have been more useful and interesting if there had been distinct chronological deposits to apply it to at the J.J. Wilson site, and if comparative examples could have been found in the same region. This material can serve as such a comparative source for future work in the Ozarks and adjacent areas.

V. INTERPRETING THE J.J. WILSON SITE

This chapter brings together the documentary research on the J.J. Wilson family and the archaeological research of the site of their home near Hillsboro in Jefferson County, Missouri. The following discussion attempts to fulfill the project goal of reconstructing the experience of this family within the broad context of place, a particular rural neighborhood in the Ozark region of the upper south, and time, the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

THE WILSONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE OZARKS AND MISSOURI HISTORY

As settlers in Jefferson County in the second half of the nineteenth century, J.J. Wilson, Sr. and his immediate family were direct participants in a variety of important historical trends and events. As discussed in Chapter II, those living in this time and place experienced the second wave of Ozark settlement, the social, political, and economic changes brought on by the Civil War, the similar wide ranging transformations associated with the expansion of the railroad, new challenges to the viability of farming, and the subtler effects of general trends toward modernization.

Although the limited documentary record available on the Wilsons prevents an in-depth exploration, the known details of their lives allow discussion of their place within the general trends of the region and time period. (Chapter II reviews regional setting and history.) J.J. Sr. and Ann Wilson moved to Missouri from west Tennessee sometime in the early 1860s, joining a decades-long trend among fellow southerners in migrating north and west to the Ozark region. The exact date for their move to Missouri is unknown, as is their motivation for changing their state of residence. Wilson enlisted with a Missouri regiment on the Union side during the first year of the Civil War, a strong indication of where he stood on the issues which brought on the conflict. During the war he suffered an apparent serious injury, details not present in the available documentation, which disabled him to an unknown extent for the rest of his life.

The Wilsons were living in St. Louis in 1866, with J.J. Sr. working as a schoolteacher. They left the city in 1867, buying the property in Jefferson County which became their farm and home for the next forty years. St. Louis at the time was on the move to become one of the nation's great cities, a major hub for many rail lines and a place filled with opportunities. Again the record is silent on why the Wilsons chose to leave it for the much more rural and somewhat isolated setting of their 80 acres in the northeastern corner of the Ozarks. One possibility is that the move was a retreat to a setting and way of life similar to where J.J. Sr. and his wife grew up in rural Tennessee. Jefferson County was also home territory for Thomas Fletcher, a colonel in command of J.J.'s original wartime regiment and governor of Missouri from 1865-1869. Members of Fletcher's family still lived in the county in this period, but no evidence of a continued connection between Wilson and Fletcher was found during project research. The enormous expansion of Missouri public schools and the associated hiring of many new teachers

during Fletcher's administration (discussed in Chapter II) may have drawn Wilson to new teaching opportunities in the Hillsboro area.

The move by the Wilsons from the city to their new farm can also be seen in the context of the second Ozark settlement phase following the Civil War, as discussed in Chapter II. Those making up this new wave of immigrants into the region were "carriers of the New South culture" (Rafferty 2001:62). Not interested in just farming fresh lands as in the initial period of settlement, these new settlers brought a variety of skills and plans into the Ozarks, following opportunities linked to the widening reach of the railroads and the associated expansion of the market economy. But much about the Wilson family's move to Jefferson County in 1867 defines them as marginal participants in this second phase settlement of the Ozarks. Their new property was near but definitely outside of the town of Hillsboro. The town itself, although the county seat, never got direct rail service, a factor that severely limited its commercial development. The property purchased by the Wilsons definitely qualified as a "hill farm," located in uplands well away from the fertile bottomland soils settled and developed during the original migration into the region. The general economic uncertainties of farming during the period did nothing to improve the family's prospects on this poor land with its limited options for cash production. The family undoubtedly recognized the limitations of the land at the time of purchase and had no illusions that farming alone would provide economic security. As with most Ozark farmers, J.J. Sr. and, as they became adults, his children had to seek additional employment off the farm to make a living. For J.J. Sr., this meant work as a school teacher and also, for a single term, as the county assessor. Again, these would seem to be occupations on the margins of the broadening opportunities in the Ozarks during the last decades of the nineteenth century.

As detailed in Chapter II, the Wilson site is on the edge of what was a long-settled and relatively well populated rural neighborhood. The community, known as Huskeytown after the family that settled here in the early nineteenth century, was centered on the good bottomland along nearby Belew Creek and included dozens of family farms and several schools and churches. As latecomers with limited economic resources, the Wilsons were likely marginal members of the community, but some elements of their lives and activities would have eased their integration into the neighborhood. J.J. Sr. probably garnered some respect from his neighbors based on his role as a teacher. His Civil War service and associated lifelong disability may or may not have added to his status, given continued strong feelings about the war's outcome and the commonality of wartime experience among other locals. His service as county assessor suggests his neighbors recognized him as a man of broader talents. This observation is perhaps undermined by his short, one-term tenure in the position, pointing to some shortcomings in his capabilities or in his ability to navigate local politics.

Another element of the connection between the Wilsons and their neighbors was Ann Matlock Wilson's frequent "officiating" at births in the Huskeytown neighborhood. As with her husband's role in education, providing this essential element of health care probably advanced her social status beyond the simply economic. Connections to the neighborhood were likely enhanced as well through activities of the Wilson children, of which seven were born in the years following the family's move to Jefferson County. The

Wilson offspring would have forged links with other local families in the course of their local education, church participation, and general childhood play and friendships. These connections no doubt solidified as the result of several marriages between Wilson children and members of other families in this dispersed rural community. For a short period of time J.J. Wilson Jr. also served as a teacher in the neighborhood, continuing the family's role in local education. He moved on from this job and eventually became the publisher of a local newspaper, putting him again at what may have been a prominent node in local community life. All of these connections suggest the family played an active role in community life, despite their position on the margin in terms of economic status.

INTERPRETING THE LANDSCAPE AND BUILDINGS OF THE J.J. WILSON SITE

Documentary sources such as agricultural census records and modern soil surveys (both discussed in Chapter II) clearly define the J.J. Wilson site as a less than choice spot for a farm. Direct observation of the landscape during the archaeological research on the site enhanced this conclusion about the property. The terrain in the site vicinity consists of winding ridge tops cut by steep ravines. No permanent springs or year-round creeks are present on what was the Wilson family holding or elsewhere in the immediate vicinity. At the time of the data recovery excavation, dirt roads created by timber crews crossed the area, with sloped segments deeply gullied by erosion. These probably followed some version of the road system in place during the Wilson family tenure at the site, although no period maps show these as formal routes through the area. Beyond the roads, the only traces of activity and use of the land in recent decades are a few wire fence line segments, a stock pond formed by bulldozed embankments, and some areas of clear-cut logging. After its forty years as the Wilson family home, the land was essentially abandoned except for passive use as livestock range and low-intensity timber harvesting.

With its poor soil, challenging terrain, limited access to water, and small acreage, the Wilson farm serves as a prototypical example of an Ozark hill farm. As one observer put it, the hill farm was "the domain of small landowners whose diligence and labor were rewarded with survival and perhaps comfort and happiness, but almost never with wealth" (Blevins 2002:29). As discussed in Chapter II, the 1880 agricultural census points to some effort by the Wilsons at surplus production, with its record of 25 pigs and one hundred apple trees on the property. Despite this, as a whole their farm ranked well below average in comparison to a sample of their neighbors in such categories as tilled acres, value of land and improvements, and total farm production.

For the Wilson family, their residence on a hill farm would have defined much about their lives, especially in terms of economic and social standing. The property serves as evidence that J.J. Wilson and his family came into the county in 1867 with limited financial resources and thus limited choices for affordable property. The low quality of the land in turn was a big factor in their continued reduced economic standing throughout the next forty years.

TRC research found only limited documentary and archaeological information on the architectural elements of the J.J. Wilson site. The evidence does suggest the site buildings and organization of the property fit well with the generalized patterns for Ozark hill farms. Milton Rafferty, in looking at farm buildings present in different settings, notes that "farmsteads seemed to tell their own story of fertile uplands and rich bottomlands versus the poverty of hardscrabble hillsides." He also observed that "smaller houses are associated with areas of steep slopes and stony soils where farms and towns produced little surplus to afford larger dwellings" (Rafferty 2001:269, 277).

In looking at the Ozark region in Arkansas, Jean Sizemore proposed some generalities about how domestic and work buildings were grouped together:

> The Ozark farmstead is made up of a house and a cluster of what appear to be randomly arranged outbuildings. Consistency appears only in the invariable siting of the dwelling near the road and in the relative location to the house of two common outbuildings, barns and smokehouses. Because the smokehouse served as a pantry, it was located nearest the house, often just a few feet away from the rear kitchen door. The barn was much farther away from the house, because in the mild winters long treks to the barn were not too unpleasant (Sizemore 1994:113)

These observations guide interpretation of the structural remains found at the J.J. Wilson site. Sizemore's analysis also helps to fill in the gaps, given the limited and ambiguous nature of the architectural evidence at 23JE787.

Barn Area

The limited nineteenth and early twentieth century documentation on the Wilson farm makes no reference to a barn. The 1876 atlas of the county mentions the presence of one building and an orchard on the Wilson property, but no other outbuildings (Hallemann 1998:A120). Given the size of their farming operation, the Wilsons probably would not have needed nor been able to afford a large elaborate barn. The farm probably had some kind of structure for storage of animal food, but this was probably much smaller than the thousand square foot building that the Phase II archaeological study suggested was present here (Powell and Bryant 2003:11, 14). The "barn" area was more likely the location of a series of smaller facilities, such as a fenced pen for the pigs, a coop for the chickens (although this may have been closer to the house), a hay shed, and a corn crib. As described in earlier sections of this report, there are light but definite archaeological traces of activity in this area, including scattered artifacts, a drilled well with iron pipe casing, and several stone alignments which may be foundation piers. Any structures here were probably lightly built, leaving little in the way of signature or definition in the archaeological record.

This apparent lack of a full sized barn at the Wilson site is in keeping with generally recognized patterns for Ozark hill farms. In Sauer's early assessment of the region, he provided sharp observations about the use of barns on marginal Ozark farmsteads. "On the poor farms of the hill regions they are wretched sheds. Here the little hay that is cut is left in the cock, corn remains in the field or is put into log cribs, stock seeks its own

shelter, and small grains are not produced. A barn therefore is an improvement of slight value to the hill farmer" (Sauer 1920:206). Another researcher summed up the situation more succinctly. "The size and soundness of construction of barns vary … with the relative prosperity of the farms … There is little distinction between a generous-sized corn crib and a small, single crib log barn, except that the barn characteristically has side sheds …" (Sizemore 1994:123). Milton Rafferty also speaks of farm outbuildings as "wretched sheds" and correlates barn presence with terrain and climate: "… in areas of steep slopes and poorer soils, barns are very scarce … Mild winters make barns unnecessary for the protection of stock. In the hill country where deep valleys and wooded slopes afford ample protection for stock, barns have never been highly regarded" (Rafferty 2001:283). Minimal direct need and minimal resources would have worked together in influencing the Wilson family decisions about constructing outbuildings on their farm.

The Wilson Family Dwelling

As proposed in the Phase II report, the Wilson family's house was probably a log or frame structure set on stone piers rather than having a full continuous foundation (Bryant and Powell 2003:13). Architectural remains at the house area consist of a few sections of *in situ* stone alignments, probably representing piers and paved areas around the house perimeter. A house size of 18 by 36 feet (5.5 by 11 m) can be proposed based on the position of the scattered stone alignments, the nearby cistern and cellar feature, and a consideration of other discussions of farmhouse architecture of the period and region. The structure most likely had a double pen floor plan, with two side-by-side rooms of equal size and possibly a half-story loft overhead. The limited archaeological remains of the structure keep open the possibility that it had some other floorplan, such as a dogtrot style with smaller end rooms separated by an open middle passage. It is also possible that the main structure was only twenty-four to twenty-eight feet long with an appended shed on its north side used as a kitchen and covering the cellar.

The failure of the archaeological research to provide extensive details on the house which once stood at the J. J. Wilson site forces the use of other more generalized sources and studies in discussing the structure. As with barns, researchers focus mostly on the correlation between house size and family prosperity, especially in terms of how the dwellings found on hill farms differ from those found on more productive bottomland operations (c.f. Rafferty 2001:277 and Sauer 1920:206). Jean Sizemore, in focusing on vernacular architecture of the Arkansas Ozarks, provides a deeper analysis in house form and use. Her discussion would seem directly applicable, at least in a broad way, to understanding how the Wilson family used their home.

In terms of form, Sizemore sees some unvarying details of Ozark farm houses: side-gabled roofs, chimneys (when present) on the exterior of one of these gable ends; the main door never at the gable end and always facing out to the road, with windows and doors usually bilaterally symmetrical or at least "balanced." She notes that these details and the basic set of house types (single pen, double pen, dogtrot, one-story central hall cottage, two-story I-house, and saddlebag house) did not change as the predominance of log construction switched to other materials (frame or brick) through the nineteenth

century (Sizemore 1994:204). She does document a gradual shift away from the traditional forms in the early twentieth century, but sees this shift having a strong correlation with topography and wealth: "To a surprising degree … the newer types were overwhelmingly associated with the prosperous open areas" (Sizemore 1994:206).

Sizemore sees strong interconnection between the style of Ozark houses and the way of life of those who inhabited them. "In sum, the dwellings resemble the lifestyles of the inhabitants: both are characterized by simplicity and practicality with a minimum of self-consciousness and class distinction" (Sizemore 1994:203). In defining some constants of interior organization, she notes that cooking and eating were usually combined in the back of the house, away from the front rooms, which had overlapping functions as the space for living, working and sleeping. (Given that many of the house forms she lists as common in the Ozarks were only one room deep, this front and back distinction between cooking/eating and living/sleeping spaces may have been more conceptual than spatially literal.)

House form was relatively continuous across the Ozark economic spectrum, according to Sizemore, except in terms of size. "Luxury was more likely to be conceived of in terms of sheer space … rather than in terms of elaborate floor plans or ornamental architectural detail … In all areas, ostentation was generally avoided … The dwellings themselves, then reinforce the idea of a unified, traditional and conservative society, closely related to the vernacular house types – and undoubtedly to the traditional culture as well – of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky, the states of origin for most early settlers …" (Sizemore 1994:211).

Sizemore's review of Ozark housing provides a range of sizes and forms for comparison with the structural remains at the J.J. Wilson site. The probable size of the Wilson house, 18 by 36 feet, matches best with her examples of two room structures with an open "dog trot" passage through the center, separating the two rooms. Figure 90 provides a ca. 1900

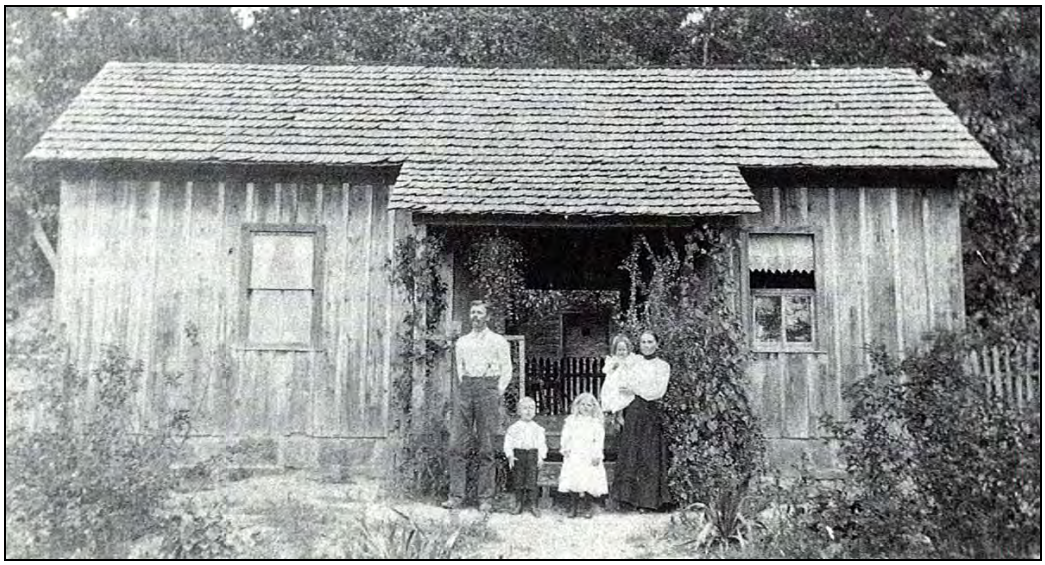

Figure 90. House in Washington County, Arkansas of similar size to house at Wilson site.

photograph of one such structure located in Washington County, Arkansas (Sizemore 1994:68). This house was likely built in the mid 1880s. The house lacks chimneys, also apparently missing from the Wilson house. Sizemore's study also provides examples of smaller two-story I-house forms with side-by-side downstairs rooms with about the same-sized footprint as the Wilson house, but these invariably have either central or end chimneys.

Chapter III discusses the lack of evidence for chimney bases at the site and links this to the listing of two stoves in the 1900 probate inventory of J.J. Wilson, Sr.'s estate. The recovery of fragments from two different stoves at the site (as described in Chapter IV) is additional evidence that the house was equipped with stoves rather than open hearth fireplaces. Cast iron cookstoves had become standard elements of American homes by the 1850s, due to lowered costs for these items and advantages over open hearth cooking in terms of fuel efficiency, cleanliness, temperature control, and, to a degree, labor input (Brewer 1990). During the 1860s, "… 258 patents were issued for cookstoves and 270 for attachments" (Brewer 1990:47). By the time the Wilson family built its house at 23JE787 in 1867, putting open hearths and chimneys in this modest building would have been seen as expensive, inefficient, and old fashioned. In the coming decades, open fireplaces became an architectural accessory in the parlors of the affluent, a trend fueled by nostalgia and a desire to recreate the fireside as a center of family life. Of course such homes would have had the latest cookstove installed in the separate domain of the kitchen (Brewer 1990:53-54).

Cellars

As discussed in Chapter III, excavation of the two cellars (Feature 1, near the house, and Feature 3, in the area north of the house) at the J.J. Wilson site proved problematic in terms of completely defining the depths and interior structures of the two pits. Both are at least roughly rectangular, with Feature 1 measuring approximately 4.5 by 2.25 m (13.1 by 7.4 feet) and Feature 3 a little larger at approximately 5 by 2.5 m (16.4 by 8.2 feet). Excavation of Feature 3 ended at approximately 1.4 m (4.6 feet) below the surface, where backhoe trenching could no longer penetrate a layer of broken stone and scattered artifacts (mainly brick fragments). Both the Phase II testing and data recovery excavation work on Feature 1 also ended before reaching and defining the nature of its floor. The 2003 work by TRC ended at 1.1 m (43.3 inches) below surface, at a level still within a highly compacted soil with traces of cultural material. The actual depths of the features were probably between 1.68 m (5.5 feet) and 1.82 m (6 feet), based on an expectation that each would have had enough ceiling clearance to allow someone to go down into the cellars and move around inside without too much difficulty.

The excavation also failed to recover details for how the two cellars fit in with nearby above ground structures. The cellar at the house area appears to have been on the exterior of the north side of the house. Its precise relationship to the structure is unclear. It may have been within the house footprint, perhaps under a shed extension associated with kitchen activities, where a trap door in the floor could have provided access to it. Alternatively, it could have been just outside the structure, covered with a low roof and bulkhead style entranceway. No definitive structural remains were found in association

with Feature 3 in the area north of the house, and it may have had a very simple framed roof more or less flush with the surrounding ground.

Sizemore's study of Ozark rural architecture provides a good discussion of the use (if not the actual structure) of farmstead cellars. She describes the use of a cellar in the period from 1910-1926 at a farm house in Stone County, Arkansas, based on interviews with a resident of the home:

> Under the crocheted rug at the hearth was a trapdoor leading into a tiny root cellar, the back of which was the chimney wall; in the cellar, shelves were built to hold canned fruits and vegetables and there was a bin of sand in which to store sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and molasses in the winter. During the coldest weather, eggs were sometimes stored in the cellar as well. Since the kitchen was a rear shed room of flimsy box construction, eggs and even jars of fruit would sometimes freeze if left there. (Sizemore 1994:193)

As Ozark hill farmers, the Wilson family would have put much effort into producing and preserving as much of their own food as possible. The presence of the cellars, along with the canning or fruit jars and stoneware storage crocks in the site artifact assemblage clearly attest to these efforts.

Why did the Wilsons have two such cellars? As discussed below, both were filled more or less at the same time in the first decade of the twentieth century, suggesting both remained open and functioning until that point. The two cellars may have served separate purposes. The one at the house may have been intended for family provisions, with the second one reserved for surplus production, possibly apples, stored for gradual sale beyond the time of harvest. Alternatively, the second cellar may have been intended as a storm shelter. Archaeological investigation at the Moser farmstead in Benton County, Arkansas included discovery of such a subsurface facility separate from the house, identified by a former resident as a storm cellar installed by his father after a tornado hit the local area in 1913 (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:35). Another source, in a general discussion of cellars on Ozark farmsteads, notes that "many new cellars reportedly were constructed shortly after the Marshfield [Missouri] tornado of 1880" (Rafferty 2001:285).

The abandonment and filling of the cellars are key elements in the last phases of the Wilson family's history at 23JE787. The features include both structural debris and general domestic artifacts. The artifacts from the fill of the two features date to the same general time period, around the beginning of the twentieth century, and include very similar collections of ceramic vessel fragments and glass bottles. The artifact deposits from both features are rich by any measure, and produced the bulk of artifacts recovered from the site. Both include high ceramic vessel counts, with 108 coming from the partial excavation of Feature 1 and 142 from Feature 3. There is significant overlap in the vessels from the two features, in terms of form, decoration, and date of manufacture, but only one individual vessel out of a total of 250 had fragments found at both. It is clear the two features were intentionally filled with general household debris starting sometime in the first few years of the twentieth century. The date comes from the presence in the features of glass containers made by both blown-in-mold/hand-finished (BIM) and fully automated techniques (ABM), with the latter method coming into general use around

1904 (Weaver et. al. 1996). In the Feature 1 collection, four out of 29 vessels with intact finishes were made by ABM, while 25 were BIM, the earlier technique. Analysis of the glass vessels from Feature 3 found that 15 were in the ABM category, while 47 were made using the BIM technique. One of these Feature 3 vessels, a Vaseline jar, can be further specifically dated by its molded label to ca. 1908 (Fike 1987 and Polak 2000). This is the latest identifiable date of manufacture for any artifact in the entire site assemblage.

The structural debris in the fill of both Feature 1 and Feature 3, including wall plaster and window glass, suggests the filling of both was done in connection with either the demolition of the family house or as part of a major effort to renovate and possibly expand it. The overall collection of artifacts from the features includes numerous examples of nearly complete ceramic, glass, and metal vessels and tools, suggesting the filling was part of a large-scale cleanout and dumping of accumulated but no longer wanted items from the family home.

Taken together, the various lines of evidence related to the filling of the cellars point to major changes at the site in the first decade of the new century. The filling of the cellars certainly points to a significant shift (and possible full abandonment) of food preservation and storage activity by the family, probably related to a winding down of active farming on the property. The act of filling the cellars suggests there were plans to continue using the property, since there would be little incentive to cover these up if the site was simply being abandoned. The fact that the elaborate and fairly recently constructed cistern was not filled as well at the time also suggests intentions to alter and continue to use the farmstead.

The cistern

As the best preserved and most robustly constructed element of the J.J. Wilson site, the cistern represents something of an enigma in terms of its role in the family's life and history on the property. As described and discussed at length in Chapter III, the feature seems spectacularly oversized and overbuilt in terms of the needs and the means of the family and their farm. One set of nineteenth-century instructions and advice on building a cistern adequate for a farm family's needs (cited in Schroeder 1991:109) recommended a size that would contain approximately 1270 gallons. The cistern at 23JE787 would have held almost five times that amount, 6200 gallons.

As discussed earlier, the archaeological evidence provides no clue for a specific date for the construction of the cistern. Use of portland cement in its mortar and lining broadly dates it to sometime after 1890, the time of broadening availability of this material. It is most likely built after the turn of the century, as another element of broad changes at the site and in the Wilson household during that period. Conjecturally, constructing it at this period may have been linked to some aggressive plan to expand both the family home and the farming operation on the property. Obviously nothing came of this.

Artifacts

The major challenge in summarizing and interpreting the artifact assemblage from 23JE787 is the unbalanced representation in the collection of the different occupation phases at the site. The vast majority of the recovered material dates to the 1890s and first decade of the twentieth century. The only archaeological evidence supportive of an 1867 starting date for the occupation of the site is the presence of cut nails in some quantity and the substantial representation of window glass of a thickness datable to this general period.

The documentation leaves no doubt the family was present on the property from 1867 on, so the question that remains is why the artifacts are skewed so strongly to the last decade or so of occupation at the site. To put it another way, where are the artifacts from the 1870s and 1880s? There are two main possibilities: the family was too poor during this period to have had much to throw away; or they disposed of their household debris during this period well away from the core area of the site. The latter possibility carries some weight, given the lack of any kind of artifact middens, dumping areas, or even ashy soil deposits anywhere within the boundaries of the project area. TRC researchers are confident that the various methods applied to the broad site area, including auger tests, metal detector survey, test unit excavation, and backhoe trenching, would have found such deposits if present at 23JE787. The early period family dump may have been well away from what was defined as the site boundaries, perhaps outside the designated road project corridor.

Although the artifactual evidence of the period is scanty, the relevant documentation on the 1870s and 1880s does point to reduced economic circumstances for the family. (Chapter II presents the documentation, in particular on farm production, in detail.) The much more evident archaeological materials dating to the 1890s and early twentieth century suggest some enhanced level of family prosperity in this later period. As discussed in Chapter IV, this allowed for acquisition of a broad variety of ceramic tablewares of at least middling quality at this time. The family was also able to sample a wide range of prepared food, beverages, and patent medicines coming on to the market at this time, and indulge the younger children with dolls and other toys.

The one specific documented event in the family history linked to this apparent period of new prosperity is the death of J. J. Wilson, Sr. in 1900. It is unlikely that he willed his widow, Ann Wilson, some previously untapped cash or property that went to pay for improvements in her living conditions. More likely, the source of this new prosperity was the adult children of Ann and J. J., Sr. The 1900 federal census recorded several in residence at the farm at that time, probably providing several income streams through work off the property. In addition, those living elsewhere may have been contributing support to their parents during the final phase of their father's life and as their mother's main source of income following his death.

The Wilsons and Modernization

Initial project goals called for a close examination of this family's experience with social and economic modernization during the period. Unfortunately, this goal was largely unmet due to the lack of fine-grained and time-linked archaeological and documentary evidence on the Wilson's life at the site. If the site had produced distinct artifact deposits linked to the early decades of its occupation, comparisons with the assemblages from the late filling of Features 1 and 2 would no doubt have allowed for rich discussion of changes experienced by this one family through this momentous period of modernization.

As discussed in Chapter II, Cabak et al. have proposed ways to evaluate the effects and archaeological signatures of modernization on farms in the U.S. from the post Civil War period through the post World War II period. They see this process linked to specific technological and economic forces and trends of the period, through which farming became more mechanized, more scientifically based, more labor efficient, and more oriented toward long term manipulation of capital resources rather than simply annual production. At the end of this process, "farming was no longer a lifeway but a business" (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:19). In the same period, farm families joined other Americans in expanding their acquisition and consumption of commercial goods, a trend driven by technological development, industrialization, mass production, and marketing. The result is that "… households were gradually transformed from producers to consumers" (Cabak, Groover, and Inkrot 1999:38-39).

Clearly, the Wilson farm did not make the transformation to modernization as defined by Cabak et al. The basic physical limitations as an Ozark hill farm, with its poor soil, limited water supply, and rough terrain, were no doubt the overriding factors in preventing the transition. J.J. Wilson Sr.'s move from the post Civil War urban setting of St. Louis and selection and settlement of this property can be seen as another kind of resistance to modernization. In staying put on the land and not finding successful new ways to make it more productive, this resistance seems to have continued for him and his family up to his last years. Available sources provide no way to determine how much of this may have been intentional and how much of it was driven by economic circumstances, his disability, and dumb, bad luck. The things left behind in the last phase of occupation at the site, from the multi-purpose jar wrench to beer bottles to dry cell batteries to huge brick lined cisterns suggest an eventual desire and ability on the part of family members to accept the new things and shift toward becoming consumers rather than producers. The final act by Wilson family members in relation to the site, to sell it and move off the property, may be the most evident element of their experience with forty years of modernization.

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TRC

PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY, J. J. WILSON SITE, 23JE787, JEFFERSON COUNTY, MISSOURI VOLUME II: APPENDICES

FINAL REPORT

April 2008

PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY, J. J. WILSON SITE, 23JE787, JEFFERSON COUNTY, MISSOURI VOLUME II: APPENDICES

LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY: FEDERAL HIGHWAYS ADMINISTRATION

FINAL REPORT

MoDOT Job No. J60876F

TRC Project #01700

Submitted To:
Missouri Department of Transportation
Cultural Resources Section – de
601 W. Main St.
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Submitted by:
TRC
1865 Air Lane Drive, Suite 9
Nashville, TN 37210

Larry McKee, Ph.D., Principal Investigator

Authored by:
Larry McKee, Jared Barrett and Ruth Nichols

April 2008

APPENDIX A

PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

(DRAFT)
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
FOR RECOVERY OF SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION

FROM HISTORIC PROPERTY: Archaeological Site 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site
UNDERTAKING: The proposed construction of Route 21, Jefferson County; Missouri Department of Transportation Job No. J6P0876F
STATE: Missouri
AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration

Whereas, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has determined that the proposed improvements to Route 21 in Jefferson County, Missouri will have an adverse effect upon archaeological sites 23JE787; a property eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register); and has consulted with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C.470f), as amended; and

Whereas, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, the FHWA acknowledges and accepts the advice and conditions outlined in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites," (published in the Federal Register on May 18, 1999).

Whereas, the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) participated in the consultation and has been invited to concur in this Memorandum of Agreement; and

Whereas, the consulting parties agree that it is in the public interest to expand funds to implement this project through the recovery of significant information from archaeological sites to mitigate the adverse effects of the project; and

Now, therefore, the FHWA shall ensure that the following terms and conditions will be implemented in a timely manner and with adequate resources in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470).

STIPULATIONS

FHWA will ensure that the following stipulations are carried out:

I. The FHWA shall ensure that a data recovery plan is developed in consultation with the SHPO for the recovery of archaeological data from National Register eligible site 23JE787. The recovery plan shall be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and

Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-37) and take into account the Council's publication, Treatment of Archaeological Properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1980) and relevant SHPO guidelines.

II. All archaeological work called for in Stipulation 1 above will be conducted under the supervision of an archaeologist or archaeologists who meet, at a minimum, the qualifications set forth in the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-39) and who have knowledge and experience in relevant historic archaeological work.

III. Data recovery will be limited to those portions of site 23JE787 within the MoDOT right of way and easements.

IV. No construction or clearing will be undertaken in the vicinity of site 23JE787 until the fieldwork portion of the required mitigation has been completed in that area and the SHPO so notified.

V. The FHWA shall ensure that all materials and records resulting from a recovery plan conducted at site 23JE787 are curated by a qualified institution in accordance with 36 CFR 79.

VI. The FHWA shall ensure that any human remains encountered during implementation of the data recovery plan at site 23JE787 are treated in accordance with state law (RMSO 194.40).

VII. Should the SHPO object within 30 days to documentation provided for review or action proposed pursuant to this agreement, the FHWA will consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If the FHWA determines that the objection cannot be resolved, FHWA will request the comments of the Council pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.6(b). Any Council comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by FHWA in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(2) with reference only to the subject of the dispute; the FHWA's responsibility to carry out all actions under this agreement that are not subjects of the dispute will remain unchanged.

VIII. Disputes regarding the completion of the terms of this agreement shall be resolved by the signatories. If the signatories cannot agree regarding a dispute, any one of the signatories may request the participation of the Council to assist in resolving the dispute.

IX. Modification, amendment, or termination of this agreement as necessary shall be accomplished by the signatories in the same manner as the original agreement.

X. This agreement shall be null and void if its terms are not carried out within 5 (five) years from the date of its execution, unless the signatories agree in writing to an extension for carrying out its terms.

Execution of this MOA by the FHWA and the SHPO, and implementation of its terms, evidence that the FHWA has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on the Jefferson Route 21 project and its effects on historic properties, and that the FHWA has taken into account the effects of the project on historic properties.

Federal Highway Administration:

By: _____ **Date:** _____

Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer:

By: _____ **Date:** _____

Concur:

Missouri Department Of Transportation:

By: _____ **Date:** _____

Scope of Work

for Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 23JE787, Route 21, Jefferson County, Missouri, MoDOT Job No. J6P0876F

Introduction

The Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) proposes to realign Route 21 and replace four bridges in Jefferson County, Missouri (MoDOT Job No. J6P0876F). The Route 21 project is located in a rural setting near the communities of De Soto (population 5,993) and Hillsboro (population 1,658). This project will adversely impact archaeological site 23JE787, a historic property that has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A and D (Social History and Archaeology). The site is a farmstead occupied by the J.J. Wilson family between 1867 and 1913.

This Scope of Work is intended to be an accurate description of the tasks required for completion of the mitigation process for site 23JE787. However, it should be noted that this document represents the minimum requirements and the basic research questions and documentation requirements that must be addressed. Each research project is unique and may require more or less effort in a specific task. The overall intent of this contract is to guarantee the production of a mitigation report that will satisfy the stipulations of the project related Memorandum of Agreement. Any additional tasks, meetings, reports, or work items not specifically noted in this document, but necessary to achieve the end goals of this project shall be provided by the consultant and will not be considered as additional services or a basis for a supplemental agreement. Preparation of a supplemental agreement will be necessary prior to the performance of any work that is considered additional service not included in the original scope of services. Only additional services that are due to a changed situation or unforeseen conditions will be considered as the basis for a supplemental agreement.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE 23JE787

The J.J. Wilson Site, 23JE787, is a historic farmstead located northwest of the town of Hillsboro in Jefferson County. The site is situated on a wooded upland ridge. No standing architecture remains but there are several identifiable features including a cistern, a wellhead, a cellar depression, and foundation stones possibly related to a house and a barn.

Historic research indicates that the farm was established in 1867 by James J.Wilson Sr. Wilson lived at the site with his wife Ann and their children until his death in 1900. Ann Wilson may have continued to live in the house until her death in 1912. The property was then sold in 1913 by one of the sons, Gray Clay Wilson. Based upon the historical research and the results of the Phase II investigations, it appears that the farmstead was abandoned after Ann Wilson's death and the house may have burned shortly afterwards.

The Phase II investigations conducted at the site in November, 2001, consisted of a systematic surface collection and the excavation of four test units: two units within the cellar depression, one unit adjacent to the cistern, and one unit within the estimated house limits. The interior of the cistern appears to be empty, but the builder's trench around the cistern contains a variety of historic and prehistoric artifacts. The cellar depression also contains a vast array of personal and domestic artifacts. The test unit within the house contained a moderate amount of artifacts.

Archival research conducted as part of the Phase II investigations indicates that the site was occupied by a single family for a relatively short period of time (approximately 45 years). There are no existing structures at the site and it has been impacted to some extent by logging; however the site does appear to retain integrity. The J. J. Wilson site was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP due to its potential to provide important historical information concerning late-nineteenth century lifeways in the northern Ozark border region.

IMPACTS TO SITE 23JE787

MoDOT Job No. J6P0876F will have an adverse effect on site 23JE787. Phase II investigations performed at the site in 2002 indicate that the concentration of historic material is contained largely within the upper 30 cm of deposits. Because the historic deposits are so shallow, most of the site will be directly impacted and destroyed by construction activities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY

Excavation of the J.J. Wilson Site will require field methodologies appropriate for the investigation and mitigation of a historic archaeological site. Research questions should be developed that reflect current theory in historic archaeology and address themes identified within the site's historic context.

Research Design

The research design, to the extent possible by the data, shall include the following elements:

1. develop a historic framework or context in which to interpret the J.J. Wilson Site;

2. create a detailed, internal site plan, including the locations of buildings, activity areas, landscaped vegetation and other cultural and natural features.

3. determine how the J.J. Wilson family used and organized space within the site by identifying features and discrete activity areas and then compare and contrast those findings with historical accounts of farm life in the northern Ozark borderland during the same period;

4. obtain a sample of artifacts from the site to document the content of the artifact assemblage and to produce data to be used in interpreting activities conducted at the site;

5. based upon activities identified within the artifact assemblage, determine what roles age and gender played in the spatial organization of the site;

6. describe the recovered artifact assemblage and provide inter-site comparisons as appropriate; and

7. evaluate the recovered artifact assemblage with regard to differences in socioeconomic status, ethnicity and consumer choice.

EXCAVATION METHODS

The Phase III data recovery program for site 23JE787 shall be focused to provide the kinds of information required to address the research objectives outlined in the previous section. Fieldwork shall be confined to the Route 21 project right of way. Recovery of archaeological data may be accomplished through a combination of methods including hand excavation and mechanical stripping. A permanent datum shall be established at the edge of the right of way and the horizontal and vertical provenience of features and artifacts will be recorded with respect to that datum.

The Phase III data recovery program will focus on gaining additional information from the area around the house foundation, verifying the identification of the barn foundation, and identifying and sampling additional features and activity areas. Hand-excavated units will be positioned within the previous identified structural features: the house, barn and cellar. A minimum of 10 m^2 will be excavated within the house and cellar area, and a minimum of 4 m^2 will be excavated in or near the barn. All units should be excavated to a minimum depth of 30 cm below surface (cmbs) or until sterile subsoil is reached.

Previously unidentified features and activity areas may exist at the site; therefore, a testing strategy will be implemented in order to identify any additional features. A systematic survey, involving the excavation of posthole or auger tests at a maximum interval of 5 m and a minimum depth of 30 cmbs, will be conducted across the site. In addition, a systematic metal detector survey will be implemented to identify outlying features or structures. Within each area identified as having the potential to include features, a minimum of 1 m^2 will be manually excavated to further evaluate that potential. Following that hand excavation, areas that have high artifact concentrations or have the potential to contain features will be mechanically striped, and any features subsequently identified will be manually excavated.

The provenience of diagnostic artifacts identified outside of the excavation units or features will be recorded with reference to the site datum. Non-diagnostic artifacts should be recovered in controlled collection units that should not exceed 4 by 4 m.

All identified cultural features shall be numbered, mapped and their locations recorded with respect to the site datum. Features should be hand-excavated in a manner appropriate to that type of feature. Investigators will map and photograph a plan view and cross section, if available, of each feature. Should any prehistoric features be identified during the excavation, they will be excavated and fully documented.

In the event of discovery of human remains during these investigations, project personnel will immediately contact MoDOT, who will, in turn, inform the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the County Sheriff or municipal police, in accordance with RSMo 194.00 *et seq*. Excavation of said remains will be done in accordance with appropriate federal and state statutes. Human remains will not be removed from the State of Missouri without written permission from MoDOT.

Controlled field investigations will include the following procedures:

1. all measurements will use the metric system;

2. systematic screened posthole or auger testing at a maximum interval of 5 m and a minimum depth of 30 cmbs;

3. a systematic metal detector survey;

4. the hand-excavation of at least 1 m^2 within each area containing a significant artifact concentration;

5. mechanical stripping of areas with the potential to contain previously unidentified features, and the manual excavation of those features;

6. the hand-excavation of at least 10 m^2 around the house foundations and cellar;

7. the hand-excavation of at least 4 m^2 within the barn foundations;

8. manual excavation will follow natural stratigraphy where present. Individual levels should not exceeding 10 cm in thickness;

9. all hand-excavated soil (excluding soil samples for water screening and flotation) shall be screened through hardware screen not to exceed one-quarter inch (1/4") mesh;

10. samples for specialized analysis should be collected from features including cisterns, wells, privies, cellars and trash middens.

11. all identified features will be mapped and described. However, if features of exceptional complexity (e.g., wells, cisterns, and privies) are encountered, a sampling strategy may be used that will ensure the excavation of a representative sample of the features. Any sampling strategy must be approved by the MoDOT archaeologist in consultation with the SHPO's office;

12. documentation will include detailed excavation notes, with soil descriptions, for all excavation units and features in addition to plan-views and cross-sections, and their location on the site;

13. all collected field specimens will be appropriately bagged by collection unit, depth, and other pertinent provenience information, and be clearly marked and processed for subsequent laboratory analysis;

14. a minimum of two MoDOT project stations and two points with known UTM coordinates will be incorporated into the site map to ensure the location of excavation units and features in reference to the project right of way. The two project stations used during the Phase II investigations will also be incorporated into the site map;

15. analytical groups of artifacts designated in the analysis shall be kept together or documented so as they may be reconstructed in the future;

16. any human remains identified during investigations at 23JE787 will be treated in a manner commensurate with relevant Missouri Statue RSMo 194 or RSMo 214. MoDOT and the Federal Highways Administration Agency shall be the lead agencies in regard to the reburial of human remains. Under no circumstances are human remains or associated funerary objects to leave the state of Missouri without the written permission of MoDOT;

17. procedures to be used for the processing, analysis and curation of collected materials must be in accordance with the Advisory Council's Handbook *Treatment of Archaeological Properties, Part III* of the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines and currently accepted standards for the analysis and curation of archaeological remains.

    Some very common materials may not warrant total collection. In consultation with MoDOT, materials including slag, unmarked bricks and brick fragments, flat glass, and nails may be counted, weighed and analyzed in the field with only a small sample retained for curation. The consultant will bag label and otherwise prepare all materials not subject to field analysis, reburial or repatriation for curation at a federally recognized curation facility, according to that facility’s guidelines. The consultant will deliver the artifacts to MoDOT for curation within one year after the completion of the analysis. MoDOT will transfer the artifacts and records to the curation facility and will pay the cost of curation; and

18. modification to these procedures shall only be undertaken with the approval of MoDOT.

Report Requirements

1. The contractor will prepare a professional quality technical report. Either the principal investigator or the project field director must be the primary author of this report.

2. The final report will include the following items:

   a. an abstract;

   b. appropriate background information related to the findings and interpretations from site 23JE787, including oral histories and a detailed account of the J.J. Wilson family history;

   c. a description of the history of the region relative to the J.J. Wilson farmstead;

   d. an account of the methods used in fieldwork and laboratory analyses with a justification for their selection. All measurements will be provided in both metric and English units;

   e. a site-specific description, which includes discussions of the site settings, previous investigations at the site, and a description and analysis of the recovered archaeological data;

   f. a discussion of the results and conclusions of the project that summarizes the archaeological findings, critically examines the site within its historic context, and compares the J.J. Wilson Site with similar sites from the region.

   g. an U.S.G.S. topographic map showing the project corridor, site location; and areas of investigations; and

   h. an individual site map, and appropriate tables, figures and photographs. The site map should include contour lines and depict the locations of test units, posthole or auger tests, mechanically stripped areas, artifact concentrations, features, buildings and structures.

   i. a reference section that includes all sources cited in the report.

   j. a total of three draft reports will be provided to MoDOT within 12 months of the completion of the fieldwork. If after review of that draft substantive revisions are required, the draft report will be returned to the contractor within twelve (12) weeks of its submission to MoDOT. The contractor will have twelve (12) weeks to make the necessary revisions and resubmit the revised report. Once the report has been accepted by MoDOT and the SHPO, twenty (20) copies (two of which shall be camera ready and unbound) and a PDF (or other format by agreement) computer file on

compact disk(s) of the entire report will be submitted to MoDOT within eight (8) weeks.

SCHEDULE OF WORK

The contractor will begin work within 15 days of receiving a Notice to Proceed from MoDOT. Fieldwork is to be completed by October 1, 2003.

Cost Accounting

1. The contractor must keep records of the work, expenses, etc. which will be available for inspection during and for three (3) years after the mitigation program is completed.

2. The contract will be cost reimbursable, not to exceed the approved contract amount. The Missouri Highway and Transportation Commission will pay the contractor for actual, reasonable, and necessary costs upon the receipt of certified itemized statements.

3. The Commission will pay the Contractor for its actual, reasonable, and necessary costs upon receipt of certified itemized statements from the Contractor setting forth the project number and work performed for which payment is claimed subject to retention by the Commission of fifteen percent (15%) of the amount set forth on the Contractor's statements of cost. Of the fifteen percent (15%) retained, this amount shall be paid to the Contractor following MoDOT's receipt of an acceptable report, any additional of copies of the report as required by the Scope of Work, and delivery of all artifacts and associated notes, photographs, records, and other documentation to MoDOT packaged and organized in a manner suitable for curation at a Federally recognized facility.

4. The contractor will submit detailed invoices for all materials, services, and equipment purchased in connection with the project. Any material or equipment purchased for the project and having a purchase price of $200.00 or greater will be considered nonexpendable. The contractor will be accountable to the Commission for any material or equipment purchased for the project and having a purchase price of $100.00 or greater but less than $200.00, and will dispose of such at the end of the contract performance according to the Commission's instructions. Upon completion of the work, the contractor will submit an itemized list of nonexpendable material and equipment purchased showing the purchase price and the residual value of each item. The Commission will be charged only the difference between the purchase price and the residual value of each nonexpendable item, material, and equipment purchased for the project.

Other

The contractor will provide MoDOT with an updated Archaeological Survey of Missouri (ASM) site form (see *A User's Guide For Completing the Archaeological Survey of*

Missouri Site Form, Third Edition, 2000, by Greg Fox) and an updated Section 106 Survey Memo for site 23JE787. A copy of the updated site form and the completed Section 106 memo shall also be included in the report as appendices.

The consultant shall provide to MoDOT an appropriate number of color images that document the locality of the site, excavation procedures, a sample of features (ideally documenting the stages of excavation), appropriate plans or other drawings, and a sample of artifacts suitable for inclusion in presentations to the general public. A brief description shall be included for each slide.

Any human remains identified during these investigations will be treated in a manner commensurate with Missouri Statute – either RSMo 194.400 or RSMo 214. This may include repatriation of the remains and associated cultural materials to a designated Indian tribe, or consultation with the SHPO and the transfer of materials to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources within a twelve (12) month period following specialized analysis of the remains. Any frivolity with respect to human remains is grounds for termination of the contract.

A reasonable effort shall be made to schedule an on-site meeting during the fieldwork that minimally includes the Principle Investigator, the Field Director and representatives of MoDOT and the SHPO.

The funding of this project by MoDOT and the FHWA must be acknowledged in all professional presentations of this project.

The contractor shall provide a management summary to MoDOT within 30 days of fieldwork completion that is of acceptable detail to ensure SHPO's concurrence that adequate fieldwork has been performed.

The contractor shall, pursuant to RSMo Section 107.170, procure a payment bond in an amount acceptable to MoDOT if required. The cost of the payment bond must be included in the proposal. The payment bond is required when the cumulative sum of monies paid by the primary consultant to any secondary consultant(s) and/or subcontractors exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

May 2, 2003

Rusty Weisman
Missouri Department of Transportation
Cultural Resources Section – de
601 W. Main St.
Jefferson City, MO 65101

RE: Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 23JE787, Route 21, Jefferson County, Missouri, MoDOT Job No. J6P0896F

Mr. Weisman,

TRC is pleased to submit this proposal to MoDOT to perform the above referenced services. This proposal specifies our understanding of the level of work required to complete archaeological investigations on the project. A cost proposal/budget to carry out the work is included, offered on a time and materials/cost reimbursable basis. This proposal has been developed following our review of the Scope of Work provided with the MoDOT RFP, and the Phase II testing report on the site.

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND PROPOSED RESEARCH GOALS

The J. J. Wilson farm site (23JE787) consists of well-preserved and largely undisturbed archaeological remains associated with a single family over the four decades following the Civil War. Phase III archaeological data recovery at the site will provide an opportunity to study the full lifecycle of one rural household during an especially interesting and important period of American history.

Our proposed approach to the Wilson site investigation will be to reconstruct the experience of this one family within the broad context of place, the rural upper south, and time, the late nineteenth century, a period when the United States emerged as a fully modern industrialized nation. The key to the success of the project is to do more than simply mine the site for artifacts and features. The focus will be on the details of life within this farmstead, but we also recognize the need to firmly and thoroughly establish the place of the farm and its residents within the encompassing economic and social systems. The final product of the study will be akin to an historical ethnography of the Wilson family, using archaeology, primary documentary sources, and the secondary historical literature to place the particulars of their life within the context of American society and culture of the time.

Archaeological studies of similar post-Civil War farmsteads have usually focused on how rural life was transformed by the emerging trends of modernization in industrial age America. From a strictly material perspective, modernization involved technological innovations in manufacturing and transportation that transformed rural subsistence, consumption, and production patterns. The most direct effect of modernization on rural society was a shift from "folk lifeways" emphasizing internal production of food and goods towards a desire for and eventual dependence on factory produced and mass marketed items.

Technology also caused shifts in farm production strategies, as new methods and sources of power increased yields and as new transportation networks opened up markets for farm products. Taking advantage of these trends, farmers could produce and market more and more from less and less time and manpower. This growing efficiency brought major shifts in residential patterns and demographics as profit-minded farmers increased their holdings and reduced their labor needs. In 1796, 96 percent of the American labor force was engaged in food production; by 1910 this number had dropped to approximately 35 percent. By the 1980s only 2 percent of Americans labored to produce the nation's food supply.

Archaeological study of the Wilson farm should provide important information on how its residents participated in the patterns of technological change and modernization during their four-decade tenure on the property. The artifact assemblage has the potential to reveal changes in consumption patterns linked to growing availability of manufactured goods, while information on changes to the physical structure of the farmstead and documentary records of economic activities should reveal production strategy shifts associated with technological innovations.

As other archaeologists have pointed out, studying the impact of modernization on late nineteenth century farms has to go beyond "trite and self-evident" conclusions about farm families making new connections to a wider world. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, researching such sites in Arkansas, recommends an examination of how "... rural farm families actively worked to fit their purchases into their own cultural reality and moral order." Looking at the nuances of what products the Wilson family chose to acquire and in what ways they chose to organize and possibly reorganize their farmstead should provide information on what elements of modernization they embraced, and what elements they resisted.

Using the investigation of 23JE787 as a way to investigate rural modernization in the late nineteenth century will require a detailed understanding of who the Wilson family was. The report on the Phase II testing at the site provides some limited discussion of the family's history. J. J. and Ann Wilson brought their family to Jefferson County in 1867, when both were already in their thirties. Beyond farming, J. J. worked in a variety of occupations, including merchant, Methodist minister, assessor for Jefferson County, and as a teacher. Ann Wilson bore thirteen children, with only eight surviving childhood. She also played an important role in "officiating" at numerous births throughout the community. One of their sons went on to serve in the military at a time when that was a fairly uncommon career choice, and a second founded a local newspaper. Tellingly, none of the Wilson family offspring chose to continue farming the family land after the death of their parents.

These few details on the Wilson family suggest they cannot be categorized as a deeply traditional rural people, immersed in Ozark folklife, waiting to absorb and be transformed by modernization. In fact, the family's migration, J. J.'s range of occupations, and the career choices of their children suggest they were more agents of modernization than simply passive targets for its effects. They may have chosen to settle in Jefferson Co. in part to be among the first to take advantage of new opportunities brought on by emerging rural modernization following the war. J. J.'s varied jobs and Ann's midwifery also suggest the family may have been part of the social (if not economic) local elite. As such, they would have been aware of emerging trends in the broader world and would possibly have acted as mediators in bringing modernizing influences to the local community.

Researching the Wilsons will no doubt enhance and possibly alter the current understanding of their position in the local social continuum. They did choose to live in the country, rather than move to a city, and they probably depended more on farming to provide a livelihood than any other activity.

Despite this, it is unlikely they can be seen, as suggested in the Phase II testing report on the site, as "... probably representative of an average rural Ozarks family of the late nineteenth century." Developing a fuller understanding of the Wilson family's place in the local social and economic setting will be an important part of the project. An intensive exploration of their lives will both inform and be informed by the archaeological data excavated from their farmstead.

Excavation at the J. J. Wilson site will focus on recovering information on the layout and organization of the farmstead and on recovering artifacts providing evidence on subsistence, architecture, work activities, and personal choices associated with clothing, adornment, furnishings, health and leisure activities. The proposed scope of work provided by MDOT is well suited as a framework and strategy for field investigations on these topics.

The project will pose and attempt to answer a variety of questions on the site as a whole. How did the farmstead look? Can research at the site and from information on similar sites provide evidence of the architectural forms of the residence and associated farm buildings? What farming activities took place at the site? How was the farmstead organized and how did it function as the family home and basis of their livelihood? Can certain areas be associated with home production, and others with commodity production? In turn, can such divisions be associated with male and female spheres of activity and influence? How did the farmstead change through time in the four decades it served as the Wilson family home? Was the farm's layout and operation typical of the county? Why was it abandoned?

A similar set of questions will be asked of the artifact assemblage recovered from the site. Following excavation, TRC will undertake intensive analysis of ceramics, glass vessels, personal items (toys, buttons, pipes, etc.), architectural/construction material, farm implements, faunal remains, and, if available, floral remains. Following the theme of the effects of modernization on rural life, the analysis will focus on the "position" of each artifact, in terms of when and where it was made, what role it played in the life of the Wilson family, and what messages it might have carried beyond mere function or practicality. Specific categories of artifacts have inherent associations with questions of interest in this investigation. For instance, ceramics can be a guide to economic status, chronological placement of specific deposits, and particulars of food production and consumption; glass bottles and jars can also be linked to time period as well as to preferences in health, food, and beverage products; and farm tools and equipment can be a guide to agricultural production strategies and evidence of adoption of innovative methods.

The analysis phase of the project will also pay close attention to archaeological context, in terms of associations between artifacts and date of deposition, artifacts and point of origin within the farmstead (i.e. barn vs. residence), and between artifact categories found in the same context. In turn, this information will be brought together with the documentary research on the Wilsons to produce, as proposed above, a thorough study and history of this particular family in the social and economic setting of late nineteenth century Jefferson County. This will fulfill both the letter and spirit of the applicable Memorandum of Agreement, in that the work will recover significant information from the site in order to mitigate the adverse effects to be caused by the improvements to Route 21.

DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATION PLAN FOR 23JE787

The MoDOT Scope of Work for the project states that three overall goals are paramount in this archaeological investigation: 1) To gain additional information from the area around the house

foundation, 2) to verify the identification of the barn foundation, and 3) identifying and sampling additional features and activity areas.

The area to be investigated involves only the portion of the site located within the proposed APE. This will result in archaeological investigations of 17500 m^2 (approx. 4.32-acres) at 23JE787. Archaeological investigation at this site will be accomplished by implementing a multistage field approach in order to achieve the project objectives outlined in the MoDOT RFP.

Before any excavation begins, a permanent site datum will be established along the edge of the Right of Way (ROW) and a grid will be super-imposed over the site using an electronic transit/total station. The total station will also be used in producing an overall site map, which will incorporate two MoDOT project stations and two points with known UTM coordinates. This will ensure the location of all excavation units and features in reference to the project ROW.

A metal detector survey, in conjunction with auger testing, will be carried out across the site. All areas that are identified with the metal detector as areas of high artifact concentration will be flagged and mapped using a total station. Auger testing will be conducted at 5 m intervals on a grid across the entire site, with each excavated to a minimum depth of 30 cm. After the auger testing is completed, artifacts from the auger testing will be processed and an artifact density map will be developed using the SURFER software package in order to identify areas of high probability for features and high artifact concentrations. This map will assist in developing where further test units will be placed on the site in order to test for possible features and high artifact concentrations. All diagnostic artifacts that are identified either within a feature or outside of an excavation unit will be recorded and referenced to the site datum. Each area that is identified as either containing a feature or as an area with a high artifact concentration will be investigated by manually excavating 1x1 m units in the immediate vicinity. If a feature of unusual complexity is encountered (i.e. wells, cisterns, or privies) then a sampling strategy will be developed in consultation with the MoDOT archaeologist and the SHPO's office before any excavation is undertaken.

After completion of the auger testing and metal detecting, at least 10 m^2 will be excavated in the area of the cellar and house. Work will also be going on concurrently in the area tentatively identified as the barn. A total area of 4 m^2 will be excavated here. All units in the house/cellar and barn area will be excavated by hand. The units will be dug to a minimum depth of 30 cm below surface or until sterile subsoil is reached. These excavations are intended to further define the outline and related features of the house and barn, and to recover artifacts which may provide evidence of period of use and activities at these structures.

After completion of investigations in the vicinity of the barn, cellar, and house, areas of the site which show high artifact concentrations or areas that have the potential to contain features will be mechanically stripped. Features that are uncovered during this process will be manually excavated. All will be numbered and mapped on the overall site map, tied in to the site datum. All features will be hand excavated in a manner appropriate to that type of feature. All plan views and cross sections of features will be photographed and mapped. If any prehistoric features are identified during this project, they will also be manually excavated and recorded.

All soil excavated from test units will be passed through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. Test units will be dug in standard 10 cm increments and plowzones will be excavated as a single level. Excavation of each test unit will cease one level below the point at which sterile subsoil is encountered to assure full recovery of artifacts. All artifacts recovered from within each level will be

placed in plastic bags labeled with their associated provenience. An excavation unit/level summary form will be used to record critical information such as elevations, soil/artifact descriptions, and names of excavators, as well as to summarize the results of excavation. At least one profile will be drawn for each unit at each site to maintain a complete stratigraphic record. This will include Munsell designations for soil types recognized within the natural strata and intact cultural features. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as bottles and ceramics, found *in situ* within each level, will be piece plotted and mapped, assigned a unique specimen number, and placed within their associated level bag.

All field methods will comply with safety standards as specified by the MoDOT, FHWA, and OSHA. In particular, OSHA safety standards will be enforced throughout the process of any stripping or backhoe excavation (i.e. personnel will wear hard hats, steel toed boots, and safety glasses, and any deep trenching will employ appropriate step benching). All exposed features/soil anomalies will be hand excavated, recorded, and mapped with the total station. Feature integrity, stratigraphy, temporal placement, and function will be recorded. Features will be excavated first by cross-section. A profile will then be drawn and photographs will be taken. If internal stratigraphy is recognized within the feature the second half will be excavated according to this stratigraphy. Minimally, 2-liter soil samples will be collected from the features for subsequent micro-floral/microfaunal analysis by qualified specialists.

TRC recognizes the sensitive nature of dealing with human remains and will work to ensure that all applicable state and federal laws concerning their treatment are observed. Any human remains identified during the investigations at 23JE787 will be treated in a manner commensurate with relevant Missouri Statue RSMo 194 or RSMo 214. If human remains are encountered during the course of fieldwork, excavation will cease immediately in that area. The field director will contact MoDOT archaeologists who will, in turn, notify the State Archaeologist. Local law enforcement will also be contacted in order to rule out the possibility of a crime scene. MoDOT and the Federal Highways Administration Agency shall be the lead agencies in regard to the reburial of human remains. If human remains or associated funerary objects are to leave the state for analysis, prior written permission will be obtained from MoDOT prior to transport.

The field director will maintain a daily journal detailing each day's activities, findings, and virtually every other aspect pertaining to archaeological testing at site 23JE787. A complete master plan map will be created for the site. A complete photographic record of all testing procedures will be kept. This includes the taking of both black-and-white negatives and color slides of field techniques, test units, natural and cultural strata, exposed subplowzone transects, artifacts, and encountered features and intact cultural deposits.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND CURATION

Artifacts collected as a result of the field investigations at 23JE787 will be transported to TRC's Nashville laboratory facility for processing and analysis. Analysis will be accomplished under the overall supervision of the Principal Investigator and the Field Director.

The methods used in the processing, analysis, and curation of collected materials will be in accordance with the Advisory Council's Handbook Treatment of Archaeological Properties, Part III of the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines and currently accepted standards for the analysis and curation of archaeological remains. In consultation with MoDOT, some of the very common materials may not warrant total collection. Materials such as slag, unmarked bricks, and brick

fragments, flat glass, and nails may be counted, weighed, and analyzed in the field with only a small sample retained for curation. Standard analytical techniques appropriate for historic archaeological investigations will be employed in the laboratory analysis, which includes artifact conservation techniques where applicable. Analysis of historic ceramics, bottles, personal items, building materials, and farm implements will be conducted at the TRC Nashville office. Dates, function, who may have used artifact, and any other special functions will be recorded for each artifact. Qualified specialists will conduct special analysis of any charred plant remains or preserved animal bone recovered during this testing project in TRC's Atlanta archaeological lab. Soil flotation samples will be processed and divided into size fractions (>2 mm, 1-2 mm, and <1 mm). They will then be scanned for the presence of plant and animal remains. If remains are discovered they will be fully described. Should adequate carbon samples be recovered from secure contexts, they will be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

Upon completion of the analysis, TRC will prepare all records, maps, photographs, artifacts, and other recovered materials for permanent curation, following MoDOT standards and guidelines. All recovered materials and records associated with the project will be submitted for curation within 30 days of acceptance of the final report.

REPORT

TRC will prepare a professional quality technical report on the project. The report will include all elements detailed in the project scope of work included with the RFP:

1) an abstract,

2) a description of fieldwork, laboratory, and analytical methods, with justification for their selection,

3) presentation of the results of the historical research (including both documents and oral histories) on the J. J. Wilson family and on the relevant local and regional history,

4) a site description, including its setting, discussion of the previous investigation of the site, and details on discoveries made during fieldwork, including appropriate tables, figures and photographs,

5) an U.S.G.S topographic map showing the project corridor, site location and areas of investigations,

6) a map of the site, including contour lines, locations of test units, auger tests, stripped areas, artifact concentrations, features, and structural remains

7) a section describing the results of the analysis of the artifact assemblage, including catalog listings organized by both provenience and artifact categories, including appropriate tables, figures, and photographs,

8) a discussion of the results and conclusions of the project that summarizes and synthesizes the findings from archaeological fieldwork and historical research, with an emphasis on placing the site within its historic context and with comparisons of the J. J. Wilson Site with similar sites from the region,

9) a reference section that includes all sources cited in the report.

All measurements referenced in the report will be in both metric and English units.

PERSONNEL

TRC will assign proven senior staff to the key positions for this project. Dr. Larry McKee will serve as the Principal Investigator, in general charge of the project, and Mr. Jared Barrett will serve as the Field Director, in direct charge of the project. McKee and Barrett work in the Nashville, TN office of TRC, located 350 miles from the J. J. Wilson Site. Ms. Ruth Nichols, a TRC senior preservation planner stationed in St. Louis, will undertake the historical research portion of the project. Resumes for these three are included in this proposal packet. McKee and Barrett will share responsibilities in overseeing the artifact analysis. McKee will serve as senior author on the report, and Barrett and Nichols will serve as co-authors as well.

SCHEDULE

Fieldwork can begin within fifteen days of our receiving written notice to proceed. This plan calls for five weeks of excavation at the site. Within thirty days of completion of the fieldwork, TRC will provide MoDOT with a management summary of sufficient detail to ensure SHPO concurrence that adequate site investigation has been performed. Within twelve months of completion of fieldwork, a total of three draft reports will be provided to MoDOT. TRC will respond to review comments from MoDOT within twelve weeks of receiving such comments. Once the report has been accepted by MoDOT and the SHPO, TRC will submit twenty copies (two of which will be in camera ready format, unbound) and a compact disk or disks with the report as a computer file in PDF (or other agreed-to format) to MoDOT within eight weeks.

Thanks again for requesting this proposal from us, and please contact us if you have questions about our proposed approach to the project. We would also welcome an opportunity to meet with you at the site or at your offices to discuss our proposal in more detail.

Best,

Larry McKee
Senior Program Manager

Att: project budget, staff resumes

TRC
Customer-Focused Solutions

June 12, 2003

Rusty Weisman
Missouri Department of Transportation
Cultural Resources Section – de
601 W. Main St.
Jefferson City, MO 65101

RE: Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 23JE787, Route 21, Jefferson County, Missouri, MoDOT Job No. J6P0896F

Mr. Weisman,

This letter will serve as an amendment to TRC's original May 2, 2003 proposal for the above referenced project. I appreciate the opportunity to provide some clarifications and revisions to our original scope of work and budget, based on my telephone consultations with you and your fellow staff members on June 11. As we discussed, you encouraged a refocus of the field excavation strategy on a more tightly defined area of the site, and on a more tightly defined set of research questions that can be addressed through the investigation of the Wilson farm site.

This amended proposal does not repeat the broad discussion of the context for research on the Wilson site provided in the May 2 proposal. In the interest of brevity I also will not be repeating the specific details of the proposed excavation methods (i.e. screening, feature treatment, etc), laboratory procedures, artifact analysis, and report outline. All details on these matters provided in the May 2 letter will be applied by TRC in carrying out the project.

PROPOSED RESEARCH GOALS

The J. J. Wilson farm site (23JE787) consists of well-preserved and largely undisturbed archaeological remains associated with a single family over the four decades following the Civil War. Phase III archaeological data recovery at the site will provide an opportunity to study the full lifecycle of one rural household during an especially interesting and important period of American history.

Our proposed approach to the Wilson site investigation will be to reconstruct the experience of this one family within the broad context of place, the rural upper south, and time, the late nineteenth century, a period when the United States emerged as a fully modern industrialized nation. The final product of the study will be akin to an historical ethnography of the Wilson family, using archaeology, primary documentary sources, and the secondary historical literature to place the particulars of their life within the context of American society and culture of the time.

1865 Air Lane Drive, Suite 9 • Nashville, Tennessee 37210-3814
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The Wilson farm site's period of occupation and geographic setting and the Wilson family's apparent membership in the local social elite are the main factors defining the most productive research approach for the project. TRC's May 2 proposal provides a detailed discussion of the topic of the rural experience of late nineteenth century modernization, but some of the main points can be presented here again. Archaeological study of the Wilson farm should provide important information on how its residents participated in the patterns of technological change and modernization during their four-decade tenure on the property. The artifact assemblage has the potential to reveal changes in consumption patterns linked to growing availability of manufactured goods, while information on changes to the physical structure of the farmstead and documentary records of economic activities should reveal production strategy shifts associated with technological innovations.

The original proposal discussed how the Wilson family cannot be categorized as a deeply traditional rural people, immersed in Ozark folklife, waiting to absorb and be transformed by modernization. As migrants to the area and with some claim to membership in the local elite, they would have been aware of emerging trends in the broader world and would possibly have acted as mediators in bringing modernizing influences to the local community. Looking at the nuances of what products the Wilson family chose to acquire and in what ways they chose to organize and possibly reorganize their farmstead should provide information on what elements of modernization they embraced, and which ones they resisted. Comparative research on other sites and other local historical studies will also help place the Wilson's in their proper place in the social network of this time and region.

Success in addressing these questions about the Wilson family's experience with modernization will be dependent on the quality of the archaeological record at the site. For example, looking at changes through time in the items and products used by the family will require discovery and excavation of discrete artifact deposits (i.e. trash pits and other sealed components) datable to specific periods. Recognizing changes in site layout and farmstead organization will depend on deciphering and dating traces of earlier structures and activity areas around the farm, and identifying major architectural remodeling (and perhaps replacment) of the main residence and outbuildings. As with all archaeological projects, the initial optimism about a site's evidence will no doubt soon be tempered by what the ground produces. The high expectations for the site are supported by the well preserved, largely undisturbed archaeological remains known to be at the site.

DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATION PLAN FOR 23JE787

The MoDOT Scope of Work for the project states that three closely linked goals are paramount in this archaeological investigation: 1) To seek information related to research questions outlined in the previous section of this proposal, 2) to gain additional information from the area around the house foundation, verification of the preliminary identification of the barn foundation, and identifying and sampling additional already identified features and activity areas, and 3) to locate and sample other features and activity areas not yet identified at the site.

The area to be investigated involves only the portion of the site located within the proposed APE. This will result in archaeological investigations of 17500 m^2 (approx. 4.32-acres) at 23JE787. Archaeological investigation at this site will be accomplished by implementing a multistage field approach in order to achieve the project objectives outlined in the MoDOT RFP.

TRC proposes to carry out the excavation with a crew of six working at the site for four weeks. Below is an outline of our proposed tasks at the site. The specifics of this plan may be altered as the work progresses in order to deal with unexpected discoveries or if we encounter substantial differences in expectations about the nature of the site. As stated above, this amended proposal does not relist details of the field and lab procedures presented in the original May 2, but we will still follow all these procedures in carrying out the work.

Proposed excavation tasks:

1) A metal detector survey will be carried out across the entire site. All areas that are identified during this process as areas of high artifact concentration will be flagged and mapped using a total station.

2) Auger testing will be conducted at 5 m intervals on a grid across the portion of the site occupying the flat ridge top (in general, above the 99 m. contour interval shown on the site map included in the Phase II report). This area measures approximately 125 x 50 m, requiring approximately 250 test points. After the auger testing is completed, artifacts from the auger testing will be processed in the field and an artifact density map will be developed using the SURFER software package. Along with general observations made during the augering, this map should identify areas of high probability for features and high artifact concentrations.

3) A selected group of areas identified during the metal detecting and augering as either containing a feature or as an area with a high artifact concentration will be further investigated by manually excavating 1x1 m units in the immediate vicinity. We expect to place at least five of these 1x1 m units. If more than five areas of interest are defined by augering and metal detection, the field director and principal investigator will decide which areas should be tested. At the field director's discretion, additional augering or shovel testing made be made at these spots of interest to gather additional information on the deposits.

If a feature of unusual complexity (i.e. a well, an additional structure cellar, a cistern, or a privy) is encountered during the auger/metal detection/1x1 excavation, then a sampling strategy will be developed in consultation with the MoDOT archaeologist and the SHPO's office before any excavation is undertaken.

4) After completion of the auger testing and metal detecting, at least 10 m^2 will be excavated in the area of the cellar and house. Work will also be going on concurrently in the area tentatively identified as the barn. A total area of 4 m^2 will be excavated here. All units in the house/cellar and barn area will be excavated by hand. The units will be dug to a minimum depth of 30 cm below surface or until sterile subsoil is reached. These excavations are intended to further define the outline and related features of the house and barn, and to recover artifacts that may provide evidence of period of use and activities at these structures.

5) After completion of investigations in the vicinity of the barn, cellar, and house, additional areas of the site that have the potential to contain features will be mechanically stripped. Features that are uncovered during this process will be manually excavated. Decisions about the location and coverage of the stripping will be guided by a consideration of results of the augering, metal detecting, and 1x1 m unit excavation, landform, and proximity to other site features.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND CURATION

Artifacts collected as a result of the field investigations at 23JE787 will be transported to TRC's Nashville laboratory facility for processing and analysis. Analysis will be accomplished under the overall supervision of the Principal Investigator and the Field Director.

The analysis will focus on using the recovered material to address the pertinent project research questions discussed above and at greater length in the May 2 proposal. TRC will undertake intensive analysis of ceramics, glass vessels, personal items (toys, buttons, pipes, etc.), architectural/construction material, farm implements, faunal remains, and, if available, floral remains. Following the theme of the effects of modernization on rural life, the analysis will focus on the "position" of each artifact, in terms of when and where it was made, what role it played in the life of the Wilson family, and what messages it might have carried beyond mere function or practicality. Specific categories of artifacts have inherent associations with questions of interest in this investigation. For instance, ceramics can be a guide to economic status, chronological placement of specific deposits, and particulars of food production and consumption; glass bottles and jars can also be linked to time period as well as to preferences in health, food, and beverage products; and farm tools and equipment can be a guide to agricultural production strategies and evidence of adoption of innovative methods.

The analysis phase of the project will also pay close attention to archaeological context, in terms of associations between artifacts and date of deposition, artifacts and point of origin within the farmstead (i.e. barn vs. residence), and between artifact categories found in the same context. In turn, this information will be brought together with the documentary research on the Wilson's to produce, as proposed above, a thorough study and history of this particular family in the social and economic setting of late nineteenth century Jefferson County. This will fulfill both the letter and spirit of the applicable Memorandum of Agreement, in that the work will recover significant information from the site in order to mitigate the adverse effects to be caused by the improvements to Route 21.

REPORT

TRC will prepare a professional quality technical report on the project. The report will include all elements detailed in the project scope of work included with the RFP, as detailed in our original proposal of May 2.

PERSONNEL

TRC will assign proven senior staff to the key positions for this project. Dr. Larry McKee will serve as the Principal Investigator, in general charge of the project, and Mr. Jared Barrett will serve as the Field Director, in direct charge of the project. McKee and Barrett work in the Nashville, TN office of TRC, located 350 miles from the J. J. Wilson Site. Ms. Ruth Nichols, a TRC senior preservation planner stationed in St. Louis, will undertake the historical research portion of the project. Resumes for these three were included in the May 2 proposal packet. McKee and Barrett will share responsibilities in overseeing the artifact analysis. McKee will serve as senior author on the report, and Barrett and Nichols will serve as co-authors as well.

SCHEDULE

Fieldwork can begin within fifteen days of our receiving written notice to proceed. This plan calls for four weeks of excavation at the site. Within thirty days of completion of the fieldwork, TRC will provide MoDOT with a management summary of sufficient detail to ensure SHPO concurrence that adequate site investigation has been performed. Within twelve months of completion of fieldwork, a total of three draft reports will be provided to MoDOT. TRC will respond to review comments from MoDOT within twelve weeks of receiving such comments. Once the report has been accepted by MoDOT and the SHPO, TRC will submit twenty copies (two of which will be in camera ready format, unbound) and a compact disk or disks with the report as a computer file in PDF (or other agreed-to format) to MoDOT within eight weeks.

Thanks again for requesting this proposal from us, and for the additional consultation with us about our approach to the project. Please contact us if you have questions about this amended proposal.

Best,

Larry McKee
Senior Program Manager

Att: project budget

APPENDIX B

CAR PHASE II ARTIFACT CATALOG

APPENDIX 2

ARTIFACTS FROM 23JE787, THE J. J. WILSON SITE

Key:

diam=diameter

dk=dark

dec=decorated

frag=fragment

ext=exterior

int=interior

lg=large

lt=light

mfg=manufacturing

poss=possibly; possible

prob=probably; probable

sm=small

TU2-2=Test Unit 2, Level 2 (for example)

undec=undecorated

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	1	crock rim	stoneware, wheel-thrown, dk brown ext and int	pre-1880s	
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	stoneware, Bristol-type ext and int		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	1	crock frag	stoneware, porous, red-brown slipped ext and int		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	whiteware, scalloped edge, molded pattern, undec		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl frag	yellowware, brown band		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	1	cup/bowl rim	whiteware, molded pattern, undec		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	5	base	whiteware, undec		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	8	rim	whiteware, undec		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	whiteware, molded pattern, undec		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	13	body sherd	whiteware, undec		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	earthenware with blue glaze		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	2	body sherd	stoneware, white-speckled, ecru ext and int		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	whiteware, with decal		
Surface	Surface	Household	Ceramics	2	body sherd	whiteware, undec		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, small corner frag		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	canning jar base	lt aqua		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	lid-liner frag	white, for zinc-lidded canning jar		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	jar base	white, cold-cream jar		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	tumbler rim	colorless		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	rim	colorless, eroded		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	base	lt green		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	2	curved	lt green		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	9	curved	lt aqua		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless, has 3 parallel ridges		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless, thick, with great clarity		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless, thick with inner ledge		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	curved	white, dec, molded pattern		
Surface	Surface	Household	Glass	1	curved	lt aqua, burned		
Surface	Surface	Construction	Glass	3	flat	lt aqua		
Surface	Surface	Economy	Metal	1	ring	iron, for harness		
Surface	PP 1	Household	Metal	1	bowl	enameled pot with handle on one side, 10-12 cm diam		
Surface	PP 2	Household	Metal	1	bucket	oval-shaped, 17 x 8 cm diam, 10 cm deep		
Surface	PP 3	Household	Metal	1	wash basin	enameled		
Surface	PP 4	Household	Metal	1	wash basin	enameled		
Surface	PP 5	Household	Ceramics	1	pitcher handle	ironstone, and rim		
Surface	PP 6	Household	Glass	1	bottle/jar base	lt amethyst-colored	1880-1915	
Surface	PP 7	Unknown	Metal	1	strap	ferrous, with tree growing through it		
Surface	PP 8	Household	Metal	1	bucket	enameled		
Surface	PP 9	Household	Metal	1	can	10 cm diam		
Surface	PP 10	Household	Glass	1	bottle body	lt aqua, raised lettering: "…KERMAN/St. Louis"		
Surface	PP 11	Household	Metal	1	unidentified	poss bucket frag		
Surface	PP 12	Household	Metal	1	can	beer can, opened with triangular cut, lettering visible: "BUSCH/BAVARIAN"		
Surface	DL B-4	Household	Glass	1	curved	brown, poss beer bottle		
Surface	DL C-3	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl rim	stoneware, collared bowl, Bristol-type slip		
Surface	DL C-3	Economy	Metal	1	strap	ferrous, at least 80 cm long with 2 rivets holding ends together		
Surface	DL C-3	Household	Metal	1	stove part	iron, ash door		
Surface	DL C-4	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	hand-finished	ca. 1895	
Surface	DL D-4	Personal	Metal	1	box	non-ferrous metal-covered wood, 3-3/4" wide, nails hammered in are round, one spot has 3 layers		
TU 1	Level 1	Household	Ceramics	1	crock frag	stoneware, salt-glazed ext/brown int, wheel-thrown	pre-1880s	Ketchum 1991:4

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 1	Level 1	Household	Ceramics	1	base	whiteware, undec, backmark: "ROY…" [ROYAL]		
TU 1	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	curved	lt aqua, burned		
TU 1	Level 1	Household	Glass	15	curved	brown		
TU 1	Level 1	Household	Glass	13	unidentified	colorless, burned		
TU 1	Level 1	Household	Metal	1	spoon	bowl and part of handle		
TU 1	Level 1	Food	Misc.	1	mussel shell frag			
TU 1	Level 1	Construction	Misc.	3	mortar frag			
TU 1	Level 1	Construction	Metal	1	nail	cut, square		
TU 1	Level 1	Construction	Metal	3	nail	wire		
TU 1	Level 1	Construction	Metal	2	nail	unidentified		
TU 1	Level 1	Construction	Metal	2	screw			
TU 1	Level 1	Construction	Metal	1	bolt			
TU 1	Level 1	Construction	Glass	14	flat	colorless		
TU 1	Level 1	Construction	Glass	20	flat	lt aqua		
TU 1	Level 1	Unknown	Metal	3	unidentifiable			
TU 1	Level 2	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	whiteware, undec		
TU 1	Level 2	Household	Glass	1	bottle base	amethyst-colored	1880-1915	Munsey 1970:55
TU 1	Level 2	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	colorless, cork-type closure		
TU 1	Level 2	Household	Glass	1	dish frag	colorless, molded ribbed, prob base		
TU 1	Level 2	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless		
TU 1	Level 2	Food	Misc.	1	mussel shell frag			
TU 1	Level 2	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	shell casing, marking: "U" [raised rimfire]		
TU 1	Level 2	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	shell casing, "U.M.C. [United States Union Metallic Cartridge Co.].38 S&W" [Smith and Wesson]		
TU 1	Level 2	Construction	Metal	6	nail	wire		
TU 1	Level 2	Construction	Metal	3	nail	unidentified		
TU 1	Level 2	Construction	Metal	1	rivet			
TU 1	Level 2	Construction	Misc.	1	mortar frag			
TU 1	Level 2	Construction	Ceramics	2	brick frag			

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 1	Level 2	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless		
TU 1	Level 2	Construction	Glass	1	flat	lt aqua		
TU 1	Level 2	Unknown	Glass	9	unidentified			
TU 1	Level 3	Personal	Ceramics	1	doll part	porcelain, unglazed		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	crock frag	stoneware, thick, fine salt-glazed ext/ brown-slipped int, wheel-thrown	pre-1880s	Ketchum 1991:4
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	crock base	stoneware, dark-brown slipped ext/med brown slipped int, wheel-thrown	pre-1880s	Ketchum 1991:4
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	crock body	stoneware, salt-glazed ext/brown-glazed int		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	crock body	stoneware, brown-slipped ext and int		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	crock body	red-brown metallic slipped ext and int		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	cup rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	2	cup base	whiteware, undec		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	12	body sherd	whiteware, undec		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	colorless, flat front, 2 frags		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	emerald-green, in 2 frags, round, blown-into-mold, prob "Congress Water"	1867-1889	Fike 1987:243
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle lip	amber, cork-type closure		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	lt aqua, thick		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	colorless, thick, hand-finished, cork-type closure, in 2 frags		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	colorless, thin, hand-finished, cork-type closure, mold line to lip	ca. 1900	
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle base	colorless, rectangular		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	colorless, cork-type closure, 1" orifice		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	lt amethyst-colored, rim, piecrust ruffle,	1880-1915	Munsey 1970:55
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	2	tumbler frag	lt amethyst-colored	1880-1915	Munsey 1970:55
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	tumbler heel	colorless		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	lid	very lt aqua, blown glass		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	curved	pink		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Glass	5	curved	colorless		
TU 1	Level 3	Household	Metal	1	fork	iron, had bone handle or wood strips on handle		
TU 1	Level 3	Food	Misc.	1	bone frag			
TU 1	Level 3	Food	Misc.	1	mussel shell frag			
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Metal	1	fastener	brass, garter belt		
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Metal	1	glazing point	zinc frag, small		
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Metal	1	screw	brass, head is painted white, 1/2″ diam		
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Metal	11	nail	cut, square		
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Metal	4	nail	wire		
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Metal	7	nail	unidentified		
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless		
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless, frosted		
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Glass	6	flat	very lt aqua		
TU 1	Level 3	Construction	Misc.	1	wall plaster			
TU 1	Level 3	Economy	Metal	1	buckle	iron, from harness		
TU 1	Level 3	Economy	Metal	1	strap?	iron, 1-1/16″ wide		
TU 1	Level 3	Unknown	Metal	2	unidentified	ferrous		
TU 1	Level 3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	1	projectile point/knife	Scallorn, intact		
TU 1	Level 4	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	black, frag, thick, no teeth		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl frag	stoneware base and side, dk brown slipped ext and int		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	whiteware, burned		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	whiteware/hotelware, undec, plate/ platter		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	plate sherd	whiteware/hotelware, undec, thinner than above		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	lt aqua		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	canning jar base	aqua		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	rim	very light amethyst-colored (see TU 1 L. 3), ruffled piecrust, poss lamp chimney but slightly thick		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Glass	6	curved	lt aqua		
TU 1	Level 4	Household	Glass	6	curved	colorless		
TU 1	Level 4	Food	Misc.	6	bone frag			
TU 1	Level 4	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	brass cartridge, .22, rim fire, no base mark		
TU 1	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	glazing point	zinc frag		
TU 1	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	pipe	iron, 2 frags		
TU 1	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	bolt or rod	iron, very corroded		
TU 1	Level 4	Construction	Metal	2	nail	cut, small, 1-1/8" long		
TU 1	Level 4	Construction	Metal	5	nail	wire		
TU 1	Level 4	Construction	Metal	4	nail	unidentified		
TU 1	Level 4	Construction	Glass	7	flat	lt aqua		
TU 1	Level 4	Construction	Ceramics	3	brick frag	glazed		
TU 1	Level 4	Economy	Metal	1	buckle	iron, harness		
TU 1	Level 4	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	ferrous		
TU 1	Level 5, edge of ash	Household	Metal	1	stove leg	iron, fluted, ribbed design		
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	whiteware, molded flowers and ribbon pattern		
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	aqua, mold line ends 1/4" below lip	c. 1895	
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Household	Glass	1	bottle panel	lt aqua, lettering: "PACK…/N…" (not found in refs)		
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Household	Glass	4	curved	lt aqua		
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless		
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Food	Misc.	5	bone frag			
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Construction	Metal	2	nail	cut, square		
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Construction	Metal	4	nail	unidentified		
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Construction	Ceramics	3	brick frag	glazed		
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Construction	Glass	1	flat	lt aqua		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Unknown	Misc.	1	rock	collected by inhabitants		
TU 1	Level 5 (clay)	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	2	flake	decortication flakes		
TU 1	Level 5B (ash)	Household	Ceramics	1	pitcher handle	whiteware		
TU 1	Level 5B (ash)	Construction	Ceramics	3	brick frag	glazed		
TU 1	Level 6 (ash)	Household	Ceramics	1	plate base	whiteware/hotelware, undec, backmark has part of Royal Arms		
TU 1	Level 6 (ash)	Household	Glass	1	canning jar neck	colorless, frag, it has the lug for lightning closure over a glass lid, very much like a Drey except the neck does not have a raised line around it as shown in the drawing	c. 1920, uncertain	Toulouse 1969:126
TU 1	Level 6 (ash)	Construction	Metal	2	nail	cut, square		
TU 1	Level 6 (ash)	Construction	Metal	5	nail	unidentified		
TU 2	Level 1	Personal	Ceramics	1	toy dish	porcelain, doll dish fragment, 25.7 mm tall		
TU 2	Level 1	Personal	Ceramics	1	figurine	molded, unglazed int, poss figurine		
TU 2	Level 1	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, 2-hole, off-white, 12.0 mm dia.		
TU 2	Level 1	Personal	Ceramics	1	shallow cup	porcelain, tiny, unglazed, 16.9 mm diam, 4.4 mm high, like for paints		
TU 2	Level 1	Personal	Ceramics	1	marble	china, half-marble 18.9 mm dia.		
TU 2	Level 1	Personal	Misc.	1	slate frag	for writing, tiny, exfoliated fragment		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	bottle base	base (2 fitting frags), lt aqua, flat oval		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	neck (3 frags.), lt aqua, cork-type closure		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	neck, lt aqua, screw-type closure, machine-made (see metal cap listed below)		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	dish frag	aqua, decorative, thick (11.8 mm), satin finish int & ext		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Glass	2	dish frag	colorless		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	lid liner	milk glass, frag, "…AP…"		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Glass	32	curved	lt aqua		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Glass	2	unidentified	lt aqua, burned		
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Metal	1	cap	screw-type (see glass bottle neck, above)		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 1	Household	Metal	2	can frag	flat, ferrous metal "tin" cans		
TU 2	Level 1	Food	Misc.	4	bone frag	3 small frags, 1 phalanx		
TU 2	Level 1	Construction	Metal	1	wire	heavy gauge (3.2 mm) twisted wire hanging device		
TU 2	Level 1	Construction	Metal	8	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 1	Construction	Metal	27	nail	wire		
TU 2	Level 1	Construction	Metal	2	nail	unidentified		
TU 2	Level 1	Construction	Glass	7	flat	lt aqua		
TU 2	Level 1	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless, ground bevel to fit in frame		
TU 2	Level 1	Construction	Glass	3	flat	colorless		
TU 2	Level 1	Construction	Misc.	1	concrete	lining of cistern or other curved structure		
TU 2	Level 1	Unknown	Metal	1	ornamentation	brass		
TU 2	Level 2	Personal	Ceramics	1	doll part	porcelain, was about 5 cm tall, missing head, arms, feet		
TU 2	Level 2	Personal	Misc.	1	hairpin	caramel colored, burned		
TU 2	Level 2	Household	Glass	1	bowl frag	colorless, rim		
TU 2	Level 2	Household	Glass	1	base	colorless, thick		
TU 2	Level 2	Household	Glass	11	curved	colorless		
TU 2	Level 2	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless, burned		
TU 2	Level 2	Household	Glass	6	curved	lt aqua		
TU 2	Level 2	Household	Glass	2	curved	lt aqua, burned		
TU 2	Level 2	Construction	Metal	2	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 2	Construction	Metal	46	nail	wire		
TU 2	Level 2	Construction	Metal	1	screw	short, 22.9 mm		
TU 2	Level 2	Construction	Misc.	23	wood	charred fragments		
TU 2	Level 2	Construction	Misc.	1	concrete	lining and between bricks of cistern or other curved structure		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Glass	1	doll part	eye, hazel		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Ceramics	1	figurine	porcelain, molded, unglazed interior, poss figurine		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Ceramics	1	figurine	porcelain, molded, glazed ext and int, poss figurine		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Metal	1	coin	copper, Indian-head penny, worn	1880	
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass face, ferrous back, decorative, loop shank, 13.2 mm diam		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass-plated, probably 4-hole (obscured by corrosion), cross-hatch pattern around edge, 17 mm diam		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass, thin repousse, 3 swallows flying, 16.2 mm diam		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, 2-hole, 11.9 mm diam		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	black, fine-toothed, double-sided, "Unbreakable"		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	black, no teeth, but it had fine teeth, double-sided		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Glass	1	bead	amber, round, 10.7 diam		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Metal	1	tube	non-ferrous, poss. nickel-plated brass ferrule for small paintbrush		
TU 2	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	slate pencil			
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl frag	ironstone rim, molded ribs		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	2	bowl frag	ironstone, 1 base, 1 body		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	2	rim	whiteware undec rims		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	3	body sherd	whiteware undec		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, side panel		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, base and part of front, flat oval		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, side and heel (2 pieces fit)		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle base	colorless, base, rectangular		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	canning jar base	aqua, base, 9.5 cm diam		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bowl/compote	colorless, rim and body (5 pieces)		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	6	lamp chimney	colorless, thin		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	2	curved	lt aqua		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	unidentified	brown, burned		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Glass	12	unidentified	lt green, burned		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Metal	1	spoon	bowl only		
TU 2	Level 3	Household	Metal	7	can frag	"tin" can parts, 2 rims, 5 flat		
TU 2	Level 3	Food	Misc.	11	bone frag	small frags		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Metal	1	wire	bent, ca. 6 cm long		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Metal	1	wire	3 or 4 tiny strands twisted together, ferrous		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Metal	6	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Metal	69	nail	wire		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Metal	9	nail	unidentified		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless, ground bevel along straight edge		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Glass	1	flat	lt aqua		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Glass	24	flat	lt green		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Glass	1	flat	lt aqua		
TU 2	Level 3	Construction	Misc.	4	concrete	flat on one side		
TU 2	Level 3	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	ferrous metal frags		
TU 2	Level 4	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china/porcelain, 4-hole, 13.4 mm diam	1840-1920	Pool 1987:289
TU 2	Level 4	Personal	Misc.	1	button	bone/ivory lathe-turned, 18.6 mm long, with 2-mm hole in center, possible bead or decorative attachment		
TU 2	Level 4	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass, loop shank, 1/2" diam		
TU 2	Level 4	Personal	Metal	1	button	back only (2 pieces), fabric impressions in interior rust. Hole in back for fabric extension for sewing to garment, 1" diam Face not found		
TU 2	Level 4	Personal	Misc.	1	slate frag	for writing, flat sheet fragment		
TU 2	Level 4	Personal	Misc.	2	slate pencil			
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	2	bowl frag	ironstone, bowl rim frags, molded ribs; see also TU 3. Backmark: "J&G Meakin, Hanley, England"	c. 1890+	Godden 1964:427
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	2	body sherd	ironstone, thin, undec		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	plate, entire	whiteware/hotelware, undec, in 2 frags, 1 rim, 1 base		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	cup frag	whiteware, undec, thinner, probably cup		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	colorless, cork-type enclosure, extract type, 1-1/8″ square, 3-1/2″ tall, 3 pieces refit		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	canning jar neck	neck, lt aqua, see also TU2-6	1896?	Toulouse 1969:116
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Glass	3	curved	lt aqua		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Glass	2	bowl frag	colorless, plain, see also TU 2		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	stopper	colorless, for cruet, molded, faceted top, not ground		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless, plain top, base		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Glass	16	lamp chimney	colorless frags		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Metal	1	knife	table-knife, broken blade, riveted wooden handle, possibly burned		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Metal	14	can frag	flat, thin, ferrous (a few curved)		
TU 2	Level 4	Household	Metal	1	can rim	rim		
TU 2	Level 4	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	brass cartridge, marked on base: "U.M.C./38 SHORT Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport Conn."	1867+ for company	Logan 1959:8
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	cone	brass, possible brush ferrule		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	washer	brass, 1/2″ diam		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	ring	brass, flat, delicate, 1.2 mm wide, 10 mm (7/16″) diam		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	brass bar	narrow, brass, 5 cm (3/16″) wide, 2.5 mm thick, nickel plated has what appears to be remnants of wire along both sides.		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	lead bar	tiny, with indentations, possible harmonica part		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	wire	bent, or long nail frag		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	2	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	15	nail	wire		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	4	nail	unidentified		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	unidentified	iron bell-shaped object with rod or hanger through top, 3-1/4" diam		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Glass	21	flat	lt aqua and lt green		
TU 2	Level 4	Construction	Misc.	1	concrete	very thin, smoothest side is slightly concave		
TU 2	Level 4	Unknown	Misc.	1	plastic	Bakelite?/horn?/bone? half circle loop, 1-1/2" diam		
TU 2	Level 4	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	1	flake			
TU 2	Level 4	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	1	flake	frag		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	2	figurine	porcelain, thin, possible figurine		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	1	doll part	porcelain, face, no color, glazed int &ext		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	1	doll part	porcelain, doll boot with heel, tiny, painted black		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	1	doll part	porcelain, leg and foot, brown boot and white gaiter		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	1	toy sugar bowl	porcelain, teaset sugar bowl half, undec, fits with TU2-6 frag		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Glass	1	marble	colorless with handmade swirl (pink, white, green, blue)		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, cream-colored, 4-hole	1840-1920	Pool 1987:289
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	3	button	china, white, 4-hole	1840-1920	Pool 1987:289
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	3	button, collar	or studs, white, porcelain/glass		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Glass	1	button	black glass or cut jet, loop and plate shank, 1/2" diam		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Glass	1	button	black glass, self shank, 13.2 mm diam		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Metal	1	button	4-piece brass, veteran's uniform, 7/8". Elaborate initials "GAR" (Grand Army of the Republic)	no date	Luscomb 1967:205, 228
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Metal	1	button	stamped brass face with ferrous back, 4-hole trouser button, cross-hatch pattern	post-1870	Pool 1987:279
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass cross-hatch pattern, shank broken		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	1	button	poss button, bone disk with hole in center, poss. outer ring of button, 24.9 mm diam		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell and exfoliated layers, 2-hole, 13.4 mm		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	2	button	shell face with metal shanks 10.9 mm		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	black, with some missing teeth, small (4"), lettering: "J.R. Comb Co. Goodyear 1851"		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	black, fragment, slightly curved, for lady's hairdo		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	tortoise shell, tiny fragment		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	1	tobacco pipe	red clay bowl, mold line visible, raised letters on each side "CATLINS"		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	1	slate pencil	carved groove for string		
TU 2	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	10	slate frag	for writing		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	8	crock frag	earthenware, probably same vessel, dk brown, slipped ext & int, wheel-thrown	pre-1880s	Ketchum 1991:4
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	plate, entire	hotelware/ironstone, in 3 pieces, "Charles Meakin, England"	1883-1889	Godden 1964:426
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	4	cup rim	ironstone, undec		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	cup rim	whiteware, off-white glaze, (looks salt-glazed)		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer frag	ironstone, half, J&G Meakin mark	1890+	Godden 1964:427
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer frag	ironstone, same backmark as above (J&G Meakin), but porous like whiteware	1890+	Godden 1964:427
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	3	saucer rim	ironstone		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	7	saucer frag	ironstone, probably same vessel as above		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer, entire	hotelware/ironstone, undec, Peoria Pottery Co.	c. 1890-1904	DeBolt 1994:112
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer, entire	hotelware/ironstone, undec, "Goodwin Bros."	c. 1880	DeBolt 1994:57
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	4	rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	6	body sherd	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	2	base	whiteware, undec		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	hand-finished		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	aqua, intact, patent medicine, rectangular, paneled. Lettering on front "DR. KING'S/ NEW DISCOVERY/FOR CONSUMPTION"	c. 1890-1900	
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	droppert	prism-shaped, for light fixture, octagonal, faceted		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	dish frag	colorless, frag, Ribbon Candy pattern, in 5 pieces, 6-1/4" diam	1880s	Metz 1977 Book I 154, 155
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	jelly mold	colorless, interior ribs, 3" tall, in 5 pieces		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	4	lamp chimney	colorless, frags.		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	35	lamp chimney	colorless, frags., discarded		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	tube	frag, straw/pipette?, 3.5" long		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	stopper	colorless, ground base, for cruet		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	curved	brown		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	curved	amber		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	7	curved	lt aqua and aqua		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Glass	10	unidentified	colorless, miscellaneous		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Metal	1	spoon	shell-shaped sugar spoon, silver plate on brass, a thistle pattern on handle, not identified. Lettering on back: "SHEFFIELD PLATE CO."	1890s	
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Metal	1	spoon	large, handle & bowl		
TU 2	Level 5	Household	Metal	1	skillet handle	iron		
TU 2	Level 5	Food	Misc.	5	bone frag			
TU 2	Level 5	Food	Misc.	many	eggshell	frags		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Metal	1	washer	small brass washer, 1/2" diam		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Metal	1	strip	brass strip, narrow, decorative molded lines		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Metal	1	tack	brass upholstery tack head		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Metal	1	casing	very thin copper casing? 1-1/2" diam		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Metal	1	lead	"puddle" or "splatter"		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Metal	1	file	iron, with tang, 12-1/4" long, discarded		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Metal	1	rod	iron rod with a point on one end, 11-1/4" long		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Metal	4	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Metal	1	rod or nail	no head, 4-1/2" long		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Glass	11	flat	lt green & lt aqua, various thicknesses		
TU 2	Level 5	Construction	Glass	1	plate glass	thick		
TU 2	Level 5	Economy	Metal	1	hammer head	iron, small (shoemaker's hammer?)		
TU 2	Level 5	Economy	Metal	1	horse shoe			
TU 2	Level 5	Other	Misc.	1	iron ore	lump (not natural), collected by inhabitants		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Ceramics		figurine	porcelain, fragments, possible figurine		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Ceramics	1	figurine	1 is thicker, molded pattern, unglazed int		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Ceramics	2	figurine	2 are thin, unglazed int		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Ceramics	2	figurine	2 are thin, glazed int & ext		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Ceramics	1	toy creamer	porcelain, fragment, from toy tea set, molded pattern		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Ceramics	1	toy sugar bowl	porcelain, teaset sugar bowl half, undec, fits with TU2-5 frag		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Ceramics	1	marble	clay, brown slip, Bennington style, 14.8 mm		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Metal	1	cap pistol half			
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, 4-hole, white, 7/16" diam		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china or glass, 4-hole, ecru, 3/8"		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, 2-hole		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, flat face with square metal shank		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, 2-hole		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Metal	1	button	ferrous metal, brass-plated, 4-hole, cross-hatch pattern, 17.4 mm/ 3/4" diam		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Misc.	1	button or dangle	wood, with brass eyelet shank		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Misc.	1	toothbrush	intact bone handle, no bristles		
TU 2	Level 6	Personal	Misc.	2	slate frag	for writing, 1 beveled to fit in frame		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	2	crock frag	stoneware, brown slip ext & int, wheel-thrown	pre-1880	
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	2	crock frag	stoneware, green glaze ext/brown slip int		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	1	plate frag	whiteware, undec, half is present, base mark in black "ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA" and has part of the Royal Arms but lacks the maker's mark. Porous with crazed finish		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	1	plate base	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	3	plate/saucer rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	1	cup frag	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	1	cup frag	classic ironstone (blue-white), undec		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer frag	ironstone, undec, backmark: J&G Meakin, Hanley, England	1890+	Godden 1964:427
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer rim & base	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	2	body sherd	classic ironstone (blue-white), undec		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	whiteware, thick, undec		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	dk brown, thick		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	bottle base	lt aqua, round bottle base, 2" diam		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, panel		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, square (6 pieces, 4 refit), 1-1/16" square		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, front, thick to thin		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, large, thick neck		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	canning jar frag	lt aqua, 2 pieces refit	c. 1882-1884	Toulouse 1969:37
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	jar neck	lt aqua, blown into mold	1896?	Toulouse 1969:116
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	doorknob frag	colorless, hexagonal, impressed starburst in center		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	figurine	poss frag, colorless, thick, decorative		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	vial	colorless but very iridescent and flaking, 5/8" diam, 2-1/4" tall, cork-type closure		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	bowl frag	colorless, ribbed (3 pieces refit)		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	rim	colorless, tumbler or goblet		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	5	lamp globe	colorless, very short rims, cut and ground, probably lamp globe		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	34	lamp chimney	colorless, thin		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless, has mold line (raised) and cut or impressed shallow geometric designs		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	4	curved	colorless		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	curved	lt brown		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Glass	1	chip	white, flat on unchipped face		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Metal	1	spoon	ferrous, bowl only, tablespoon		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Metal	1	spoon	ferrous, bowl and handle frag		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Metal	1	knife	ferrous, table knife, with wood sections attached to handle, lead bolster		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Metal	1	knife	or half of grass clippers, ferrous		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Metal	1	handle	ferrous, small spoon?		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Metal	1	handle	ferrous, large, rounded end, fork or large spoon		
TU 2	Level 6	Household	Metal	22	can frag	ferrous metal		
TU 2	Level 6	Food	Misc.	16	bone frag			
TU 2	Level 6	Food	Misc.	5	eggshell	fragments		
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Metal	1	bolt frag			
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Metal	2	strap frag			
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Metal	17	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Metal	11	nail	wire		
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Metal	11	nail	unidentified		
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Metal	1	unidentified	flat oval frag with edge around it		
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Metal	1	unidentified	iron object with hole and brackets, 3 x 3.5", some kind of hasp or attachment		
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Misc.	1	wood	charred		
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Misc.	1	wood	small strip		
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Glass	2	flat	colorless		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 6	Construction	Glass	14	flat	lt aqua & lt green, various thicknesses		
TU 2	Level 6	Economy	Metal	1	file	flat, badly rusted and corroded, 13" long with handle, 1" at widest point, discarded		
TU 2	Level 6	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	4	projectile points/knives	secondary deposition		
TU 2	Level 6	Prehistoric	Prehistoric		1	Steuban		
TU 2	Level 6	Prehistoric	Prehistoric		1	Mund knife		
TU 2	Level 6	Prehistoric	Prehistoric		1	Helton		
TU 2	Level 6	Prehistoric	Prehistoric		1	unidentifiable		
TU 2	Level 6	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	1	flake			
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Ceramics	1	figurine	porcelain bird, base broken, lightly corroded yellow-green		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Ceramics	1	marble	white clay, porous, not perfectly round, ca. 21.8 mm diam		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Metal	1	harmonica part	cuprous metal reed plate		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Metal	1	harmonica part	cuprous metal, plated (nickel?), mouthpiece		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Metal	1	harmonica part	cuprous metal strip, narrow with lengthwise ridges		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Ceramics	5	button	china, white, 4-hole, undec, 1/2″ diam	1840-1920	Pool 1987:289
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, white, 2-hole, undec, 3/8″ diam	1840-1920	Pool 1987:289
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, ecru, 2-hole, undec, 7/16″ diam	1840-1920	Pool 1987:289
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Misc.	3	button	shell, 2-hole, 1/2″ diam		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, 2-hole, thick, 7/16″		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	pocket comb, black, 2 teeth sizes, 4" long		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Ceramics	1	tobacco pipe	clay or stoneware bowl, molded, diagonal ridges, does not look used		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Ceramics	1	clay “jewel”	simulated stone “jewel,” cabochon-shaped, 15.8 x 19.8 mm, ellipsoid, tan, flat porous back		
TU 2	Level 7	Personal	Misc.	3	slate pencil	frags		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Ceramics	1	crock side & base	stoneware, green glazed ext/dk brown slipped int, wheel-thrown		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Ceramics	1	cup rim	hotelware, fits cup #2 in TU 2-7 E half		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Ceramics	1	cup frag	hotelware/whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl rim	hotelware/whiteware, shallow, undec, burned, fits plate/bowl in east half of unit		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	lt aqua, intact, rectangular indented panels, patent medicine, 7-1/4" x 1-3/4" x 2-1/4", no pontil. hand-finished double ring. on panel: "AYER'S/LOWELL, MASS./CHERRY PECTORAL" on base: "C 35"	c. 1890	
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	1	bottle lip	aqua, thick, burned		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	2	bottle frag	colorless, side panel frag with letter "H…"		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, front or back, thick and thin		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	1	bottle lip	cobalt, cork-type closure		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	1	canning jar frag	aqua, body frag		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	1	stem	amber, for compote, satin glass, +2 chips		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	1	dish rim	colorless, ribbon-loop pattern (see TU2-5)		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	1	rim	ground, possibly globe, see TU 2 L.6		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	4	rim	colorless, tiny frags		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	3	rim	colorless, tumbler or goblet		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	9	curved	colorless		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Glass	1	chip	colorless, stippled with little knob-raised area		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Metal	1	spoon	bowl only, tablespoon		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Metal	1	handle	ferrous metal, solid, table knife		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Metal	1	handle	spoon or fork frag		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Metal	1	handle	iron		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Metal	5	can frag	channel-type can rim frags, probably quart size		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Metal	9	can frag	base and flat frags		
TU 2	Level 7	Household	Metal	1	can frag	rectangular base		
TU 2	Level 7	Food	Misc.	15	bone frag			

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 7	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	cuprous metal, shotgun shell, marked "U.M.C. Co./No. 10/CLUB"		
TU 2	Level 7	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	cuprous metal, .22 shell, marked "US"		
TU 2	Level 7	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	lead ball, 8.6 mm diam		
TU 2	Level 7	Construction	Metal	1	strip	cuprous metal, narrow		
TU 2	Level 7	Construction	Metal	1	hook eye			
TU 2	Level 7	Construction	Metal	1	fitting	possible stove part		
TU 2	Level 7	Construction	Metal	1	wire			
TU 2	Level 7	Construction	Metal	1	screw			
TU 2	Level 7	Construction	Metal	1	bolt			
TU 2	Level 7	Construction	Metal	15	nail	unidentified		
TU 2	Level 7	Construction	Metal	1	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 7	Construction	Metal	5	nail	wire		
TU 2	Level 7	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	metal frag with holes punched through it		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Ceramics	1	figurine/doll	porcelain, small, hand-painted, leaf, unglazed int (size of doll's leg)		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Misc.	1	domino	bone, face frag with holes for brass pegs		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Ceramics	2	button	china, white, 4-hole, 1/2"		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Misc.	3	button	shell, 2-hole, 5/8", 2 are exfoliating		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Misc.	1	button	black, hard rubber, self shank, 1/2"		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass, trouser, 4-hole, cross-hatch pattern on face		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass rivet, with about 1/4" of leather or wood between heads		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Metal	1	safety pin	ferrous metal, frag		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Metal	1	fastener	for narrow (3/4") strap, white metal plated brass with chased design		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Metal	1	fastener	brass, with 3 teeth for cloth		
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Misc.	1	slate pencil			
TU 2	Level 7E	Personal	Misc.	3	slate frag	for writing		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	crock frag	stoneware, salt-glazed ext, brown slipped int, wheel-thrown	pre-1880s	Ketchum 1991:4

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	plate frag	hotelware/whiteware, undec, half is present, 9" diam, backmark: Cartwright Bros.	1887-1896	DeBolt 1994:31
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	hotelware/whiteware, undec, part of plate #2 in other half of level		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	plate frag	hotelware/whiteware, 4 pieces refit, backmark: Peoria Pottery Co.	1888-1890	DeBolt 1994:112
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	cup frag	ironstone, blue-white, undec		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	cup frag	ironstone, side and base, undec		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	cup rim	ironstone, undec		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	2	cup frag	hotelware/whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer frag	hotelware/whiteware, undec, backmark: J&G Meakin	c. 1890	Godden 1964:427
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl rim	yellowware, annular (3 white stripes)		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	2	rim	hotelware/whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	1	base	hotelware/whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Ceramics	10	body sherd	hotelware/whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	lt aqua, panel frag, blown into mold, lettering "CHICAGO"		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Glass	1	dish rim	colorless, raised leaf designs		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Glass	1	rim	colorless, plain, probably tumbler		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Glass	1	rim	colorless, thinner than above		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Glass	2	rim	colorless, thick, not same as above		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Glass	1	base	colorless, ovoid, poss. decorative dish		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Glass	6	curved	lt aqua, bottle and jar		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Metal	1	can base	2" diam		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Metal	1	can base	ca. 3-1/2"-4" diam		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Metal	2	can rim	and part of sides, channel-type like pieces in TU 2-7		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Metal	2	can top	with lead seal (1 at edge & 1 in middle)		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Metal	2	can base	small frags		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Metal	2	can base	for larger can		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Metal	1	fork	ferrous metal, 3-tine, wood strips on each side of handle		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Metal	1	fork	ferrous metal, 3-tine, solid metal handle		
TU 2	Level 7E	Household	Metal	1	kettle frag	iron, with a short leg and ridge		
TU 2	Level 7E	Food	Misc.	16	bone frag			
TU 2	Level 7E	Food	Misc.	many	eggshell			
TU 2	Level 7E	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	brass cartridge, on base: “A”		
TU 2	Level 7E	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	brass cartridge		
TU 2	Level 7E	ARMS	Metal	1	splatter	lead		
TU 2	Level 7E	Economy	Metal	1	harness buckle	iron, 3/4” wide opening for leather strap		
TU 2	Level 7E	Economy	Metal	1	axe head	some damage on poll end		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Metal	1	strip	lead, 3/4” x 2-1/8”, thin		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Metal	3	strap frag	iron, 1-1/2” wide, 1 has 2 rivets, probably barrel hoops		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Metal	1	staple	3" long		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Metal	10	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Metal	5	nail	wire		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Metal	30	nail	unidentified		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Metal	24	metal	misc, unk		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Glass	34	flat	lt aqua, lt green,		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Ceramics	1	brick frag	red, glazed		
TU 2	Level 7E	Construction	Misc.	1	wood			
TU 2	Level 7E	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	1	flake	fragment		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Metal	1	harmonica part	reed plate, brass, in 4 pieces		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Metal	1	harmonica part	brass mouthpiece, a musical instrument?		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Ceramics	6	button	china, 4-hole, 1/2” diam		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Ceramics	3	button	china, 4-hole, 7/16” diam		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, 2-hole, 3/8” diam		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, domed, shank missing, 3/8” diam		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass and ferrous, 15/16” diam		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Metal	1	belt fastener/hook	brass, lady's belt, late Victorian design on face		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Misc.	4	button	shell, 2-hole, 5/8″ diam		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, 2-hole, 1/2″ diam		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Misc.	1	button	celluloid? collar button		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Misc.	2	shoe part	leather shoe/boot eyelet strips		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Misc.	2	shoe part	1 sole, 1 stacked heel, both with nails		
TU 2	Level 8	Personal	Misc.	1	slate pencil			
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	hotelware/whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Ceramics	1	dish frag	ironstone, shallow dish, poss. soap dish (no ridges seen)		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Ceramics	4	cup frag	hotelware/whiteware, poss. same cup, undec		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Ceramics	2	cup frag	hotelware/whiteware, prob. same cup, undec		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer frag	hotelware/whiteware, undec, backmark: Meakin		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer frag	whiteware, undec, thinner than other saucers		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer frag	hotelware/whiteware, undec, partial backmark, probably Peoria Pottery Co.	1880-1890	DeBolt 1994:112
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Ceramics	2	saucer frag	hotelware/whiteware, 1 rim, 1 base, undec		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	dk brown, with push-up		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Glass	15	lamp chimney	colorless, body shards		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless, scalloped rim		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless, piecrust ruffled rim		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Glass	6	curved	lt aqua, bottle/jar, at least 3 represented		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Glass	3	curved	colorless		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Metal	1	can rim	with channel for a lid (like a paint can)		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Metal	6	can base	frags, at least 3 cans represented		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Metal	1	lid/stove part?	nail and half marble corroded to it, 9" diam		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Metal	1	handle	table knife with wood strips		
TU 2	Level 8	Household	Metal	1	flat metal	poss blade for a table knife		
TU 2	Level 8	Food	Misc.	10	bone frag			
TU 2	Level 8	Food	Misc.	many	eggshell			
TU 2	Level 8	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	brass cartridge, lettering on base: "H"		
TU 2	Level 8	ARMS	Metal	2	ammunition	brass, shotgun shell, lettering on base: "U.M.C. Co./No. 12/CLUB"		
TU 2	Level 8	Economy	Metal	1	axe head	ca. 4 x 6"		
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Metal	1	staple			
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Metal	1	rivet	brass		
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Metal	1	wire	bent, poss coil spring		
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Metal	2	wire	bent		
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Metal	10	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Metal	12	nail	wire		
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless, thick, transparent		
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless, thick, frosted		
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Glass	1	flat	with substance on one side, probably mirror		
TU 2	Level 8	Construction	Glass	12	flat	lt green and aqua		
TU 2	Level 8	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	1	biface frag			
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Ceramics	10	button	china, 4-hole, 7/16" diam, one is only half	1840-1915	Pool 1982:289
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Ceramics	2	button	china, 4-hole, 3/8" diam, undec		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, 2-hole, 3/8" diam, undec		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, 2-hole, 7/16" diam, undec		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass, shank broken, basket-weave pattern on front, 1" diam		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass-plated, trouser button, 4-hole, cross-hatch pattern around edge, 3/4" diam		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass, small, shank broken, flat front with undecipherable lettering, rouletted edge, 1/2" diam		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Misc.	5	button	shell, 2-hole, 1/2" diam		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Misc.	3	button	shell, 2-hole, 5/8" diam		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Misc.	1	button	jet?/black glass?, faceted, round, shank missing		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Misc.	1	button	jet?/black glass?, self shank, narrow and long		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	black, bakelite/hard rubber?, decorative, curved, for lady's hairdo		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Misc.	1	shoe/boot parts	heel, sole, eyelets		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Glass	1	plate glass	colorless, frosted on both sides, 5.4 mm thick. Has incised designs on both sides and handwriting "… Wilson" in script		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Ceramics	1	tobacco pipe	ceramic, thin bowl frag, mold line		
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Misc.	10	slate pencil			
TU 2	Level 9	Personal	Misc.	3	slate frag	for writing		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl base	yellowware, rim found in TU2-7E		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Ceramics	4	cup frag	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer frag	whiteware, undec, fragmentary Royal Arms mark		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer frag	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Ceramics	2	saucer rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Ceramics	1	base	whiteware, undec, Royal Arms back stamp		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Ceramics	5	body sherd	whiteware, undec		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Ceramics	5	body sherd	whiteware, misc, undec		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	colorless, intact, extract bottle, rectangular, 5" tall	ca. 1895	
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	colorless, intact, blown-into-mold, ribbed concentrically		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, blown-into-mold, with fancy panels, 2 pieces		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, large, thick and thin front		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	dish frag	decorative, raised leaf design, 4 pieces fit, other frags found in TU 2-7E		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	jelly glass	colorless, thick, frosted ext, 1 rim, 1 base, 1 side		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	base	decorative, starburst design		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	bottle base	lt aqua, round, in center: "6"		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	lt aqua, 2 frags, octagonal, with lettering		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	bottle lip	lt aqua, hand-finished		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	lt aqua, part of above bottle		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	canning jar frag	aqua, in 4 frags (2 bases, 2 body)		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	canning jar, entire	lt aqua, groove-ring wax seal, hand-finished	ca. 1875	Toulouse 1969:113
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	colorless, pint flask, intact		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	20	lamp chimney	colorless, body frags		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless, piecrust ruffled rim		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless, base		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	5	curved	colorless, misc		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	4	curved	lt aqua		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Glass	1	curved	blue, small		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Metal	1	lid	white metal, round, corroded, 1-3/4" diam, poss tin-plated		
TU 2	Level 9	Household	Misc.	1	handle	bone, for fork, has hole for rivet		
TU 2	Level 9	Food	Misc.	15	bone frag			
TU 2	Level 9	Food	Misc.		eggshell			
TU 2	Level 9	Economy	Metal	1	fitting	brass, 2.4 mm bent wire, poss harness part		
TU 2	Level 9	Economy	Metal	1	buckle	iron, frag, for harness		
TU 2	Level 9	Economy	Metal	1	buckle	iron, for harness		
TU 2	Level 9	Economy	Metal	1	clip	iron, spring-clip hook		
TU 2	Level 9	Economy	Metal	1	fitting	iron, comb-shaped, curved, 4-1/2" long, fasteners on top of each end are broken off		
TU 2	Level 9	Economy	Misc.	1	whetstone frag			
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Metal	1	bolt	iron, large, 7" long, has egg shell corroded to it		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Metal	1	strip	ferrous, curved, 7/16" wide		
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Metal	1	strip	ferrous, curved		
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Metal	3	strip	ferrous, frags, 7/16" wide		
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Metal	20	nail	cut, square		
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Metal	7	nail	unidentified		
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Glass	1	plate glass	colorless, 7.3 mm thick		
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Glass	2	plate glass	colorless, corners, 8.2 mm thick		
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Glass	1	plate glass	colorless, frosted on both sides, 4.4 mm thick		
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Glass	1	plate glass	lt aqua, corner, has cuts and scratches, 9.7 mm thick		
TU 2	Level 9	Construction	Glass	30	flat	lt aqua		
TU 2	Level 9	Unknown	Metal	12	unidentified	white metal		
TU 2	Level 9	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	white metal (zinc?), flat, rough		
TU 2	Level 9	Unknown	Metal	1	bar	lead, small, 3 grooves		
TU 2	Level 9	Other	Misc.	1	rock	large calcite crystal, collected by inhabitants		
TU 2	Level 9	Other	Misc.	1	rounded pebble	chert, collected by inhabitants		
TU 2	Level 9	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	1	flake	fragment		
TU 3	Level 1	Personal	Ceramics	1	doll part	porcelain, leg frag		
TU 3	Level 1	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, 4-hole, ecru, half only		
TU 3	Level 1	Household	Ceramics	2	body sherd	whiteware, undec, 1 thick, 1 thin		
TU 3	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	lt aqua, hand-finished		
TU 3	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	lt aqua, thin		
TU 3	Level 1	Household	Glass	2	curved	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless, frag		
TU 3	Level 1	Household	Glass	2	curved	colorless		
TU 3	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	unidentified	colorless, burned		
TU 3	Level 1	Household	Metal	1	can frag	flat, thin metal, probable can		
TU 3	Level 1	Food	Misc.	4	bone frag			
TU 3	Level 1	Construction	Metal	1	rivet	brass, with decorative head		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 3	Level 1	Construction	Metal	31	nail	cut, square		
TU 3	Level 1	Construction	Metal	70	nail	wire		
TU 3	Level 1	Construction	Metal	22	nail	unidentified		
TU 3	Level 1	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless, ground, beveled, straight edge		
TU 3	Level 1	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless, corner of piece of glass, 2.0 mm thick, 1.5 mm thick at edge		
TU 3	Level 1	Other	Misc.	2	rock	from rock collection, 1 quartzite and 1 chert		
TU 3	Level 2	Personal	Ceramics	1	toy cup	porcelain		
TU 3	Level 2	Personal	Ceramics	1	toy saucer	porcelain		
TU 3	Level 2	Personal	Ceramics	1	marble	frag, colors in core, badly damaged		
TU 3	Level 2	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, 2-hole, 1/2" diam		
TU 3	Level 2	Personal	Ceramics	1	button, collar	china		
TU 3	Level 2	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, flat front, brass loop shank and plate		
TU 3	Level 2	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, 2-hole, 1/2" diam		
TU 3	Level 2	Personal	Metal	1	thimble	brass		
TU 3	Level 2	Personal	Misc.	1	slate frag	for writing		
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer rim	ironstone, undec		
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Ceramics	2	body sherd	whiteware, very small, exfoliated		
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	colorless, intact, paneled, hand-finished		
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Glass	3	curved	colorless		
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Glass	3	curved	colorless, thin		
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Glass	4	curved	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Metal	1	fastener	brass, with 2 teeth, lettering: "SOLIDE		"
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Metal	1	lock part	for box, poss lock		
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Metal	1	fork	solid iron handle		
TU 3	Level 2	Household	Metal	1	lid	brass lid or canister, very thin, 1-1/2" diam		
TU 3	Level 2	Food	Misc.	4	bone frag			
TU 3	Level 2	Construction	Metal	23	nail	cut, square		
TU 3	Level 2	Construction	Metal	52	nail	wire		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 3	Level 2	Construction	Metal	28	nail	unidentified		
TU 3	Level 2	Construction	Glass	2	flat	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 2	Construction	Glass	1	plate glass	very lt aqua, frosted, 7 mm thick		
TU 3	Level 2	Construction	Misc.	1	concrete	flat, burned		
TU 3	Level 2	Unknown	Metal	6	unidentified	white metal (zinc?), flat, thin		
TU 3	Level 2	Unknown	Metal	7	unidentified	ferrous, flat, 1 is a corner (cans?)		
TU 3	Level 2	Unknown	Metal	1	bar	iron, curved, with short piece across short end		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Ceramics	2	figurine	porcelain, molded, glazed ext/partially glazed int, poss figurine		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Metal	1	toy wheel	iron, from toy wagon		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Ceramics	1	button, collar	porcelain, same pattern as TU 2-5		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Ceramics	1	tube	porcelain, white designs, bead?, fitting?, 1" long		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass front, ferrous back, loop shank, 8-petal flower design 5/8″ diam, lady's button		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass trouser button, 4-hole, stamped criss-cross pattern, 5/8″ diam		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Metal	1	button	ferrous, shank broken, corroded, 5/8″ diam	post-1870	Pool 1987:279
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, brass square-shank, 1/2″ diam		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	2	button	shell, 4-hole, 7/16″, not all the same style		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	button	shell, 2-hole, 1/2″ diam		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	tooth from decorative comb, 2-1/4″ long		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	tooth from pocket comb, 1" long		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	handle	bone, flat ovoid, from brush?		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	pencil frag	wood		
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	1	slate pencil			
TU 3	Level 3	Personal	Misc.	7	slate frag	for writing on, some exfoliated		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	porcelain, decorative edge, thin		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer rim	ironstone, undec		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	whiteware, brown transfer print, ABC plate		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	1	plate base	whiteware, undec, backmark "Johnson Bros. England."	1883-1913	Godden 1964:355
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	3	rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	3	base	whiteware, undec		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Ceramics	2	body sherd	whiteware, undec		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle, entire	lt aqua/green, round, looks blown, 1-1/2" diam, in 9 frags		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle base	lt aqua, rectangular, 1 x 2 ", numerals on base: 64		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	14	lamp chimney	colorless, thin		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	curved	dk brown		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	curved	amber		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	2	lamp globe	colorless, frags, short lip, ground edge, see TU2-6 for more		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	1	bottle base	colorless		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	2	bottle base	colorless, rectangular, thin		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	12	curved	colorless		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Glass	2	bottle frag	very lt aqua, 1 thin, 1 thicker		
TU 3	Level 3	Household						
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Metal	1	fitting	brass, for Kerosene lamp		
TU 3	Level 3	Household	Metal	1	spoon	ferrous, 1 handle frag and 1 bowl		
TU 3	Level 3	Food	Misc.	9	bone frag			
TU 3	Level 3	Food	Misc.	1	eggshell			
TU 3	Level 3	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	brass cartridge, lettering on base: "WRACo 38"		
TU 3	Level 3	Economy	Metal	1	file	iron, frag, triangular in X-sect		
TU 3	Level 3	Economy	Metal	1	file	iron, frag, flat in X-sect		
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Metal	1	fitting	iron, heavy, 1" wide, 3" long, holes for fastening on each end, raised channel in center to hold rod or axle		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Metal	1	bolt	iron, carriage bolt		
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Metal	2	rod	iron, 5" long, 3/16" diam		
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Metal	20	nail	cut, square		
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Metal	19	nail	wire		
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Metal	16	nail	unidentified		
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Metal	4	wire			
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Ceramics	1	brick frag	red		
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Misc.	2	wood	burned frags		
TU 3	Level 3	Construction	Glass	33	flat	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 3	Unknown	Metal	1	channel	brass, flat channel, 3/8" wide		
TU 3	Level 3	Unknown	Metal	1	decorative	ferrous metal circle frag, ruffled edge		
TU 3	Level 3	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	iron frag, flat with bent prongs		
TU 3	Level 3	Unknown	Metal	1	bar	iron, tapered bar with broken end		
TU 3	Level 3	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	zinc, flat (part of same in Level 2?)		
TU 3	Level 3	Unknown	Metal	3	flat	ferrous		
TU 3	Level 3	Unknown	Misc.	3	plastic	frags, 2 diff objects		
TU 3	Level 3	Other	Misc.	1	rock	or shatter		
TU 3	Level 4	Personal	Misc.	1	slate frag	for writing		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	cup rim	porcelain, toy cup or demitasse, ribbed		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl frag	yellowware, white lines		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	cup/bowl base	stoneware, gray with tan glaze ext/ unglazed int, looks handmade but recent		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	rim	ironstone, white, undec, scalloped		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	base	whiteware, undec		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	whiteware, undec, thin		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	rim	decorative, impressed rectangular lines pattern, same as TU 3-3		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	dish frag	colorless, frag, Ribbon Candy pattern, same as in TU 2-5	1880s	Metz 1977 Book I 154, 155

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	lamp globe	colorless, edge ground, see TU 3-3 and TU 2-6		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Glass	4	curved	colorless		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Glass	3	curved	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	lt green		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Metal	1	foil	metal, folded, crushed, brittle		
TU 3	Level 4	Household	Metal	1	handle	iron, solid, for knife or fork		
TU 3	Level 4	Food	Misc.	many	eggshell			
TU 3	Level 4	Food	Misc.	4	bone frag			
TU 3	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	hinge	iron, frag		
TU 3	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	strap frag	iron, flat corner frag, thin		
TU 3	Level 4	Construction	Metal	18	nail	cut, square		
TU 3	Level 4	Construction	Metal	1	nail	wire		
TU 3	Level 4	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless		
TU 3	Level 4	Construction	Glass	19	flat	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 4	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	brass, flat		
TU 3	Level 4	Unknown	Metal	1	band	brass, 1/2″ diam, 1/4″ wide		
TU 3	Level 5	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, 4-hole, 1/2″ diam, half only		
TU 3	Level 5	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass on ferrous stamped criss-cross pattern, trouser button, 3/4		“
TU 3	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	2	button	shell, 2-hole, slightly off-center, 5/8″ diam		
TU 3	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	1	comb	brown plastic/hard rubber, decorative comb frag		
TU 3	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	6	slate frag	for writing		
TU 3	Level 5	Personal	Misc.	1	slate pencil	split		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl frag	stoneware, fine yellow paste, blue and white bands on ext/glazed int		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	plate rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	rim	whiteware/hotelware, undec		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	whiteware/hotelware, undec, prob same as above		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Ceramics	1	chip	whiteware/ironstone, with dk aqua transfer print		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Glass	9	curved	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Glass	3	curved	colorless		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Glass	1	mirror frag			
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Metal	1	spoon	ferrous teaspoon plated with white metal		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Metal	1	foil	folded, heavy		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Metal	1	stove part	iron frag with ridge, poss stove part		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Metal	1	can base	ferrous, thin		
TU 3	Level 5	Household	Metal	1	can frag	ferrous, thin		
TU 3	Level 5	Food	Misc.	1	eggshell			
TU 3	Level 5	Food	Misc.	1	tooth	frag		
TU 3	Level 5	Food	Misc.	1	bone frag			
TU 3	Level 5	Economy	Metal	1	harrow	iron, heavy, poss harrow part		
TU 3	Level 5	Construction	Metal	24	nail	cut, square		
TU 3	Level 5	Construction	Metal	11	nail	unidentified		
TU 3	Level 5	Construction	Glass	3	flat	colorless		
TU 3	Level 5	Construction	Glass	14	flat	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 5	Construction	Glass	1	plate glass	colorless, frag, frosted on both sides		
TU 3	Level 5	Other	Misc.	2	rock	chert frags		
TU 3	Level 5	Unknown	Misc.	1	unidentified	chert or ceramic		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Personal	Misc.	1	button	ring of shell around a faceted “crystal”, poss gold-plated. Not for clothing, 9.7 mm diam, 5.2 mm thick, with flanges at base to hold it in place.		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Personal	Glass	1	flat	colorless, frosted, 4.2 mm thick, numerals scratched on one side		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Personal	Ceramics	1	tobacco pipe	gray paste, tan glazed ext and int, thin		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	stoneware, red brown slipped ext and int		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	body sherd	hotelware/whiteware, thick, undec		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer rim	whiteware, off-white, undec		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Household	Glass	1	bottle neck	lt aqua, hand-finished		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Household	Glass	1	curved	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Food	Misc.	1	bone frag			
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Food	Misc.	1	eggshell			
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Food	Misc.	1	mussel shell frag			
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	ARMS	Metal	2	ammunition	cuprous cartridge, .22, on head: "H"		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Construction	Metal	6	nail	cut, square		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Construction	Metal	4	nail	unidentified		
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Construction	Misc.	1	plaster/concrete			
TU 3	Level 6 (gray zone)	Construction	Glass	6	flat	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Personal	Metal	1	buckle part	brass, 7/8" wide, nickel-plated		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Personal	Glass	1	faux spectacle lens	very lt green, oval with ground edges, looks like a spectacle lens, but there is no magnification		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Personal	Misc.	1	slate frag	for writing		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	plate/saucer base	whiteware/ironstone, porous, black backmark: "J. & G. MEAKIN/HANLEY". Impressed mark:"…WD2…"	c. 1890	Godden 1964:427
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer rim	whiteware, 2 frags, off-white, undec		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	cup rim	whiteware, off-white, undec		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Household	Glass	1	tumbler rim	colorless		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Household	Glass	1	decorative	colorless, leaf design		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Household	Glass	3	lamp chimney	colorless		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	brass, thin, with wood insert, not identified with certainty		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Construction	Metal	2	nail	cut, square		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Construction	Metal	5	nail	unidentified		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Construction	Metal	1	nail	wire, ring shank		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Construction	Glass	1	flat	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Construction	Glass	27	flat	lt green		
TU 3	Level 6 (orange zone)	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	iron, bent		
TU 3	Level 6 (zone unknown)	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china, 4-hole		
TU 3	Level 6 (zone unknown)	Construction	Metal	1	washer	brass		
TU 3	Level 6 (zone unknown)	Food	Misc.	1	bone frag			
TU 3	Level 6 (zone unknown)	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	lead, flattened		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Personal	Misc.	2	slate pencil	1 is split		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Personal	Glass	1	cane	blue, green, and white cane inside colorless glass, in 5 frags, entire original surface missing		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	saucer rim	whiteware, molded pattern		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	rim	whiteware, glaze missing		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	cup rim	whiteware, undec		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	plate/saucer rim	ironstone, undec		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Household	Glass	1	canning jar rim	lt aqua, grooved wax seal type, hand-finished		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Household	Glass	1	curved	lt green, blown		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Household	Glass	1	tumbler heel	colorless, flute-type heel		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, thin, might be part of bottle in TU 3-7 (orange zone)		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Household	Glass	12	lamp chimney	colorless		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Food	Misc.	10	eggshell			
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	ARMS	Metal	1	ammunition	brass cartridge, .22, short, head stamp: "U"		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Construction	Metal	1	nut	square		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Construction	Metal	8	nail	cut, square		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Construction	Metal	1	nail	wire		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Construction	Metal	2	nail or wire	wire		
TU 3	Level 7 (gray zone)	Construction	Glass	7	flat			
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Personal	Ceramics	1	button	china		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Personal	Misc.	1	shoe part	heel with little square shoe nails		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Personal	Ceramics	1	tobacco pipe	stoneware, gray with clear glaze ext and int Chip out of lip and scraps stuck to it (in firing or in a fire)		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Personal	Misc.	1	slate pencil	flattened on opposite sides so it won't roll		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Personal	Misc.	1	slate frag			
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	bowl base and heel	whiteware/hotelware, molded, undec		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	handle	whiteware, creamy paste, undec		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Household	Ceramics	1	cup frag	whiteware, undec		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Household	Glass	1	bottle frag	colorless, thin, 2 frags from same bottle		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Household	Glass	1	lamp chimney	colorless, ruffled/piecrust edge		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Household	Glass	1	rim	colorless, plain		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Construction	Glass	1	flat	prob a mirror frag		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Construction	Glass	13	flat	lt aqua		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	brass, flat plate, with rectangular holes in each end, tiny, 1/4″ x 1/2″		
TU 3	Level 7 (orange zone)	Other	Misc.	1	rock	cotton rock?		
TU 3	unknown level	Personal	Metal	1	button	brass, 3-piece, shank and front missing, 1/2″ diam		
TU 3	unknown level	Household	Glass	1	curved	colorless		
TU 3	unknown level	Household	Glass	1	flat	lt aqua		
TU 3	unknown level	Food	Misc.	1	bone frag			
TU 3	unknown level	Construction	Metal	1	nail	unidentified		
TU 4	Level 1	Construction	Ceramics					
TU 4	Level 1	Household	Ceramics	1	cup frag	stoneware, thin, gray paste, clear glaze ext and int		
TU 4	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	bottle base	colorless, burned		
TU 4	Level 1	Household	Glass	1	curved	lt aqua, thin		

Table A2.1. Artifacts from 23JE787, The J. J. Wilson Site

TU	Level	Order	Class	No.	Type	Description	Date	Reference
TU 4	Level 1	Household	Metal	2	can frag	ferrous, flat		
TU 4	Level 1	Construction	Metal	2	wire	ferrous, twisted		
TU 4	Level 1	Construction	Metal	90	nail	cut, square		
TU 4	Level 1	Construction	Metal	38	nail	wire		
TU 4	Level 1	Construction	Metal	9	nail	unidentified		
TU 4	Level 1	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless, thin		
TU 4	Level 1	Construction	Glass	1	flat	lt aqua, thin		
TU 4	Level 1	Construction	Ceramics	1	brick frag	red		
TU 4	Level 1	Unknown	Metal	1	unidentified	ferrous, rolled metal, 6" long		
TU 4	Level 1	Unknown	Glass	21	unidentified	colorless, burned		
TU 4	Level 2	Personal	Ceramics	1	doll part	porcelain bisque head, blonde with bangs and curls at back, blue eyes, tinted cheeks and lips		
TU 4	Level 2	Household	Ceramics	1	crock frag	stoneware, porous, salt-glazed ext/dull dk brown int, reddish past, wheel-thrown	pre-1880s	Ketchum 1991:4
TU 4	Level 2	Household	Ceramics	2	cup frag	whiteware, undec, 2 diff cups		
TU 4	Level 2	Construction	Metal	38	nail	cut, square		
TU 4	Level 2	Construction	Metal	19	nail	wire		
TU 4	Level 2	Construction	Glass	2	flat	lt aqua, not from same piece		
TU 4	Level 2	Construction	Misc.	3	wood	charred		
TU 4	Level 2	Unknown	Glass	8	unidentified	burned		
TU 4	Level 3	Construction	Metal	5	nail	cut, square		
TU 4	Level 3	Construction	Metal	3	nail	wire		
TU 4	Level 3	Construction	Glass	2	flat	lt aqua		
TU 4	Level 3	Construction	Glass	1	flat	colorless		
TU 4	Level 3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	1	flake	frag, black		
TU 4	unknown level	Construction	Metal	1	nail	cut, finishing nail		

APPENDIX C

TRC PHASE III ARTIFACT CATALOG

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-01	TU 1	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		6	Heavily Corroded
03-01	TU 1	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	3	
03-01	TU 1	LVL 1	Bone/Teeth		1	Burnt
03-02	TU 1	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	6	
03-02	TU 1	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	2	Embossed
03-02	TU 1	LVL 2	Nail, Cut		3	
03-02	TU 1	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		42	
03-02	TU 1	LVL 2	Bone/Teeth		33	
03-03	TU 1	LVL 3	Nail, Wire		1	
03-03	TU 1	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-03	TU 1	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-04	TU 2	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		11	
03-04	TU 2	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	1	
03-04	TU 2	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	9	
03-04	TU 2	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Leash Lock?	1	
03-05	West Barn Wall	GSC	Nail, Wire		2	
03-05	West Barn Wall	GSC	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-05	West Barn Wall	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	v187
03-05	West Barn Wall	GSC	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	2	
03-05	West Barn Wall	GSC	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Iron Ring	1	Possible Hitching Post Ring
03-06	TU 2	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		33	
03-06	TU 2	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		7	
03-06	TU 2	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	12	
03-06	TU 2	LVL 2	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	.38 caliber
03-06	TU 2	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Rivet	1	with leather
03-06	TU 2	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Horseshoe	1	
03-06	TU 2	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Hook	1	
03-06	TU 2	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Heavy Iron Snapping	1	
03-07	TU 2	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	6	
03-07	TU 2	LVL 3	Nail, Wire		5	
03-07	TU 2	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		4	
03-07	TU 2	LVL 3	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	2	
03-07	TU 2	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass	Body/Base	4	v210
03-07	TU 2	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item		4	Carved Tortise Shell, Possible Hair Barrette
03-08	TU 4	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	v183
03-08	TU 4	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strapping	4	
03-08	TU 4	LVL 1	Solarized Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, Crimped, v53
03-08	TU 4	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-08	TU 4	LVL 1	Nail, Cut		1	
03-08	TU 4	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		4	
03-08	TU 4	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		3	
03-08	TU 4	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Thread Bracket	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-08	TU 4	LVL 1	Brick, Handmade		1	
03-09	TU 3	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		1	Heavily Corroded
03-09	TU 3	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-09	TU 3	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	1	
03-09	TU 3	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv154
03-10	TU 3	LVL 2	Construction Hardware	Fence Staple	1	
03-10	TU 3	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		23	
03-10	TU 3	LVL 2	Amber Curved Glass		3	
03-10	TU 3	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Fragment	1	Melted
03-10	TU 3	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		9	
03-10	TU 3	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	5	
03-10	TU 3	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		4	
03-10	TU 3	LVL 2	Bullet/Shell Casing	Wad	1	
03-10	TU 3	LVL 2	Button	Porcelain	1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps		
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Lead, Miscellaneous	Disc		
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Construction Hardware	Fence Staple	1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Construction Hardware	Washer	3	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Nail, Cut		15	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Nail, Wire		172	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Screw/Bolt	Screw	3	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	gv201
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Paneled Bottle, Embossed Lettering, gv93
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Fragment	114	Melted
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Ketchup Bottle, gv166
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, Scalloped, gv195
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Tumbler, gv196
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		98	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, gv140
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	58	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass		1	Green
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass		1	Amber
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass		12	Amber
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated		2	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	cup, cv258
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Body	1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv166
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/Plate, cv248

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	.32 Caliber
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	.12 Gauge
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	.38 Caliber
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Button	Porcelain	3	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Button	Rubber	1	Embossed "I.R.C. Co" "Goodyear"
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Button	Glass	2	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Figurine		1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Flatware	Spoon	1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Thick Plate Glass	3	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Slate	2	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothespin Spring	3	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Possible Spout	1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Molded Clay	1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Metal Can	Can Fragment	3	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Toy	Porcelain Tea Set Fragments	3	1 Lid, 1 Plate Fragment
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Writing Implement	Stylus	1	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Brick, Machine Made		7	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Mortar/Concrete		2	
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Bone/Teeth		28	11 Burned
03-11	TU 3	LVL 3	Synthetic Material, Miscellaneous	Green Coil	1	
03-12	TU 3	GSC	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	1	
03-13	TU 5	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Plate	1	
03-13	TU 5	LVL 1	Nail, Cut		3	
03-13	TU 5	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		8	
03-13	TU 5	LVL 1	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, gv95
03-13	TU 5	LVL 1	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, gv112
03-13	TU 5	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		7	
03-13	TU 5	LVL 1	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragment	3	Melted
03-13	TU 5	LVL 1	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner	Fragment	1	
03-13	TU 5	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	Unid. Maker's Mark, cv58
03-14	TU 5	LVL 2	Construction Hardware	Fragment	2	Cut, Spikes?
03-14	TU 5	LVL 2	Nail, Cut		3	
03-14	TU 5	LVL 2	Nail, Wire	Fragment	22	
03-14	TU 5	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Bottle, Embossed Lettering, gv96
03-14	TU 5	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		12	
03-14	TU 5	LVL 2	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragment	1	Melted
03-14	TU 5	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-14	TU 5	LVL 2	Button	Porcelain	1	
03-14	TU 5	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Eyeglass Lens	1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Copper Alloy, Miscellaneous		4	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	9	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Iron, Miscellaneous		1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Construction Hardware	Washer	2	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Nail, Cut		10	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Nail, Wire		103	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Screw/Bolt		2	Eye Bolt
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Screw/Bolt		1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, gv95
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, gv109
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass		91	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass		59	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass	Body	2	Pressed, Vinegar Pitcher, gv24
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	8	Blow-in-Mold, gv84
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass	Body	2	Embossed Lettering, gv167
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass		1	Embossed Design
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Scalloped Pattern, gv159
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	Blow-in-Mold, Embossed Lettering, gv80
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Tumbler, gv196
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	2	Blow-in-Mold, paneled Bottle, gv161
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	12	Ktchup Bottle, gv166
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	96	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Dark Curved Glass		2	Amber
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Dark Curved Glass	Body	1	Emerald Green, Cone ink Bottle, gv66
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Dark Curved Glass		2	Amber
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Glass, Unusual Form		63	Melted
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Milk Glass	Finish	1	Jar
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Milk Glass	Finish	1	Molded Design
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner		2	Embossed Design
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Solarized Curved Glass		1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated		4	F.Winkle Maker's Mark- Adelaide Pattern, cv10
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated		1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Handle	1	cv220
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Base	1	Cup, cv254
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		6	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Cup	3	cv13
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Body	1	Albany Slip Interior, cv48
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Albany Slipped Interior, Unglazed, cv35
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	.32 Caliber
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Button	Iron	5	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Button	Copper Alloy	1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Button	Porcelain	2	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Button	Collar Button	1	Glass
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Button	Shell	7	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Coin		1	1867 Shield Nickel
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Flatware	Knife	1	Wood Handle/Iron Blade
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Buckle	1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Thimble	1	Aluminum
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	5	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Strap Adjuster	1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Eyeglass Lens	1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Comb	1	Mustache Comb?
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass Fragment	1	Security Glass
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Wedge	1	Heavy Iron
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Rake Head	1	Garden Rake
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stylus	2	Slate Pencil
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Marble		1	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Toy	Doll	2	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Toy	Porcelain Tea Set Fragments	3	1 Teacup, 1 Plate Fragment, 1 Saucer Fragment
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Brick, Handmade		2	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Mortar/Concrete	Fragment	1	Mortar
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Fragment	4	Slate
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Bone/Teeth		24	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Eggshell		3	
03-15	Feature 1	Strata 1	Synthetic Material, Miscellaneous	Fragment	1	Tortise Shell Style, Curved Plastic
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Fragments	101	
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	4	
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Nail, Wire	Fragments	80	
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	Automatic-Bottle-Machine, gv203
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Bottle, gv205
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv90
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		20	
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Vial, gv182
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass	Fragments	1	
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass	Base	1	Olive Bottle, gv72
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass	Body	4	Olive, gv204
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass		2	
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragments	1	Large, Blocky
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragments	1	Melted
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Solarized Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, Crimped, gv53

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Redware		1	cv130
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Molded		3	with Handpainting
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		4	
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	"Ironstone China" Maker's Mark
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Footwear	Shoe Tap	1	
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Buckle	1	Corroded
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Axe Head	1	Heavily Corroded
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Rivet	1	For Clothing
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle	2	Paint Can Handle?
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Part?	1	Cast Iron
03-16	TU 4	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Doorknob	1	Agateware
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Clumps	10	Heavily Corroded
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Construction Hardware	Fence Staple	1	Heavily Corroded
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Nail, Wire		20	Heavily Corroded
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		7	
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv186
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	2	
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass	Body	2	Amber, gv89
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	3	Strap Lock, Plated
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Pipe Collar?	1	Pipe Collar?
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bridal Bit	1	Heavily Corroded
03-17	TU 4	LVL 3	Toy	Doll	1	
03-18	TU 6	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	19	
03-18	TU 6	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		10	
03-18	TU 6	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	11	
03-18	TU 6	LVL 1	Button	Iron	1	
03-18	TU 6	LVL 1	Bone/Teeth		3	Mammal
03-19	TU 6	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	14	
03-19	TU 6	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		40	
03-19	TU 6	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	19	
03-19	TU 6	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass		3	
03-19	TU 6	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass		1	Green
03-19	TU 6	LVL 2	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	
03-19	TU 6	LVL 2	Bone/Teeth	Bone	13	Burnt
03-20	Feature 2	LVL 4	Construction Hardware	Spike	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Copper Alloy, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Ring	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps		
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strapping	5	1 Heavy

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Other Metal, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	26	Corrugated
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Construction Hardware	Washer w/ Nail	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Construction Hardware	Washers	4	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Nail, Cut		91	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Nail, Wire		121	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Screw/bolt	Bolt with washer	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Canning Jar Glass	Base	1	wax sealer, gv52
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	Wax Sealer, gv21
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Canning Jar Glass	Finish/Body	5	Blow-in-Mold, Embossed Lettering, gv95
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	7	Lamp Glass, gv20
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Handle	1	Pressed, gv180
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Lamp Glass, gv107
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		4	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Jar, gv198
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv126
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	2	Pressed, Serving Dish, gv55
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	2	Vial, Blow-in-Mold, gv98
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv99
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		47	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	2	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, Embossed Number, gv79
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		22	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		11	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		12	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		31	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		4	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, gv124
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		6	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Base/Body	10	Pressed Glass Serving Dish, gv18
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Base/Body	2	Blow-in-Mold, Embossed, gv3
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		4	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		44	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Body	4	Scalloped Pattern, gv159
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	6	Pressed Goblet, gv19
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		43	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	3	Tumbler, starburst on base, gv63
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Jar?, gv198
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	gv22
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Body	6	Mustard Jar, gv23
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass		22	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, gv158
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	1	Flask, gv4
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Bottle, Embossed Lettering, gv97
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Candle Holder	1	gv94
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	2	Lamp Glass, gv109
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv108
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	6	Tumbler, gv110
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	Blow-in-Mold, paneled, gv165
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Embossed Lettering, gv167
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass, Unusually Thin		6	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass, Unusually Thin		44	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass, Unusually Thin		6	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass, Unusually Thin		77	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Curved Glass, Unusually Thin		2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Clear Flat Glass		230	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Dark Curved Glass	Finish/Body	2	Cobalt, Automatic-Bottle-Machine, gv152
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Dark Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	1	Blow-in-Mold, Cone Ink Bottle, gv27
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Dark Curved Glass	Body	8	Amber, gv199
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Dark Curved Glass	Body	1	Olive, gv200
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Dark Curved Glass		3	Amber
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Dark Curved Glass		1	Blue
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Glass, Unusual Form	Melted Glass	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Milk Glass	Base	1	Open Pontil, gv61
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Milk Glass	Finish	1	Jar, gv156
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner		3	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Porcelain		2	Decal Decorated
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Rim	4	Winkle Maker's Mark, Adelaide Pattern, cv10
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Hand painted		1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Transferprint	Saucer	1	Red Floral Pattern, cv6
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body	4	Cup, cv18
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Foot Ring	1	Cup, cv249
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv151
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer, cv16
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv150
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv159
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup,cv245
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Cup	1	cv12
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	2	Plate, cv14
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	2	Saucer
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv260
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	2	Cartwright Bros. Maker's Mark, cv7
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Whole	2	Thomas Furnival Maker's Mark, cv3
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Whole	6	Alfred Meakin Maker's Mark, cv4
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		4	Glasgow Pottery Maker's Mark, cv2
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	Glasgow Pottery Maker's Mark, cv19
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Cup	11	Cup w/ Handle, cv13
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	cv1
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv250
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Handle	1	Cup, cv8
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv163
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Handle	1	cv146
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv152
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv160
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv158
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		14	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Cup w/ handle	3	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Body	1	cv24
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Albany Slipped interior, unglazed, cv35
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Albany Slip Interior/Exterior, cv64
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Base	1	Albany Slip Exterior, cv25
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Crock	7	Albany Slipped
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Crock	1	Albany Slipped
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Stoneware, Unusual Variant	Rim/Body	1	Molded Florar & Vine Pattern, cv28
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Yellow Ware	Footring/Body	4	Bowl, Annular Banded, cv17
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	.357 caliber
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	.22 caliber
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	12 Gauge
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	.38 Caliber
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Collar Button	2	Bone
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Glass	4	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Collar Button	2	Glass
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Porcelain	20	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Bone	2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Shell	19	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Copper Alloy	17	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Collar Button	1	Copper Alloy
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Iron	8	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Porcelain	1	Blue

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Button	Rubber	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Flatware	Handles	4	3 Iron Handles, 1 Wood Handle Attachment
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Flatware	Spoons	6	1 Complete Copper Alloy Spoon Etched w/ "W" or "M", 5 spoons missing handles
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Flatware	Knife	1	w/ Wooden Handle Attachment
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Flatware	Forks	3	w/ Wooden Handle Attachment
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Footwear	Shoe Tap	2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Footwear	Eyelets	12	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Footwear	Heel	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle	1	For Tool?
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Ring	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cap	1	threaded opening in top
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Ring	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cap or Base?	1	Some iron adhered
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Collar	1	With one finished edge
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Dome Cap	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Machine Part?	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Can Frag?	1	Pressed Sheeting with "T"
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bucket Handle Attachment	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Glass Insert	1	Decorative?
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle	1	Heavy, For Tool?
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Button Hook?	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Rubber Chunk?	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Printing Type	2	Potentially Identifiable Letters
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Lime	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Buckle	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Buckle	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Iron Disc	1	Small Cap? Thin
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Disc	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Tiny Container	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Shoelace Clamp?	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Eyeglass Lenses	3	One complete
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	1	Thick rectanble with frosted edge
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	4	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Hair Pin	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clock Gear	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cork	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Small Spring	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Tube Fragment	1	Bakelite?
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Copper Alloy Strips	2	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Large Staple?	2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Rivet?	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Sewing Accessory?	2	Type of bobbin?
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Comb?	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Lid	3	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Rim Cover	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Small Cog?	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Hair Pin?	1	Or sewing accessory?
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Comb Tines	2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cooking Spoon	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Comb	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Slate	16	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Comb	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Comb	3	Refit
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Mirror Glass	35	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Mechanical Pencil Collar	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Rivet	1	Lettering and star on head
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Marble		2	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Metal Can		32	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Textile	Braided Fiber	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Tobacco Pipe	Bowl	1	Carved Head
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Tobacco Pipe	Bowl	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Toy	Porcelain Tea Set Fragments	7	4 Plate Fragments, 2 Tea Cups refitted, 1 Lid
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Toy	Doll	6	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Toy	Doll	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Writing Implement	Styluses	16	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Brick, Handmade		12	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Mortar/Concrete		21	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Biface Fragment	1	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	PP/K	1	Sequoyah
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Bone/Teeth		253	Various
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Eggshell		95	
03-21	Feature 1	Strata 2	Wood, Milled	Charcoal	22	
03-22	TU 8	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Bar	1	
03-22	TU 8	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		5	
03-22	TU 8	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Cup, cv252
03-22	TU 8	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		3	
03-22	TU 8	LVL 1	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Albany Slip Interior/ Exterior, cv23
03-22	TU 8	LVL 1	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Fragment	1	Slate
03-23	TU 8	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous		6	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-23	TU 8	LVL 2	Nail, Cut		1	
03-23	TU 8	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		1	
03-23	TU 8	LVL 2	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material		1	Slate
03-24	TU 9	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Foil	1	
03-24	TU 9	LVL 2	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Retouched Flake	1	
03-25	TU 10	LVL 1	Nail, Cut		3	
03-25	TU 10	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Fragment	5	
03-25	TU 10	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	1	
03-25	TU 10	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass	Body	3	Olive, gv142
03-25	TU 10	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Eyeglass Lens	1	
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Nail, Cut		70	
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Flakes	2	1 Tertiary Flake, 1 Flake Fragment
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		11	
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	6	
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass	Base	1	Cobalt, cv129
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Glass, Unusual Form		4	
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Milk Glass	Finish	1	Scalloped Finish, Molded Design
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv162
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		7	
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Body	1	cv85
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Albany Slip Interior, Exterior, cv64
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Button	Porcelain	1	
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Latch	1	Door Latch
03-26	TU 7	LVL 1	Bone/Teeth	Bone	2	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous		1	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Nail, Cut		110	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		7	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	2	Tumbler, gv16
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		23	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	10	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragment	3	Blue, Chunky
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragment	3	Melted
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Hand painted		2	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		11	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed		1	Albany Slip Interior
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Stoneware, Slipped		1	Albany Slip, cv87
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Bead		1	Milk Glass
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Button	Porcelain	3	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Button	Copper Alloy	1	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Button	Iron	1	
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Disc	1	w/ Etched Script
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Fragment	1	Slate

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-27	TU 7	LVL 2	Bone/Teeth	Bone	1	Burned
03-28	TU 11	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	1	
03-28	TU 11	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Barbed Wire	5	
03-30	TU 12	LVL 2.5	Nail, Wire		2	
03-30	TU 12	LVL 2.5	Clear Curved Glass		3	
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Copper Alloy, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	1	
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps		
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Nail, Cut		2	
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, gv202
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	2	
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass		1	Amber
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragment	21	Melted
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Button	Iron	2	
03-31	TU 13	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Rubber Band	1	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	13	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Lead, Miscellaneous	Slag	1	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Construction Hardware	Nut	1	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Nail, Cut		19	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		49	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		11	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	10	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragment	82	Melted
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed		1	cv86
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Button	Shell	2	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Button	Iron	2	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Button	Collar Button - Porcelain	1	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Button	Porcelain	1	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Flatware	Bone Handle	1	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Peach Pit	2	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Burned Earth	4	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	1	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Marble		1	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Brick, Handmade		6	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Mortar/Concrete	Mortar	1	
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Fragment	2	Slate
03-32	TU 13	LVL 2	Bone/Teeth		17	Some Eastern Cottontail (Sylvilagus Floridanus)
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	5	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Construction Hardware	Spike	2	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Nail, Cut		15	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Nail, Wire		33	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Screw/Bolt	Screw	1	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		4	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	5	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragment	22	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Albany Slip Interior/Exterior, cv64
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Button	Porcelain	2	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Button	Iron	1	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Button	Glass	1	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Peach Pit	1	Carbonized
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Toy	Doll	1	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	13	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Mortar/Concrete	Fragment	2	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material		1	FCR
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Materials		2	Slate
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Bone/Teeth		13	
03-33	TU 13	LVL 3	Wood, Milled		3	Charcoal
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Nail, Cut		7	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Nail, Wire		9	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Screw/Bolt	Screw	1	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass		5	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	2	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner		1	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	2	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Bullet/Shell Casing		1	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Button	Iron	2	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Button	Copper Alloy	1	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Button	Plastic	1	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Plaster		2	
03-34	TU 13	LVL 4	Bone/Teeth		10	
03-35	TU 13 N1/2 of TU	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	3	
03-35	TU 13 N1/2 of TU	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strap	1	
03-35	TU 13 N1/2 of TU	LVL 3	Nail, Cut		2	
03-35	TU 13 N1/2 of TU	LVL 3	Nail, Wire		5	
03-35	TU 13 N1/2 of TU	LVL 3	Button	Porcelain	1	
03-35	TU 13 N1/2 of TU	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	End Cap	1	
03-35	TU 13 N1/2 of TU	LVL 3	Plaster		1	
03-35	TU 13 N1/2 of TU	LVL 3	Bone/Teeth		10	
03-36	TU 14	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous		10	
03-36	TU 14	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		17	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-37	TU 14	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	28	
03-37	TU 14	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		39	
03-38	TU 15	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps		
03-38	TU 15	LVL 1	Construction Hardware		1	Threaded Hook
03-38	TU 15	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		40	
03-38	TU 15	LVL 1	Screw/Bolt	Bolt	1	
03-38	TU 15	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		3	
03-38	TU 15	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Pressed, Hobnails, gv57
03-38	TU 15	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	2	
03-38	TU 15	LVL 1	Bone/Teeth		7	
03-38	TU 15	LVL 1	Wood, Milled		2	Charcoal
03-39	TU 15	LVL 1	Screw/Bolt	Bolt	1	Large
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Heavy Plating	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps		1 Possible Shaving
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strapping	3	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	3	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Lead, Miscellaneous	Lead Fragment	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Nail, Cut		21	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Nail, Wire		2	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Screw/Bolt	Bolt	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Canning Jar Glass	Finish/Body/Base	6	Blow-in-Mold, Embossed Lettering, gv13
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Curved Glass		1	Embossed
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv83
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Lamp Glass, gv107
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Curved Glass		152	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Pressed Stemware, gv206
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Curved Glass		3	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	69	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Clear Flat Glass		2	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Dark Curved Glass		2	Amber
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Dark Curved Glass		1	Cobalt
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Glass, Unusual Form		3	2 Warped Tubular, 1 Twisted
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Hand painted		1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Molded		2	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	2	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Molded		1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup/ Bowl, cv197
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv229
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		28	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/Plate, cv222
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Cup	1	cv38
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Rim	1	cv34
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	4	Albany Slip Interior, Unglazed, cv35
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Stoneware, Unusual Variant	Body	4	Molded Floral & Vine Pattern, cv28
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Yellow Ware	Body/Base	2	Bowl, Annular Banded, cv17
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Yellow Ware	Body	1	White Annular Banded, cv32
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Button	Rubber	2	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Button	Shell	6	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Button	Bone	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Button	Collar Button - Glass	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Button	Glass	3	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Button	Porcelain	22	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Button	Iron	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Coin	5 Cent Piece	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Footwear	Eyelet, Heel	2	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Corn Cob	1	Burned
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Latch	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Brace?	1	Small
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Shoe Tap	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Lever?	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Key Fragment?	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Sad Iron	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Possible Tool Fragment?	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Mirror Fragments	12	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	8	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Peach Pit	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Leg	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Tobacco Pipe		1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Writing Implement	Carbon Rods	2	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Writing Implement	Stylus	6	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Mortar/Concrete	Mortar	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Lowe Flared PP/K	1	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Bone/Teeth		58	
03-40	Feature 1	Strata 3	Eggshell		16	
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	6	
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Construction Hardware	Fence Staple	1	
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Canning Jar Glass		8	
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		10	
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	1	
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass	Body/Base	2	Blow-in-Mold, Amber Bottle, gv75
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass		1	Green
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass		2	Amber
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	Unidentified Maker's Mark, cv132
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/Plate, cv251
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Body	1	Albany Slip Interior, cv63
03-41	TU 16	LVL 1	Toy	Doll	1	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	15	Plate
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Wire	1	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Construction Hardware	Spike	1	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Nail, Cut		2	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		4	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		22	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Base/ Body	1	Bottle, embossed Lettering, gv62
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	Automatic-Bottle-Machine, gv77
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	1	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv75
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass	Base/ Body	5	Amber Bottle, Embossed Lettering, gv209
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass	Body	2	Green Bottle, gv207
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass	Body	4	Cobalt, gv193
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Solarized Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv131
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Solarized Curved Glass		5	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv206
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		3	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Body	2	Albany Slip Interior, cv63
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Rim	1	Albany Slip Interior/ Exterior, cv65
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Button	Glass	1	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Unknown	1	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Buckle	1	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Barbed Wire	11	
03-42	TU 16	LVL 2	Toy	Doll	1	
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps	8	
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Nail, Cut		3	
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		9	
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		1	Melted
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass		6	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Milk Glass		1	
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	"NE China" Maker's Mark, cv127
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Body	2	Albany Slip Interior, cv63
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Toy	Doll	1	
03-43	TU 16	LVL 3	Bone/Teeth	Tooth	1	
03-44	TU 18	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	1	Corroded Sheet Metal
03-45	TU 18	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal	1	
03-46	Feature 1	Strata 3	Textile	Fabric	2	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps		
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Nail, Cut		69	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		118	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Screw/Bolt	Screw	8	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		23	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, gv134
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	2	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass		3	Amber
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragment	58	Melted
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Milk glass, Jar Lid Liner		4	1 Complete
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Base	1	Cup, cv244
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Cup, cv256
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Bead		1	Glass
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Button	Glass	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Button	Porcelain	2	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Button	Copper Alloy	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Button	Shell	3	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Footwear	Eyelet	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Possible Electrical Item	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Buckle	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Hook	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Slate	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Valve?	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	2	1 Slightly Melted
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle?	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Latch	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Strap Holder?	1	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Shell Insert?	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Toy	Doll	3	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Writing Implement	Pencil and Eraser Holder	4	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Brick, Handmade		3	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Mortar/Concrete	Mortar	3	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Bone/Teeth		47	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Eggshell		3	
03-47	TU 17	LVL 1	Wood, Milled		11	Burned, Charcoal
03-48	TU 19	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	11	
03-48	TU 19	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		5	
03-48	TU 19	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	4	
03-48	TU 19	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass		1	
03-48	TU 19	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	
03-48	TU 19	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Transferprint	Body	1	Leaf or Floral Pattern, cv140
03-48	TU 19	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	"…OBRIL…" Maker's Mark, cv137
03-48	TU 19	LVL 1	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Prehistoric Flake	1	
03-49	TU 19	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	4	
03-49	TU 19	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		7	
03-49	TU 19	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass		3	Amber
03-49	TU 19	LVL 2	Yellow Ware	Body	1	cv118
03-50	TU 19	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	2	
03-50	TU 19	LVL 3	Nail, Cut		1	
03-50	TU 19	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass, Unusually Thin		5	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	48	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Construction Hardware	Washer	1	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Construction Hardware	Nuts	2	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Nail, Cut		7	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		10	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	gv144
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		93	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Body	6	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle "embossed Lettering, gv192
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Jar	1	"vaseline/ Chesebrough/ New York", gv45
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	28	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass		1	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Glass, Unusual Form		1	Melted
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Metal Jar Lid		1	Iron
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Metal Jar Lid		6	w/ Jar Lid Liner
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Porcelain		4	Decal Decorated
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Rim	2	Gilt Stripe on rim, Molded, Floral Decal, cv110
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv194

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	"…eville China/ Nevill" Maker's Mark, cv120
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Rim	1	Albany Slip Interior, cv68
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Button	Shell	1	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Button	Wood	1	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Footwear	Eyelet	11	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Unknown	1	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Unknown	1	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	3	Suspender Adjusters
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Eyeglass Lens	1	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Plaster		4	
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Bone/Teeth		1	Burnt
03-51	TU 20	LVL 1	Shellfish	Shell	1	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Construction Hardware	Fence Staple	1	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Nail, Cut		12	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		32	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		28	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Blow-in-Mold, Paneled Bottle, gv132
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Tumbler, gv133
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	35	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner	Fragment	1	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated		1	F. Winkle Maker's Mark, Adelaide Pattern, cv10
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	Gilt Stripe on Rim, cv110
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	Cup or Bowl, cv145
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv161
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		4	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Footwear	Eyelet	2	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	1	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Engraved Brass Fragment	1	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Metal Can		16	1 complete lid
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Mortar/Concrete	Mortar	21	
03-52	TU 20	LVL 2	Bone/Teeth		2	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Twisted Wire		
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps		
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Nail, Cut		1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Nail, Wire		9	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Canning Jar Glass	Body	6	Blow-in-Mold, Embossed Lettering, gv92
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	Blow-in-Mold, Paneled Bottle, gv91
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	gv109
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/ Body	1	Pressed, Compote Lid or Base, gv36
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	1	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass	Body	1	Bottle Shoulder, gv101
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Stoneware, Slipped	Crock	1	Albany
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Albany Slip, cv62
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Footwear	Eyelets	7	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Footwear	Heel	2	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothespin Spring	1	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Metal Can		6	
03-53	TU 20	LVL 3	Mortar/Concrete	Mortar	8	
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Nail, Cut		1	
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	Wax Sealer, gv157
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Canning Jar Glass	Body	1	Embossed Lettering, gv185
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Automatic-Bottle-Machine, Embossed Lettering, gv130
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Blow-in-Mold, Embossed Lettering, gv192
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Crown Top Bottle, gv181
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	gv191
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Clear Curved Glass			
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	2	
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Metal Jar Lid		1	
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Solarized Curved Glass	Finish	1	gv162
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Solarized Curved Glass		2	
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Rim	1	
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	cv255
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Stoneware, Slipped	Rim	1	
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Bead	Glass	1	
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cap?	1	
03-54	TU 20	GSC	Plaster		1	
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Copper Alloy, Miscellaneous	Fragment	1	
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	gv144
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Clear Curved Glass		45	
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Clear Flat Glass		1	
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Metal Jar Lid		1	
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Solarized Curved Glass		2	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/Plate, cv237
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Rim	1	Jar, Albany Slip Interior, cv66
03-55	TU 22	GSC	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bracket	1	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Copper Alloy, Miscellaneous	Wire	3	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Iron, Miscellaneous	Wire	4	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Iron, Miscellaneous	Corroded Clumps		
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Construction Hardware	Spike	1	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Nail, Cut		117	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Nail, Wire		91	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Screw/Bolt	Screw	4	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv135
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Clear Curved Glass		26	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	18	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Dark Curved Glass	Body	1	Olive, Bottle, gv177
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Dark Curved Glass		1	Amber
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Milk Glass	Finish/Body	12	Lamp Glass, Painted, Scalloped Finish, gv208
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Refined Earthenware, Hand painted		1	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		4	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body	3	Plate, cv52
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer, cv168
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	2	Lid? cv51
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Stoneware, Salt-Glazed		2	Albany Slip Interior
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Lead Glaze?, cv50
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Yellow Ware	Footring?	1	cv59
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Button		3	Iron
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Button		1	Glass
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Button		3	Porcelain
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Button		2	Bone
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Button	Shell	3	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Iron Collar	1	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bucket Handle Attachment	1	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Small File/Nail Cleaner?	1	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Peach Pits	3	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	1	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Writing Implement	Slate Stylus?	1	Burned slate? Or a stone composite?
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Brick, Handmade		1	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Mortar/Concrete		3	
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	PP/K	1	Kirk Corner Notched Cluster
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Bone/Teeth		10	Various
03-56	TU 21(ALL 1 LVL)		Wood, Milled	Charcoal		
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Wire	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strapping	1	w/ Nail
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Other Metal, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	16	Tin
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Construction Hardware	Fence Staple	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Nail, Cut		21	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Nail, Wire		46	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Screw/Bolt	Screw	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	2	Blow-in-Mold, gv119
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	gv144
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Canning Jar Glass	Body	1	Embossed Lettering, gv185
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		3	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass		256	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Blow-in-Mold, gv125
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, gv190
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Pressed, Serving Dish, gv37
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Bottle, Hand etched Lettering, gv151
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Base	2	Bottle
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Pressed, Scalloped Edge, gv189
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Packer Tumbler, gv188
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	9	Blow-in-Mold, Embossed Lettering, gv192
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	24	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Dark Curved Glass		2	Amber
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Glass, Unusual Form	Melted	2	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner		2	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Porcelain		1	Undecorated
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Handle	1	Cobalt, Hand Painted, cv57
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer, cv184
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		13	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv193
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	cv201
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	Maker's Mark
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	cv165
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv186
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Rim	1	cv70
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Stoneware, Slipped	Teapot	5	Albany Slip, cv69
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Stoneware, Slipped		1	Albany Slip, cv27
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Stoneware, Slipped	Base	1	Albany Slip, cv25
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	2	.32 Caliber
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Button	Shell	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Flatware	Spoon	2	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Footwear	Eyelet	4	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Harmonica	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Wood Screws	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Binder Ring?	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Toy	Doll	1	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Toy	Doll	2	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Bone/Teeth		4	
03-57	TU 22	LVL 1	Shellfish	Shell	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	79	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Wire	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Tube	2	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Construction Hardware	Washer	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Nail, Cut		14	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Nail, Wire		75	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Canning Jar Glass	Body	1	Embossed Lettering, gv144
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Canning Jar Glass	Body	1	Blow-in-Mold, Embossed Lettering, gv92
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	1	Automatic Bottle Machine, Bottle, gv64
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	2	Automatic Bottle Machine, Tumbler, gv78
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		6	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass		71	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	1	Blow-in-Mold, Paneled Bottle, gv168
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Melted, with crown top cap
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Clear Flat Glass	Fragments	34	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Dark Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Amber, gv164
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Glass, Unusual Form	Melted	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Milk Glass		1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner		2	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Coarseware, Unglazed	Rim	1	Flowerpot, cv123
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated		1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	Decal Decorated
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Plate, cv125
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Plate, cv104

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Plate, cv187
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Gilt Stripe on Rim, Molded, Floral Decal, cv110
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv207
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv219
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		7	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	Harker Pottery Maker's Mark, cv124
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	4	Bristol Slip Int./Ext., cv89
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	4	Bristol Slip Int/Ext, cv90
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	4	Bristol Slip int/Ext, cv92
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Rim	1	Bristol Slip Int./Ext., cv94
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Teapot	4	Albany Slip Int/Ext, Transfer Print, cv69
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Stoneware, Slipped	Crock	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Footwear	Eyelet	10	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	1	Clothing Rivet
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bucket Handle	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Metal Can Key	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	2	Strap Adjusters
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	1	Galoshes Snap?
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Furniture Spring	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Metal Can	Fragments	9	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Toy	Doll	1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Plaster		1	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Bone/Teeth		7	
03-58	TU 22	LVL 2	Shellfish	Oyster Shell	4	
03-59	TU 22	LVL 2	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strapping	2	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strapping	8	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Iron, Miscellaneous	Wire	4	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Construction Hardware	Fence Staples	3	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Metal Can		52	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Nail, Cut		9	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Nail, Wire		49	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Canning Jar Glass	Body	1	Blow-in-Mold, Embossed Lettering, gv92
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Canning Jar Glass	Base	1	Blow-in-Mold, gv146
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp Glass, gv194
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body	2	Lamp Glass, Embossed Stars, gv171
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Mustard Jar, gv11
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass		152	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	11	Vaseline Bottle

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv147
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Bottle, gv173
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Pressed, Serving Dish, gv37
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv148
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	2	Tumbler, gv133
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	2	Bottle, gv31
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Paneled Bottle, gv174
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	14	Embossed Lettering, "Eddy & Eddy," gv170
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Cone Ink Bottle, gv28
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	1	Paneled Bottle, gv145
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Pressed Serving Dish, gv172
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	5	Blow-in-Mold, "Frank Miller's Grown Dressing," gv169
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	Blow-in-Mold, "Modoc Oil," gv33
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	Blow-in-Mold, Paneled Bottle, gv35
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	2	Blow-in-Mold, Paneled Bottle, gv54
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-in-Mold, Paneled Bottle, gv132
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Curved Glass, Unusually Thin		2	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	26	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass		7	Amber
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass	Body	6	Amber, gv114
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Dark Curved Glass	Body	3	Amber, Paneled Bottle, gv128
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner		8	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Porcelain		1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Body	1	Floral Decal, cv110
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	Gilt Strip on Rim, cv110
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Transferprint	Rim/Footring	2	Plate, Blue Leaf Pattern, Molded Rim, cv46
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv208
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	Homer Laughlin Maker's Mark, "Golden Gate," cv116
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	7	Alfred Meakin Maker's Mark, cv111
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		3	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	2	Saucer/Plate, cv200
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	2	Saucer/Plate, cv246
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body	2	Cup, cv119
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		3	"Warranted" Maker's Mark, cv117
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Cup Handle	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Body	1	Albany Slip Int, cv71
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Stoneware, Slipped	Rim	16	Albany Slipped

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Stoneware, Slipped	Crock	6	Albany Slipped
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Bristol Slip Int/Ext, cv94
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	5	Bristol Slip Int/Ext, cv91
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Bead		1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Button	Porcelain	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Button	Copper Alloy	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Button	Iron	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Footwear	Eyelet	36	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Footwear	Upper	6	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Footwear	Heel	4	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Footwear	Eyelets	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bucket Handle	4	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	2	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Hinge?	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cap	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Barbed Wire	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	2	Strap Adjusters
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	1	Strap Adjuster
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cane Tip	1	Decorated
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Metal Jar Lid		3	One w/ Liner
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Mortar/Concrete	Mortar	4	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Whetstone	1	
03-60	TU 22	LVL 3	Bone/Teeth		7	
03-61	TU 21		Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Iron Kettle	1	Corroded, No Lid
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Lead, Miscellaneous	Slag	1	
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Nail, Cut		4	
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Nail, Wire		11	
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Packer's Tumbler, gv163
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Clear Curved Glass		7	
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	6	
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Dark Curved Glass		2	Amber, gv86
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Solarized Curved Glass		12	
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Solarized Curved Glass	Base	1	Bottle, gv160
03-62	TU 23 House	N. Wall	Button	Iron	1	
03-63	TU 24 House	N. Wall	Nail, Cut		1	
03-63	TU 24 House	N. Wall	Nail, Wire		16	
03-63	TU 24 House	N. Wall	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	1	Paneled Bottle, Embossed Lettering, gv93
03-63	TU 24 House	N. Wall	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Automatic Bottle Machine, Ketchup Bottle, gv5
03-63	TU 24 House	N. Wall	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	1	
03-63	TU 24 House	N. Wall	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Bristol Slip Int/Ext

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-63	TU 24 House	N. Wall	Stoneware, Slipped		1	Bristol Slip Int/Ext
03-63	TU 24 House	N. Wall	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Metal Slag?	1	
03-63	TU 24 House	N. Wall	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	1	
03-64	TU 23 and 24	GSC	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Iron Vessel	1	Fragment w/ Rim and Loop Handle
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strapping	6	2 heavy pieces
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Iron, Miscellaneous	Wire	6	2 squared pieces
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Metal Can		55	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Nail, Cut		5	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Nail, Wire		17	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Bottle, Embossed Lettering, gv15
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Pressed, gv211
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass		19	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass		59	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Jar, gv138
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Body	3	"Eddy & Eddy" Bottle
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Base	6	Automatic Bottle Machine, Vaseline Bottle, gv127
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Bottle, gv136
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	4	Lamp Glass, gv20
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Body	6	Mustard Jar, gv11
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Paneled Bottle, gv142
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	Pickle/Pepper Bottle, gv6
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Jar Shoulder, gv137
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Tumbler, gv141
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	6	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Dark Curved Glass	Body	2	Amber, Paneled Bottle, gv128
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Dark Curved Glass	Body	6	Amber, gv44
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Dark Curved Glass	Finish/Body	1	Emerald Green, Cone Ink Bottle, gv66
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Rim	1	F. Winkle Maker's Mark, Adelaide Pattern, cv33
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	8	Albany Slip
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	"Semi/ …te" Maker's Mark, cv114
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		3	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/Plate, cv247
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Footring	2	Saucer, cv109
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Albany Slip
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/Plate, cv230
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Cup	1	cv30
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	2	Crock, Albany Slip Int/Ext, cv78
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Stoneware, Slipped	Crock	5	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Bullet/Shell Casing	.22 Shell Casing	1	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Footwear	Heel	5	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Footwear	Eyelets	41	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Strap Holder?	2	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bucket Handle	2	w/ attachment area
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bucket Handle	1	loop w/ attachment area
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Buckle	1	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bucket Handle Attachment?	1	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle	1	for metal vessel?
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Lantern		17	various
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Metal Jar Lid		2	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Brick, Handmade		1	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Plaster		5	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Bone/Teeth		18	
03-65	TU 22	LVL 4	Wood, Milled	Charcoal	4	
03-66	Inside Iron Kettle	Teapot	Nail, Cut		1	
03-66	Inside Iron Kettle	Teapot	Plaster		3	
03-66	Inside Iron Kettle	Teapot	Bone/Teeth	Bone	3	Burned
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	6	Corroded
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Metal Can		4	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Nail, Cut		1	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Canning Jar Glass	Finish/Body	2	Wax Sealer, BIM, gv60
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	1	Tumbler, gv30
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	2	Lamp Glass, Scalloped, gv195
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	Complete, BIM, gv29
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Clear Curved Glass		13	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	2	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, Illinois Glass Co. Mark, gv1
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Handle	1	Vinegar Pitcher, Pressed, gv24
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Clear Curved Glass	Base/Body	1	Flask, Embossed Star w/ Clock Face on reverse, BIM, gv2
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	14	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Body	1	cv148
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Glasgow Pottery Maker's Mark?, cv19
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	Maker's Mark, "Royal/ E.CCRN./ _ngland" cv56
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body	1	Plate, cv54
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Bowl, cv60
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup, cv8
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body	2	Cup, cv29
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body/Base	1	Cup, cv55

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv155
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv170
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Cup
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	3	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv175
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Alfred Meakin Maker's Mark, cv53
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Stoneware, Slipped	Crock	1	Albany Slip
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Button	Shell	1	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Button	Porcelain	2	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Comb	1	Floral Decoration
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	2	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Iron Ring	1	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Jar Lid	3	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Comb	1	3 Long Tines
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Lantern	Wick Adjuster	1	Some Patent Info on End
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Toy	Doll	1	
03-67	Feature 1 E. Wall	W. Wall	Bone/Teeth	Bone	9	Various
03-68	N 972.5 E 952	GSC	Solarized Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	8	Blow-in-Mold, Bottle, gv67
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Handle	1	cv134
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Construction Hardware	Washer	1	
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Construction Hardware	Small Spike	1	Red Coloring
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Nail, Cut		14	
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Nail, Wire		26	
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	1	
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	1	
03-69	E. Wall Clearing	House	Brick, Handmade		1	
03-70	S. Wall Clearing	House	Nail, Cut		12	
03-70	S. Wall Clearing	House	Nail, Wire		15	
03-70	S. Wall Clearing	House	Glass, Unusual Form		1	Melted
03-70	S. Wall Clearing	House	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-70	S. Wall Clearing	House	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv226
03-70	S. Wall Clearing	House	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-70	S. Wall Clearing	House	Writing Implement	Slate Stylus	1	Whittled
03-71	N980/985 E950/945	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Paneled Bottle, gv102
03-71	N980/985 E950/945	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-In-Mold, Bottle, gv100
03-71	N980/985 E950/945	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Paneled Bottle, Embossed Lettering, gv105
03-71	N980/985 E950/945	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Paneled Bottle, gv106
03-71	N980/985 E950/945	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	1	BIM, Paneled Bottle, gv103

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-71	N980/985 E950/945	GSC	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-71	N980/985 E950/945	GSC	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	BIM, Paneled Bottle, gv104
03-72	N. of TU 22	GSC	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Part?	1	
03-73	BHT 2	Trench	Nail, Wire		2	1 Large, 1 Small
03-73	BHT 2	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	2	Blow-In-Mold, Medicine Bottle, Embossed Lettering, cv73
03-73	BHT 2	Trench	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-73	BHT 2	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Medicine Bottle, Embossed Lettering, gv88
03-74	BHT 3	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	28	Medicine Bottle, "Fellows & Co.Chemists"
03-75	BHT 4	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/Plate, cv233
03-75	BHT 4	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-76	BHT 6	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-76	BHT 6	Trench	Plaster		1	Large Chunk
03-77	BHT 9	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Rim	2	
03-77	BHT 9	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Hand painted	Body	1	
03-77	BHT 9	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Body	1	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Iron, Miscellaneous	Wire	5	Some Twisted
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	8	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Construction Hardware	Fence Staple	1	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Metal Can		18	Possible Tobacco and Oil Cans
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Nail, Cut		3	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Nail, Wire		54	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	BIM, gv82
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Clear Curved Glass		4	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Blow-In-Mold, Bottle
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	12	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Dark Curved Glass		3	Amber
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Glass, Unusual Form		36	Melted
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Milk Glass	Base	1	Dressing Box, Embossed Design, gv76
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner		1	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Porcelain	Plate	4	Floral Decal Dec, Scalloped & Molded Rim, Gilt Dec, cv31
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	Cobalt Handpainted Rim, cv41
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	2	Transfer Print
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	2	Alfred Meakin Maker's Mark, cv37
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv224
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed		1	Albany Slip int, cv40
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Stoneware, Slipped	Rim	1	Bristol Slip Int/Ext, cv39
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Yellow Ware	Body	1	Blue Annular band, cv43
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Battery	Carbon Rod	1	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Tag	1	Round, "1/F.L. CO./ 45"

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Hinge	1	w/ Screws
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Combs	2	Fragments
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Décor	1	Buckle? Or Scarf Brooch?
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cover	1	Corroded
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Horseshoes	2	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle/Lever	1	"…IDE MFG CO FREEPORT ILL"
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Tool	1	Multipurpose, Canning Jar Opener w/ Bottle Opener and Corkscrew
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Plate Glass	3	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Spring Hinge	1	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Marble		1	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Pocketknife		1	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Tobacco Pipe	Bowl Fragment	1	
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Writing Implement	Pencil Eraser Holder	1	Contains some wood and graphite.
03-78	BHT 10 W. Wall	House	Shellfish	Mussel Shell	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Large Hook?	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Wire	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strapping	6	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Construction Hardware	S-Hook	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Nail, Cut		5	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Nail, Wire		3	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Finish/Base	2	Blow-In-Mold, Lightning Style, gv41
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Finish/Body	2	BIM, Embossed Lettering, gv46
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Base/Body	2	gv48
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Base	2	ABM, gv49
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Finish/Body	1	Wax sealer, gv9
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	Wax sealer, gv39
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	Wax sealer, gv38
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Base	1	BIM, gv50
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Compote base, pressed, gv8
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Mustard jar, gv11
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	1	BIM, Cone Ink Bottle, gv40
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	BIM, Medicine Bottle, 12 Sided, Embossed, gv116
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	BIM, gv10
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass		20	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	2	Paneled medicine bottle, gv26
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base/Body	2	Pressed, compote, gv36
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base/Body	2	Pressed, serving dish, gv37
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Bottle, gv43

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	ABM, square bottle, gv56
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Bottle, hand etched lettering, gv151
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base/Body	1	Paneled Bottle, gv44
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Tumbler, gv176
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Bottle, embossed lettering, gv74
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Paneled medicine bottle, embossed lettering, gv179
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	BIM, "HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA", gv25
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	BIM, square bottle, gv7
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	BIM, gv12
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Bottle, gv42
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body	1	BIM, paneled bottle, GV51
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	jar shoulder, gv178
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Salt/Pepper Shaker	1	Embossed lettering, gv113
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	Budweiser bottle, gv14
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish/Body/Base	3	BIM, flask, gv47
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	6	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Dark Curved Glass	Base	1	Emerald green, gv59
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Dark Curved Glass	Base	1	BIM, olive wine bottle, gv58
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Dark Curved Glass		1	Amber
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Dark Curved Glass	Body/Base	5	Olive, Bottle, Embossed Lettering, gv65
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Metal Can		3	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Metal Jar Lid		5	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner		1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Solarized Curved Glass	Body	1	Compote stem, gv111
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Rim	1	Cup, Floral Pattern, Molded, cv47
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Rim	4	F. Winkle Maker's Mark, Adelaide Pattern, cv33
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Rim	2	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	3	T. Furnival Maker's Mark, cv108
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	2	Gravy Boat w/ Decal Decoration
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim/Body/Handle	4	Tea/Coffee Cup, cv102
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv171
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	J & G Meakin Maker's Mark, cv100
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Transferprint	Rim/Body	2	Plate, Blue Leaf Pattern, Scalloped & Molded Rim, cv46
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		6	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	"Warranted" Maker's Mark, cv103
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	"…ria…" Maker's Mark, cv112
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	"Ironstone China/ Warranty" Maker's Mark, cv115
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	8	J & G Meakin Maker's Mark, cv106

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	"Ironstone China/ Warranted" Maker's Mark, cv26
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Alfred Meakin Maker's Mark, cv98
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	Maker's Mark, cv105
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Handle	1	Cup, cv204
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	Homer Laughlin Maker's Mark, "Golden Gate, cv116
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Base	1	Platter?, cv97
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body/Base	3	Cup w/ Handle, cv99
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/Plate, cv235
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Base	1	Cup, cv232
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/Plate, cv176
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Cup, cv259
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Plate, cv210
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Handle	3	Pitcher
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer, cv109
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Rim/Body	3	Albany Slip Int, cv84
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Rim	1	Jar, Albany Slip Int, cv83
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed	Base	2	Albany Int/Ext, cv73
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Crock	4	Albany Slip
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	2	Bristol Slip Int/Ext, cv88
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	4	Bristol Int/Ext, cv92
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Crock	7	Albany Slip
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Rim	6	Albany Slip
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Rim/Handle	4	Jug, Albany Slip Int/Ext, cv79
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Base/Body	6	Albany Slip Int/Ext, cv79
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Base	1	Albany Int/Ext, cv77
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Rim/Body	4	Wax Sealer Jar, Albany Slip Int/Ext, cv74
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Rim/Base	6	Bristol Slip Int/Ext, cv91
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Base	2	Albany Int/Ext, cv76
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Base	1	Bristol Slip Int/Ext, cv89
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	1	Albany Slip Int/Ext, cv75
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stoneware, Slipped	Body	4	Bristol Int/Ext, cv79
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Horseshoe	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Scythe	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Kettle Lid	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Leg	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bracket?	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Harmonica Plate	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Possible Coffee Mill?	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Part	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Burner	3	Refit
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Harness Adjuster	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cookware	2	Iron Cooking Pan
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Cookware	1	Skillet?
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Handle	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Burner	2	Refit
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Part	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Burner	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bracket?	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Decorative Furniture Hardware?	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Stove Part	1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Toy	Doll	2	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Brick, Handmade		1	
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Foundation Stone	1	Limestone?
03-79	BHT 12	Trench	Bone/Teeth	Bone	2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	152	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Iron, Miscellaneous	Strapping	6	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Construction Hardware	Fence Staple	3	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Nail, Cut		4	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Nail, Wire	Nail Fragments	2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Nail, Wire	10d Nails	5	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Nail, Wire	6d Nails	9	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Nail, Wire	4d Nails	10	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench		Base	1	ABM, gv69
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Base	1	ABM, gv68
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	BIM, gv119
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Body/Base	13	BIM, embossed lettering
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Finish	1	gv144
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Body	1	Embossed lettering, gv185
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Canning Jar Glass	Base	2	ABM, gv115
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	2	Bottle, gv121
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Pressed, serving dish, gv118
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Pressed, serving dish, gv37
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	BIM, medicine bottle, 12-sided, gv116
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	BIM, bottle?, gv125
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	BIM, bottle, gv122
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Fragment	158	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Hollowware, gv117
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Base	1	Tumbler, gv120

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body	1	Bottle neck, gv139
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Lamp chimney, gv175
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	BIM, bottle, gv71
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Ink bottle	1	Cone ink, embossed lettering, gv32
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	BIM, bottle, gv155
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	BIM, bottle, gv85
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	BIM, gv154
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Bottle	1	BIM, paneled medicine bottle, embossed lettering, gv70
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Body/Base	1	Bottle, gv153
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	10	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Dark Curved Glass	Body	1	Cobalt, gv149
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Dark Curved Glass	Body	2	Amber, gv150
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Glass, Unusual Form	Fragment	2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Metal Jar Lid		4	2 Lids w/ Milk Glass Liner
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Milk Glass, Jar Lid Liner		7	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Porcelain		1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Fragment	1	F. Winkle marker's mark, Adelaide pattern, cv33
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Decal decorated	Rim	4	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Hand Painted	Rim	2	Silver stripe along scalloped rim, cv227
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	Plate, leaf pattern, cv144
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	Decal decorated
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Molded	Rim	1	Plate, cv147
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Molded		2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Transferprint	Rim/Body	2	Plate, blue leaf pattern, scalloped and molded rim, cv46
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body	7	Cup, cv122
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		17	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Handle	1	gv179
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/Plate cv238
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer/plate, cv153
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body/Footring	5	Saucer, cv121
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	2	Cup, cv157
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/plate, cv242
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer, cv192
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Footring	2	Plate, cv253
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Saucer, cv109
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	"Ironstone China/Warranty" maker's mark, cv115
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Plate, cv101
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Base	1	Cup, cv228

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Footring	2	Saucer, cv121
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Body	2	Cup, cv122
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Body	3	Bristol slip int./ext., cv91
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Base/Body	1	Albany slip int./ext., cv75
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Body	1	Bristol slip int./ext., cv96
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Base	1	Albany slip int., cv80
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Body/Base	11	Bristol slip int./ext., cv95
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Teapot	1	Albany slip int./ext., transferprint, cv69
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Rim/Body	7	Bristol slip int./ext., cv90
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	crock	2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Rim	6	Albany
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Bullet/Shell Casing	Shell Casing	1	.12 Gauge
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Bullet/Shell Casing	.44 Shell Casing	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Button	Plastic Button	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Button	Metal Button	2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Button	Shell Button	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Button	Metal Button	1	"sweet…co"
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Button	Iron	2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Footwear	Shoe Nails	10	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Footwear	Heel	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Footwear	Eyelets	26	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Finial?	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bucket Handle	5	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bucket	3	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Wire Bail	1	For Canning Jar
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Square Pan	4	w/ Handles
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Large Rivet	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Mirror Glass	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Spring	18	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bottle Cap	1	Crown Top
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	1	Strap Adjuster?
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Basin Fragment	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	1	Strap Adjuster
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Nut Shell	2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Unknown Item	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Possible Horse Tack Part	1	Possible Horse Tack Part
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Shovel Blade	1	Heavily Corroded
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Peach Pit	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Clothing Hardware	1	Strap Adjuster, Ornate
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Sewer Pipe?	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Bracket?	1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Jewelry	Pendant	1	Face (Cherub) w/ Scrollwork
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Marble		1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Metal Can	Can Fragment	82	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Toy	Doll	12	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Toy	Doll	2	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Mortar/Concrete	Mortar	5	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Bone/Teeth		7	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Shellfish		1	
03-80	BHT 13	Trench	Wood, Milled		20	
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	BIM, bottle, gv87
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Clear Curved Glass		7	
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Clear Flat Glass	Fragment	1	
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Plate, blue leaf pattern, cv48
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Stoneware, salt-glazed	Base	2	Albany slip int., gv81
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Body	1	Albany slip int./ext., gv82
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Brick, Handmade		4	2 Glazed
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Brick, Machine Made		2	
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Plaster		1	
03-81	BHT 14	Trench	Wood, Milled	Burned	3	
03-82	BHT 15	Trench	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-82	BHT 15	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Rim/body	4	Bristol slip int./ext., gv92
03-82	BHT 15	Trench	Stoneware, slipped	Rim	2	Bristol slip int./ext., gv93
03-83	N 965 E 940	A.T.	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	Prehistoric Lithics	2	
03-84	N 965 E 960	A.T.	Construction Hardware	Fence Staple	1	
03-85	N 970 E 940	A.T.	Nail, wire		2	
03-85	N 970 E 940	A.T.	Stone, Shaped/Unusual Material	lithic	1	
03-86	N 975 E 940	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragment	1	
03-87	N 975 E 1005	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-88	N 975 E 1025	A.T.	Wood, Milled		1	Burned
03-89	N 980 E 950	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-90	N 980 E 960	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	3	1 embossed
03-91	N 985 E 965	A.T.	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Barbed Wire	5	
03-92	N 985 E 970	A.T.	Nail, Wire		3	
03-93	N 985 E 1015	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass		3	
03-93	N 985 E 1015	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
03-94	N 990 E 975	A.T.	Dark Curved Glass	Body	2	Olive, bottle, gv197
03-95	N 990 E 980	A.T.	Nail, Wire		1	
03-96	N 990 E 1005	A.T.	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-96	N 990 E 1005	A.T.	Solarized Curved Glass	Fragment	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-97	N 990 E 1015	A.T.	Nail, Cut		1	
03-97	N 990 E 1015	A.T.	Bone/Teeth	Burned Bone	1	
03-98	N 995 E 945	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim/Handle	2	Tea/coffee cup, cv138
03-99	N 995 E 985	A.T.	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Barbed Wire	1	
03-100	N 995 E 1000	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-101	N 995 E 1015	A.T.	Nail, Wire		3	
03-101	N 995 E 1015	A.T.	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Barbed Wire	1	
03-102	N 995 E 1020	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	2	
03-103	N 995 E 1025	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-103	N 995 E 1025	A.T.	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Nutshell	2	Burned
03-104	N 1000 E 940	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragment	1	
03-105	N 1000 E 995	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass		1	
03-105	N 1000 E 995	A.T.	Dark Curved Glass		1	Amber
03-106	N 1000 E 1000	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	3	
03-107	N 1000 E 1005	A.T.	Stoneware, slipped	Rim	1	Albany slip
03-108	N 1000 E 1010	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-109	N 1000 E 1015	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	3	
03-109	N 1000 E 1015	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-109	N 1000 E 1015	A.T.	Shellfish	Shell	1	
03-110	N 1000 E 1020	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	1	
03-110	N 1000 E 1020	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Rim	1	cv191
03-112	N 1005 E 1000	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragment	3	
03-112	N 1005 E 1000	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Saucer/plate, cv243
03-113	N 1005 E 1005	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragment	1	
03-114	N 1005 E 1010	A.T.	Clear Flat Glass		1	
03-114	N 1005 E 1010	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-114	N 1005 E 1010	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		1	
03-115	N 1005 E 1015	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	3	
03-116	N 1010 E 1000	A.T.	Nail, Cut		1	
03-117	N 1010 E 1005	A.T.	Nail, Cut		1	
03-117	N 1010 E 1005	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	2	
03-118	N 1010 E 1010	A.T.	Nail, Cut		1	
03-118	N 1010 E 1010	A.T.	Nail, Wire		1	
03-118	N 1010 E 1010	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	2	
03-118	N 1010 E 1010	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated		2	
03-119	N 1010 E 1015	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	2	
03-120	N 1010 E 1020	A.T.	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-120	N 1010 E 1020	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	2	
03-120	N 1010 E 1020	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Finish	1	Bottle, gv184
03-120	N 1010 E 1020	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	1	
03-120	N 1010 E 1020	A.T.	Dark Curved Glass	Fragments	1	Amber
03-120	N 1010 E 1020	A.T.	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Burned Earth	1	

CRN #	Provenience	Level	Key Descriptor	Object	Qty	Description/Comment
03-121	N 1010 E 1025	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass		2	
03-121	N 1010 E 1025	A.T.	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	Footring	1	Cup, cv257
03-122	N 1010 E 1030	A.T.	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-122	N 1010 E 1030	A.T.	Nail, Cut		1	
03-122	N 1010 E 1030	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragment	1	
03-122	N 1010 E 1030	A.T.	Brick, Handmade		1	
03-123	N 1015 E 1005	A.T.	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting	4	
03-124	N 1015 E 1010	A.T.	Iron, Miscellaneous	Sheeting		
03-124	N 1015 E 1010	A.T.	Clear Curved Glass	Fragments	2	
03-124	N 1015 E 1010	A.T.	Metal Can		1	
03-126	N 1027 E 985 MD	GSC	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item	Spoon	1	Engraved
03-127	SW of TU 22	GSC	Identifiable/Miscellaneous Item		1	Metal Plate w/ Possible Spout

APPENDIX D

PHASE III VESSEL CATALOG

Wilson Farm Ceramic Vessel Catalog

Vessel #	Ware Type	Decoration	Shape/Form	Comment, CRN# and (Fragment Count)	Area
1	WRE	Un.	Foot	21(1)	House
2	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Maker's Mark 21(4)	House
3	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Thomas Furnival & Sons England 21(2)	House
4	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Royal Ironstone China Alfred Meakin England 21(5)	House
5	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(3)	House
6	WRE	Red Transfer.	Saucer	21(1)	House
7	WRE	Un.	Plate	21(2)	House
8	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(1), 67(1)	House
9	WRE	Hand Painted Floral Design	Bowl	21(1), 56(1), 40(1), 27(2)	House
10	WRE	Brown Transfer	Cup	21(4), 15(5), 52(1), Adelaide / No. 108552 / Fw & co. / Stoke	House
11	Porcelain	Transfer	Cup/Bowl	21(2)	House
12	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(1)	House
13	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(11), 15(3)	House
14	WRE	Un.	Plate	21(2)	House
15	WRE	Molded	Cup/Bowl	21(1)	House
16	WRE	Un.	Saucer	21(1)	House
17	Yellow Ware	White Annular Banded	Bowl	21(4), 40(2)	House
18	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(4)	House
19	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Maker's Mark 21(3)	House
20	WRE	Un.	Saucer	21(2)	House
21	WRE	Un.	Bowl	Buford Bros. 21(2), 67(3)	House
22	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	Crock	21(1), 107(1)	House
23	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	Crock	21(10), 67(1)	House
24	Stoneware	Albany Int., Salt Glaze Ext.	?	Body 21(1)	House
25	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	?	Base 21(1), 57(1)	Both N. and House area
26	WRE	Un.	Plate	Ironstone China Warranted 79(1)	N. of House
27	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	Crock	57(1)	N. of House
28	Stoneware	Floral & Vine Embossing + Stippling	Vase?	21(1), 40(4)	House
29	WRE	Un.	Cup	67(2)	House
30	WRE	Un.	Cup	67(1)	House
31	Porcelain	Floral Transfer. Edge Gilded	Plate	78(4)	House

Vessel #	Ware Type	Decoration	Shape/Form	Comment, CRN# and (Fragment Count)	Area
32	Yellow Ware	White Angular Banded	Bowl	40(1)	House
33	WRE	Red Transfer.	Plate	Adelaide Rd. No. 108552 Fw & co. England 65 (1), 79(4), 80(1)	N. of House
34	Stoneware	Salt Glaze	Crock	Rim 40(1)	House
35	Stoneware	Albany Int.	?	15(1), 21(1), 40(4)	House
36	WRE	Molded	Cup/Bowl	40(2)	House
37	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Butterdish?	Alfred Meakin England 78(2)	House
38	WRE	Un.	Cup	40(1)	House
39	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	Crock	Rim 78(1)	House
40	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int.	?	78(1)	House
41	WRE	Molded Cobalt Edge	Plate	78(1)	House
42	WRE	Cobalt Edge	Bowl	78(2)	House
43	Yellow Ware	Cobalt Banded	Bowl	78(1)	House
44	WRE	Molded Gilded Edge	Pitcher	58(1), 79(2), 80(2)	N. of House
45	WRE	Blue Transfer.	Cup	60(1), 80(4)	N. of House
46	WRE	Blue Transfer. Molded	Plate	60(2), 79(4), 80(2), 81(1)	N. of House
47	WRE	Floral Transfer.	Cup	79(1)	N. of House
48	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int.	?	15(1)	House
49	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int.	?	27(1), 56(2)	House
50	Stoneware	Lead Glaze?	?	Crumb. 56(1)	House
51	WRE	Un.	Lid?	56(2)	House
52	WRE	Un.	Plate	56(3)	House
53	WRE	Un.	Plate	…Stone China…Meakin…And 67(1)	House
54	WRE	Un.	Plate	67(1)	House
55	WRE	Un.	Cup	…Oyal…E.Corn…Gland 67(1)	House
56	WRE	Un.	Plate	67(1)	House
57	WRE	Cobalt Molded	Handel	69(1)	House
58	WRE	Un.	?	Maker's Mark…Nsto… 13(1)	House
59	Yellow Ware	Un.	?	Rim 56(1)	House
60	WRE	Un.	Bowl	67(1)	House
61	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int.	Crock	53(5), 58(1), 60(6), 65(5), 80(2)	N. of House
62	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	?	Body 53(1)	N. of House
63	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int.	?	Body 41(1), 42(2), 43(2)	N. of House
64	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	?	Body 21(1), 26(1), 33(1)	House
65	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	Crock	42(1)	N. of House
66	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int.	Crock	Rim w/ Body 55(1)	N. of House
67	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	Bowl	54(1), 60(16), 65(8), 79(6), 80(6)	N. of House
68	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int.	?	Rim 51(1)	N. of House

Vessel #	Ware Type	Decoration	Shape/Form	Comment, CRN# and (Fragment Count)	Area
69	Stoneware	Lead Glaze, Albany Int./Ext., Transferprint	Tea Pot	57(5), 58(4), 80(1)	N. of House
70	Stoneware	Salt Glaze	?	57(1)	N. of House
71	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int.	?	60(1)	N. of House
72	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int.	Crock	Bullet Hole In Base 79(7)	N. of House
73	Stoneware	Salt Glaze/Albany Int./Ext.	?	Base 79(2)	N. of House
74	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	Wax Sealer Crock	79(4)	N. of House
75	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	Crock	79(5), 80(1)	N. of House
76	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	?	Base 79(2)	N. of House
77	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	Crock	79(1)	N. of House
78	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	?	65(2)	N. of House
79	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	Jug	79(10)	N. of House
80	Stoneware	Albany Int.	?	Base 80(1)	N. of House
81	Stoneware	Albany Int.	?	Base 81(2)	N. of House
82	Stoneware	Albany Int./Ext.	?	Body 81(1)	N. of House
83	Stoneware	Salt Glaze Ext. Albany Int.	Crock	Rim 79(1)	N. of House
84	Stoneware	Salt Glaze Ext. Albany Int.	Crock	79(3)	N. of House
85	Stoneware	Salt Glaze Ext. Albany Int.	?	Body 26(1)	House
86	Stoneware	Salt Glaze?	?	Frag. 32(1)	House
87	Stoneware	Albany Int.	?	Frag. 27(1)	House
88	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	?	63(1), 79(2)	N. of House
89	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	Crock	58(4), 79(1)	N. of House
90	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	Crock	58(4), 80(7)	N. of House
91	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	Crock	60(5), 79(10), 80(3)	N. of House
92	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	Crock	17(2), 58(1), 79(1), 82(3)	N. of House
93	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	Crock	82(2)	N. of House
94	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	Crock	Rims 58(1), 60(1)	N. of House
95	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	Crock	63(1), 80(11)	N. of House
96	Stoneware	Bristol Int./Ext.	?	80(1)	N. of House
97	WRE	Un.	Platter?	79(1)	N. of House
98	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Alfred Meakin England 79(1)	N. of House
99	WRE	Un.	Cup	79(3)	N. of House
100	WRE	Molded	Bowl	79(1)	N. of House
101	WRE	Un.	Plate	80(1)	N. of House
102	WRE	Molded (Scalloped)	Sugar Bowl	79(4)	N. of House
103	WRE	Un.	Plate	Maker's Mark Warranted… 79(1)	N. of House
104	WRE	Un.	Plate	58(1)	N. of House
105	WRE	Un.	Plate	Maker's Mark w/ Eagle 79(1)	N. of House

Vessel #	Ware Type	Decoration	Shape/Form	Comment, CRN# and (Fragment Count)	Area
106	WRE	Un.	Plate	J & G Meakin England 79(8)	N. of House
107	WRE	Un.	Pitcher	79(3)	N. of House
108	WRE	Un.	Chamber Pot	79(3)	N. of House
109	WRE	Un.	Saucer	65(2), 79(1), 80(1)	N. of House
110	WRE	Floral Trans., Molded, Gilded Edge	Plate	51(2), 52(1), 58(1), 60(2)	N. of House
111	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Royal Ironstone China Alfred Meakin England 60(7)	N. of House
112	WRE	Un.	Plate/Saucer	Maker's Mark 79(1)	N. of House
113	WRE	Un.	Plate	60(1), 79(1)	N. of House
114	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Maker's Mark, Semi-Granite 65(1)	N. of House
115	WRE	Un.	Plate	Ironstone China Warranted 79(1), 80(2)	N. of House
116	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Golden Gate, Semi-Vitreous China 60(1), 79(1)	N. of House
117	WRE	Un.	Plate	Warranted 60(3)	N. of House
118	Yellow	Un.	?	49(1)	N. of House
119	WRE	Un.	Cup	60(2)	N. of House
120	WRE	Un.	Plate/Saucer	…eville China …nevi... 51(1)	N. of House
121	WRE	Un.	Saucer	80(7)	N. of House
122	WRE	Molded	Cup	80(9)	N. of House
123	Coarseware	Un.	Flower Pot	58(1)	N. of House
124	WRE	Un.	Plate	Stone China (w/ Bow & Arrow) 58(1)	N. of House
125	WRE	Un.	Plate	58(1)	N. of House
126	WRE	Un.	?	Maker's Mark as on V116 58(1)	N. of House
127	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Maker's Mark…NE China 43(1)	N. of House
128	WRE	Un.	Plate	Ironstone China 16(1)	Barn
129	Porcelain	Molded	Cup	16(3)	Barn
130	Porcelain	Floral Transfer.	?	51(4)	N. of House
131	WRE	Hand Painted?	?	11(2), 15(1)	House
132	WRE	Un.	Plate/Saucer	Maker's Mark 41(1)	N. of House
133	WRE	Un.	?	Maker's Mark 57(1)	N. of House
134	WRE	Un.	Handle	57(1)	N. of House
135	WRE	Gilded Edge, Molded	bowl	52(1), 57(1)	N. of House
136	WRE	Annular Band, Hand Painted	Cup/Bowl	77(2)	House
137	WRE	Un.	?	Maker/s Mark 48(1)	N. of House
138	WRE	Un.	Cup	98(2)	Barn
139	WRE	Scalloped Edge	bowl	54(1)	N. of House

Vessel #	Ware Type	Decoration	Shape/Form	Comment, CRN# and (Fragment Count)	Area
140	WRE	Hand Painted	Cup/Bowl	48(1)	N. of House
141	Porcelain	Gilded	?	57(1)	N. of House
142	Porcelain	Un.	?	60(1)	N. of House
143	Porcelain	Un.	?	80(1)	N. of House
144	WRE	Molded	Plate	80(1)	N. of House
145	WRE	Molded	Cup or Bowl	52(1)	N. of House
146	WRE	Un.	Handel	21(1)	House
147	WRE	Molded	Plate	80(1)	N. of House
148	WRE	Molded	?	67(4)	House
149	WRE	Molded	Cup/Bowl	40(3)	House
150	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 21(1)	House
151	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 21(2)	House
152	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 21(1)	House
153	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Rim 80(1)	N. of House
154	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 9(1)	House
155	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Rim 67(1)	House
156	WRE	Un.	Bowl	Rim 21(1)	House
157	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 80(12)	N. of House
158	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 21(1)	House
159	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 21(1)	House
160	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 21(1)	House
161	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 52(1)	N. of House
162	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 26(1)	House
163	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 21(1)	House
164	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 40(1)	House
165	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 57(1)	N. of House
166	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 11(1)	House
167	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 70(1)	House
168	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Rim 56(1)	House
169	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 60(1)	N. of House
170	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 67(1)	House
171	WRE	Molded	Saucer/Plate	Rim 79(1)	N. of House
172	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 11(1)	House
173	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 93(1)	House
174	WRE	Un.	Bowl	Rim 53(1)	N. of House
175	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 67(1)	House
176	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 79(1)	N. of House
177	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 42(1)	N. of House

Vessel #	Ware Type	Decoration	Shape/Form	Comment, CRN# and (Fragment Count)	Area
178	WRE	Molded	Saucer	Rim 48(1)	N. of House
179	WRE	Un.	Handle	80(1)	N. of House
180	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 55(1)	N. of House
181	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 69(1)	House
182	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 42(1)	N. of House
183	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 87(1)	House
184	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Rim 57(1)	N. of House
185	WRE	Un.	Cup/Bowl	Rim 52(1)	N. of House
186	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 57(1)	N. of House
187	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 58(1)	N. of House
188	WRE	Un.	Cup/Bowl	Rim 57(1)	N. of House
189	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 55(1)	N. of House
190	WRE	Un.	Cup/Bowl	Rim 11(1)	House
191	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 110(1)	House
192	WRE	Un.	Saucer	80(1)	N. of House
193	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	57(1)	N. of House
194	WRE	Un.	Cup	51(1)	N. of House
195	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 15(1)	House
196	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 40(1)	House
197	WRE	Un.	Cup/Bowl	Rim 40(1)	House
198	WRE	Un.	Bowl	Rim 47(1)	House
199	WRE	Scalloped Edge	Saucer	Rim 80(2)	N. of House
200	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	60(2)	N. of House
201	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 57(1)	N. of House
202	WRE	Un.	Cup/Bowl	Rim 80(1)	N. of House
203	WRE	Un.	Cup/Bowl	Rim 40(1)	House
204	WRE	Un.	Cup	79(1)	N. of House
205	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 43(1)	N. of House
206	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	42(1)	N. of House
207	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	58(1)	N. of House
208	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	60(1)	N. of House
209	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 57(1)	N. of House
210	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	79(1)	N. of House
211	WRE	Un.	Cup/Bowl	Rim 52(1)	N. of House
212	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 40(1)	House
213	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Rim 15(1)	House
214	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 80(1)	N. of House
215	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 57(1)	N. of House

Vessel #	Ware Type	Decoration	Shape/Form	Comment, CRN# and (Fragment Count)	Area
216	WRE	Un.	Cup	Rim 65(1)	N. of House
217	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 58(1)	N. of House
218	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 21(1)	House
219	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 58(1)	N. of House
220	WRE	Un.	Handle	15(1)	House
221	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 58(1)	N. of House
222	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Foot 40(1)	House
223	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 67(1)	House
224	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 78(1)	House
225	WRE	Un.	?	Rim 21(1)	House
226	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	Rim 40(1)	House
227	WRE	Scalloped Edge, Gilded?	Saucer/Plate	80(2)	N. of House
228	WRE	Un.	Cup	Base 80(1)	N. of House
229	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	40(1)	House
230	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	65(1)	N. of House
231	WRE	Un.	Saucer	Foot 60(1)	N. of House
232	WRE	Un.	Cup	79(1)	N. of House
233	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	75(1)	House
234	WRE	Un.	?	Foot 80(1)	N. of House
235	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	79(1)	N. of House
236	WRE	Un.	Platter	Foot 56(1)	House
237	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	55(1)	N. of House
238	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	80(1)	N. of House
239	WRE	Un.	?	Foot 114(1)	N. of House
240	WRE	Un.	?	Foot w/ Mark 15(1)	House
241	WRE	Un.	Plate/Saucer	Foot 51(1)	N. of House
242	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	80(1)	N. of House
243	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	112(1)	N. of House
244	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(1)	House
245	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(1)	House
246	WRE	Un.	Plate	60(2)	N. of House
247	WRE	Un.	Plate	65(1)	N. of House
248	WRE	Un.	Saucer/Plate	11(1)	House
249	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(1)	House
250	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(1)	House
251	WRE	Un.	Saucer	41(1)	N. of House
252	WRE	Un.	Cup	22(1)	N. of House
253	WRE	Un.	Plate	80(2)	N. of House

Vessel #	Ware Type	Decoration	Shape/Form	Comment, CRN# and (Fragment Count)	Area
254	WRE	Un.	Cup	15(1)	House
255	WRE	Un.	Cup	54(1)	N. of House
256	WRE	Un.	Cup	47(1)	House
257	WRE	Un.	Cup	121(1)	N. of House
258	WRE	Un.	Cup	11(1)	House
259	WRE	Un.	Cup	79(1)	N. of House
260	WRE	Un.	Cup	21(1)	House
261	WRE	Un.	cup	67(1)	House

APPENDIX E

PHASE III CERAMIC BACK MARKS LIST

Date and Origin of Identifiable Ceramic Maker's Marks from the Wilson farm site

Vessel No.	Date Range	Mark	Maker	Origin	References
2	post 1837	royal arms	unknown	unknown	Godden, 1991, p.552
3	1818-1890	THOMAS FURNIVAL & SONS / royal arms / TRADE MARK / ENGLAND	Thomas Furnival & Sons	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.263
4	1875-ca.1897	ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA / royal arms / ALFRED MEAKIN / ENGLAND	Alfred Meakin (Ltd.)	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.425
7	1887-1896	CARTWRIGHT / eagle / BROS. / SEMI-GRANITE	Cartwright Bros. Co.	East Liverpool, OH	www.clubcaracol.net/cw
10	1890-1910	ADELAIDE / Rd. No. 108552 / FW&Co / STOKE	F. Winkle & Co.	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.678
19	post 1837	royal arms	unknown	unknown	Godden, 1991, p.552
21	1879-1904	BURFORD BROS. / ELO	Burford Bros. Pottery Co.	East Liverpool, OH	www.themuseumofceramics.org
26	post 1837	IRON STONE CHINA / royal arms / WARRANTED	unknown	unknown	Godden, 1991, p.552
33	1890-1910	ADELAIDE / Rd. No. 108552 / FW&Co. / ENGLAND	F. Winkle & Co.	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.678
37	1875-ca.1897	royal arms / ALFRED MEAKIN / ENGLAND	Alfred Meakin (Ltd.)	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.425
53	1875-ca.1897	...STONE CHINA / royal arms /...AKIN / ENGLAND	Alfred Meakin	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.425
56	1864-1904	ROYAL…/ royal arms /…E. CORN	W.E. Corn	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.175
58	post 1837	…N STO…/ royal arms	unknown	unknown	Godden, 1991, p.552

Vessel No.	Date Range	Mark	Maker	Origin	References
98	1875-ca.1897	…TONE CHINA / royal arms/...RED MEAKIN / …GLAND	Alfred Meakin (Ltd.)	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.425
100	ca. 1890+	royal arms / J.&G. MEAKIN / HANELY / ENGLAND	J&G Meakin (Ltd.)	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.427
103	post 1837	WARRANTED…/ royal arms	unknown	unknown	Godden, 1991, p.552
105	1890-1907	..ED / eagle in a badge	Knowles Taylor and Knowles ("K. T. & K. ")	East Liverpool, OH	Praetzellis et al 1983:47, 99
106	ca. 1890+	IRONSTO…/ royal arms / J.&…EN…	J&G Meakin (Ltd.)	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.427
108	1818-1890	royal arms / THOMAS FURNIVAL & SONS / TRADE MARK / ENGLAND	Thomas Furnival & Sons	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.263
111	1875-ca.1897	ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA / royal arms / ALFRED MEAKIN / ENGLAND	Alfred Meakin (Ltd.)	Staffordshire	Godden, 1991, p.425
115	post 1837	IRONSTONE CHINA / royal arms / WARRANTED	unknown	American?	Godden, 1991, p.552
116	1871-ca.1899	HO…GHLIN / eagle attacking lion / SEMI-VITREOUS CHINA / GOLDEN GATE	Homer Laughlin China Company	East Liverpool, OH	www.hlchina.com www.robbinsnest.com
117	post 1837	royal arms	unknown	unknown	Godden, 1991, p.552
124	1890-1972	STONE CHINA / bow and arrow	The Harker Pottery Co.	East Liverpool, OH	www.themuseumofceramics.org

Vessel No.	Date Range	Mark	Maker	Origin	References
128	post 1837	royal arms	unknown	unknown	Godden, 1991, p.552

APPENDIX F

PHASE III GLASS VESSEL CATALOG

Vessel #	Vessel Form	Vessel Category	Manufacturing	Date	Color	Embossing	Area of Site	Provenience	Comment	Reference
1	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	ca. 1900-1916	Clear	"IG CO" in diamond (Illinois Glass Co.)	House	67(2)	Tooled Lip	Toulouse 1971
2	Flask	Liquor	BIM	1860-ca. 1900	Clear	Star	House	67(1)		Polak 2000
3	Round	Personal/Hygiene	BIM	ca. 1890s	Aqua	"Florida Water"	House	21(2)	Round Bottle	Fike 1987
4	Flask	Liquor	BIM	1860-1900	Clear		House	21(2)		Polak 2000
5	Catsup/Sauce/Food	Food	ABM	1903-pres	Clear		House	63(2)	Bottle finish/Threaded	Sellari 1975
6	Octagon Pickle Bottle	Food	ABM	1903-pres	Clear		N. of House	65(1)		Sellari 1975
7	Square Bottle Base	unid. bottle	BIM	1860-ca. 1900	Aqua		N. of House	79(1)		Polak 2000
8	Compote Base	Table	?	?	Clear		N. of House	79(1)		
9	Wax Sealer Canning Jar	Canning jar	BIM	1860's -1896	Aqua		N. of House	79(1)	Pressed Laid on Ring	Leybourne 1997
10	Bottle Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		N. of House	79(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000 p. 529
11	Mustard Jar Base	Food	?	?	Clear		N. of House	79(1)		
12	Round Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		N. of House	79(1)		Polak 2000
13	Canning Jar	Canning jar	BIM	1871-1882	Aqua	"CFJCO" Monogram Consolidated Fruit Jar Company	House	40(6)	Ground Lip	Toulouse 1971 p 123
14	Beer Bottle	Beer	BIM	1886-1928	Aqua	"A.B.G.M.CO" Adolphus Busch Glass Making Company	N. of House	79(1)	Tooled Lip	Toulouse 1971 p 26
15	Paneled Flavor Extract Bottle	Food	?	1856-1937	Clear	"Boston" "Burnet…" Joseph Burnett & Co.	N. of House	65(1)		Fike 1987 p 156
16	Tumbler	Table	?	?	Clear	Starburst Pattern on Base	House	27(2)		
17	Serving Dish	Table	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear		House	11(1), 15(2), 21(11)	Hobnails, Teardrops	pressedglassandgoblets.com
18	Serving Dish	Table	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear		House	21(1)	Hobnails, Ridges	
19	Goblet	Table	Pressed	?	Clear		House	21(6)	Teardrops	
20	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		House and N. of House	21(6), 65(2)		
21	Wax Sealer Canning Jar Lip	Canning jar	BIM	ca. 1860s-1896	Clear		House	21(1)	Pressed Laid on Ring	Leybourne 1997
22	Bottle Neck with Finish	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		House	21(1)		
23	Mustard Jar	Food	?	?	Aqua		House	21(1)		
24	Vinegar Pitcher	Food	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear	Diamonds, Starburst	House	15(2), 67(1)		
25	Paneled Bottle	Medicine	BIM	ca. 1887	Aqua	"Hood's Sarsaparilla, C.I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries Lowell, Mass."	N. of House	79(1)	Tooled Lip	Fike 1987
26	Paneled Bottle	Medicine	BIM	ca. 1887	Aqua	"Apothecaries Lowell, Mass."	N. of House	79(2)		Fike 1987
27	Cone Ink Bottle	Ink	BIM	1890-1910	Cobalt		House	21(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000 p. 186
28	Cone Ink Bottle Finish	Ink	BIM	1890-1910	Clear		N. of House	60(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
29	Round Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		House	67(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000 p. 529
30	Tumbler Base	Table	?	?	Clear		House	67(1)		
31	Oval Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	ca. 1900-1916	Clear	"IG CO" in diamond (Illinois Glass Co.)	House	60(2)		Toulouse 1971
32	Cone Ink Bottle	Ink	BIM	1890-1910	Aqua	"CARTER'S 75"	N. of House	80(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
33	Paneled Bottle	Medicine	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua	"Modoc Oil Price 25 cts"	N. of House	60(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
34	Paneled Bottle	Medicine	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua	"Fellows & Co. Chemists St. John N.B."	Barn	74(28)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
35	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		N. of House	60(1)		Polak 2000
36	Compote Lid or Base	Table	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear	Teardrops	N. of House	53(1), 79(2)		pressedglassandgoblets.com
37	Serving Dish	Table	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear	Hobnails, Starburst	N. of House	79(2)		pressedglassandgoblets.com
38	Wax Sealer canning jar lip and shoulder	Canning jar	BIM	1860s-1896	Aqua		N. of House	79(2), 80(1), 60(1), 57(1)	Pressed Laid on Ring	Leybourne 1997
39	Wax Sealer Canning Jar Lip	Canning jar	BIM	1860s-1896	Aqua		N. of House	79(1)	Pressed Laid on Ring	Leybourne 1997
40	Cone Ink Bottle	Ink	BIM	1890-1910	Aqua		N. of House	79(1)		Polak 2000
41	Lightning Style Canning Jar	Canning jar	BIM		Aqua		N. of House	79(2)		Polak 2000

Vessel #	Vessel Form	Vessel Category	Manufacturing	Date	Color	Embossing	Area of Site	Provenience	Comment	Reference
42	Round Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		N. of House	79(1)		
43	Round Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		N. of House	79(1)		
44	Paneled Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		N. of House	79(1)		
45	Jar	Personal/Hygiene	ABM	ca. 1908	Clear	"Vaseline Cheesebrough New York"	N. of House	51(1)		Fike 1987 p. 56
46	Canning Jar	Canning jar	BIM	1882-1884	Aqua	Cross - "Mason Patent Nov 30.."	N. of House	79(2)	Hero Glass Works Philadelphia, Pa 1856-84	Toulouse 1971 p. 249
47	Flask	Liquor	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		N. of House	79(3)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
48	Jar Base	unid. jar	?	?	Aqua	"21"	N. of House	79(2)		
49	Jar Base	Canning jar	ABM	1903-pres	Aqua	"26"	N. of House	79(2)		Polak 2000
50	Canning Jar Base	Canning jar	BIM	1860- ca. 1900	Aqua	"XII"	N. of House	79(1)		
51	Paneled Bottle Shoulder, Neck, Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1890-1910	Clear		N. of House	79(1)	Tooled Lip	mattsoldhouse.com
52	Wax Sealer Canning Jar Base	Canning jar	BIM	1843- ca. 1885	Clear	"…TTSBU…"	House	21(1)	A. & D. H. Chambers, Pittsburgh, PA	Toulouse 1971 p. 37
53	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Solarized		N. of House	8(1) 16(1)		
54	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1832-ca. 1886	Clear	"M^{C}C"	N. of House	60(2)	Tooled Lip, WM. McCully Pittsburgh, PA	Toulouse 1971 p. 351
55	Serving Dish	Table	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear	Floral	House	21(2)		pressedglassandgoblets.com
56	Square Bottle Base	unid. bottle	ABM	1903-pres	Aqua		N. of House	79(1)		Polak 2000
57	?	unid.	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear	Hobnails	N. of House	38(1)		pressedglassandgoblets.com
58	Round Wine Bottle Base	Wine	Turn Mold, Kick Up	1700-ca. 1880s	Olive		N. of House	79(1)		Sellari 1975
59	Circular Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Emerald		N. of House	79(1)		
60	Wax Sealer Canning Jar Finish, Body	Canning jar	BIM	1860-1896	Aqua		House	67(2)		Leybourne 1997
61	Round Bottle Base, Body	unid. bottle	Open Pontil	1618-1866	Milk ?		House	21(1) 60(2)		Polak 2000
62	Round Bottle Base	unid.bottle	?	ca. 1904-1907	Aqua	"AB"	N. of House	42(1)	American Bottle Co.	Lockhart 2004 p.34
63	Tumbler Base & Body	Table	?	?	Clear	Starburst pattern on base	House	21(3)		
64	Square Bottle Finish, Body	unid. bottle	ABM	1903-pres	Aqua		N. of House	58(1)		Polak 2000
65	Round Bottle	Beer	Turn Mold	ca. 1880-1900	Olive	"LBS"	N. of House	79(5)		Toulouse 1971 p. 319
66	Cone Ink Bottle	Ink	BIM	1890-1910	Emerald		House	64(1) 15(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000 p. 186
67	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Solarized		GSC	68(8)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
68	Jar Base	unid. jar	ABM	1903-pres	Aqua		N. of House	80(1)		Polak 2000
69	Jar Base	Canning jar	ABM	1903-pres	Aqua	"11"	N. of House	80(1)		Polak 2000
70	Paneled Bottle	Medicine	BIM	1892-1930	Aqua	"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy/Chamberlain Med Co. Des Moines, IA USA"	N. of House	80(1)	Tooled Lip	Fike 1987 p. 206
71	Bottle Finish Neck	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		N. of House	80(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
72	Round Bottle Base	unid. bottle	Turn Mold	1700- ca. 1880s	Olive		Barn	16(1)		Sellari 1975
73	Paneled Bottle Finish, Neck, Shoulder, Body	Medicine	BIM	ca. 1887	Aqua	"…ARIE…"	N. of House	57(2)	Tooled Lip, Hood's Sarsaparilla	Fike 1987
74	Flask Body	Liquor	?	?	Clear	"A.M. Hellman & Co. / St. Louis, MO"	N. of House	79(1)		
75	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Amber		N. of House	42(1), 41(2)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
76	Dressing Box	Personal/Hygiene	?	?	Milk		N. of House	78(1)		

Vessel #	Vessel Form	Vessel Category	Manufacturing	Date	Color	Embossing	Area of Site	Provenience	Comment	Reference
77	Round Bottle	unid. bottle	ABM	1903-pres	Aqua		N. of House	42(1)		Polak 2000
78	Tumbler	Table	?	?	Clear		N. of House	58(2)		
79	Round Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear	"041" on base	House	21(2)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
80	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1896-1964	Clear	"ATLAS"	House	15(1)	Tooled Lip	Toulouse 1971 p. 55
81	Bottle Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		House	78(2)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
82	Jar Lip	Canning jar	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		House	78(1)	Ground Lip	Polak 2000
83	Bottle Neck& Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1890-1910	Aqua		House	40(1)	Tooled Lip	mattsoldhouse.com
84	Bottle Neck, Finish, Shoulder	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		House	15(8)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
85	Bottle neck & Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		N. of House	80(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
86	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	?	?	Amber		House	62(1)		
87	Bottle neck & Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		N. of House	81(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
88	Round Bottle Base	Medicine	?	ca. 1880-ca.1948	Aqua	"DR. S.B.H.&… Registere…53"	Barn	73(1)		Fike 1987 p. 62
89	Bottle shoulder, Body	unid. bottle	BIM	1860-1903	Amber		Barn	17(2)		Polak 2000
90	Bottle Finish	Liquor	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		Barn	16(1)	Tooled, Sloping Collar, Beveled Ring	Polak 2000
91	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM (Hinge Mold)	1885-1903	Clear		N. of House	53(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
92	Canning Jar	Canning jar	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua	"Mason's Patent Nov. 30th 1858"	N. of House	53(6), 58(1), 60(1)		Polak 2000
93	Paneled Flavor Extract Bottle	Food	?	?	Clear	"Dr. Price's D…icious Flavor..g Extracts"	House	11(1) 63(1)		
94	Candle Holder		?	?	Clear		House	21(1)		
95	Canning Jar	Canning jar	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua	"…on's…"	House	21(5) 15(2)	Ground Lip	Polak 2000
96	Round Bottle Base	unid. bottle			Clear	"Meyer Bain Mfg. Co. St. Louis"	House	14(1)		
97	Round Bottle Base	unid. bottle		ca. 1900 or 1910-1914	Clear	"B.B. CO."	N. of House	51(1)	Berney-Bond Glass Co., PA or Bell Bottle Co. Faimount, IN	Toulouse 1971 p. 70
98	Vial Size Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		House	21(2)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
99	Bottle Neck, Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		House	21(1)	Ground Lip	Polak 2000
100	Round Bottle Neck, Finish, Shoulder	Beer	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		Barn	71(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
101	Bottle Shoulder	unid. bottle	?	?	Amber		N. of House	53(1)		
102	Paneled Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Aqua		Barn	71(1)		
103	Paneled Bottle, Neck, Finish, Body	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		Barn	71(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
104	Paneled Bottle Neck, Finish, Shoulder	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		Barn	71(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
105	Paneled Bottle Body	Medicine	?	?	Clear	"DR…TD…24"	Barn	71(1)		
106	Paneled Bottle Shoulder	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear	"…R's"	Barn	71(1)		
107	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear	"…UBULAR"	House	21(1) 40(1)		
108	Bottle Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		House	21(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
109	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		House/N. of House	15(1) 21(2), 53(1)	Ground Edge	
110	Tumbler	Table	?	?	Clear		House	21(6)		
111	Compote Stem	Table	ABM	1903-pres	Solarized		N. of House	79(1)		Polak 2000
112	Jar Lip	unid. jar	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		House	13(1)	Ground Lip	Polak 2000
113	Glass Receptacle (Salt/Pepper Shaker)	Food	ABM	patent date 1904	Clear	"C PAT DEC 20 1904"	N. of House	79(1)	Have patent outline for this vessel	
114	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1860-1903	Amber		N. of House	60(6) 65(6)		Polak 2000
115	Jar Base	unid. jar	ABM	1903-pres	Aqua		N. of House	80(2)		Polak 2000
116	12 Sided Medicine Bottle	Medicine	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua	"C.G…ARK Co./New Have…CT"	N. of House	80(1) 79(1)	The C.G. Clark Co., New Haven, CT	Fike 1987 p. 56
117	Hollow	unid.	?	?	Clear		N. of House	80(1)		
118	Serving Dish	Table	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear		N. of House	80(1)		
119	Jar Lip	Canning jar	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		N. of House	80(1) 57(11)	Ground Lip	Polak 2000

Vessel #	Vessel Form	Vessel Category	Manufacturing	Date	Color	Embossing	Area of Site	Provenience	Comment	Reference
120	Tumbler Base	Table	?	?	Aqua		N. of House	80(1)		
121	Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Aqua		N. of House	80(2)		
122	Bottle neck, Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		N. of House	80(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
123	Jar Body	Canning jar	BIM	1902-1904	Aqua	"Mason's Patent"…"Port" (In Script on reverse)	N. of House	80(13)		Toulouse 1971 p. 423
124	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		House	21(1)		
125	Hollow	unid.	?	?	Clear		N. of House	57(1) 80(1)		
126	Bottle neck & Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		House	21(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
127	Round Bottle	Personal/Hygiene	ABM	1903-1955	Clear	"…BROUG MFG. Co./..ELINE"	N. of House	60(11) 65(6)	Cheesebrough MFG Co.	Fike 1987 p. 56
128	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	?	?	Amber		N. of House	53(1) 60(2) 65(2)		
129	Bottle Base?	unid. bottle	?	?	Cobalt	"R…"	House	26(1)		
130	Jar or Jug Base	Soda/Water	ABM	1903-pres	Clear	"Carbonic Company"	N. of House	54(1)		Polak 2000
131	Bottle Neck and Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1880-ca. 1914	Solarized		N. of House	42(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000 p.21
132	Bottle Neck and Finish Base	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		N. of House	52(1) 60(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
133	Tumbler	Table	?	?	Clear		N. of House	52(1) 60(1) 80(1)		
134	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		House	47(1)		
135	Bottle neck & Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		House	56(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
136	Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		N. of House	65(1)		
137	Jar Shoulder	unid. jar	?	?	Clear		N. of House	65(1)		
138	Jar Base	unid. jar	?	?	Aqua		N. of House	65(1)		
139	Bottle Neck	unid. bottle	?	?	Aqua		N. of House	80(1)		
140	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		House	11(1)	Ground Lip	
141	Tumbler	Table	?	?	Clear		N. of House	65(1)		
142	?	unid.	?	1700-ca. 1880s	Olive		House	25(3)		Sellari 1975
143	Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Aqua		N. of House	65(1)		
144	Jar Lip,Body	Canning jar	ABM	1903-pres	Clear	"Mason"	N. of House	58(1),51(1), 55(1), 57(1), 80(1)		Polak 2000
145	Paneled Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		N. of House	60(1)		
146	Jar Base	Canning jar	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		N. of House	60(1)		Polak 2000
147	Bottle neck & Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		N. of House	60(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
148	Bottle neck & Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1840s & 1870s	Aqua		N. of House	60(1)	Double Applied collar	bottlebooks.com
149	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Cobalt		N. of House	80(1)		
150	Bottle Neck & body	unid. bottle	?	?	Amber		N. of House	80(1)		
151	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		N. of House	57(1) 79(1)	"Olive B. Wilson" and "S.W" are etched on these pieces	
152	Bottle Lip & body	unid. bottle	ABM	1903-pres	Cobalt		House	21(3)		Polak 2000
153	Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		N. of House	80(1)		Polak 2000
154	Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		N. of House	80(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
155	Bottle neck & Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua		N. of House	80(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
156	Cosmetic Jar ?	Personal/Hygiene	?	?	Milk		House	21(1)		

Vessel #	Vessel Form	Vessel Category	Manufacturing	Date	Color	Embossing	Area of Site	Provenience	Comment	Reference
157	Wax Sealer Canning Jar Lip	Canning jar	BIM	1860s-1896	Aqua		N. of House	54(1)	Pressed Laid on Ring	Leybourne 1997
158	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		House	21(1)		
159	Hollow	unid.	?	?	Clear	Scallop Pattern	House	15(1) 21(4)		
160	Square bottle base	unid.bottle	?	1880-ca. 1914	Solarized		House	62(1)		Polak 2000 p.21
161	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		House	15(2)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
162	Bottle Finish, Neck	unid. bottle	ABM	1903-pres	Solarized		N. of House	54(1)		Polak 2000
163	Tumbler Body	Table	?	?	Clear		House	62(1)		
164	Bottle Finish, Shoulder	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Amber		N. of House	58(1)	Ground Lip	Polak 2000
165	Paneled Bottle	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		House	21(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
166	Catsup Bottle	Food	ABM	1903-pres	Clear		House	11(1) 15(12)		Polak 2000
167	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear	"..EN & CO."	House	15(1) 21(1)		
168	Bottle Finish, Neck, Shoulder	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		N. of House	58(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
169	Square Bottle	Personal/Hygiene	BIM	1860-1903	Aqua	"Frank Miller's Crown Dressing New York U.S.A"	N. of House	60(5)		Polak 2000
170	Round Bottle	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear	"Eddy & Eddy"	N. of House	60(14), 65(3)		
171	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear	Six Pointed Stars	N. of House	60(2)		
172	Serving Dish	Table	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear		N. of House	60(1)		
173	Square bottle base	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		N. of House	60(1)		
174	Paneled Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		N. of House	60(1)		
175	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		N. of House	80(1)		
176	Tumbler	Table	?	?	Clear		N. of House	56(1)		
177	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Olive		N. of House	56(1)		
178	Jar Shoulder	unid. jar	?	?	Aqua		N. of House	79(1)		
179	Paneled Bottle Body	Medicine	?	?	Aqua	"Dr.S…"	N. of House	79(1)		
180	Handle	unid.	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear		House	21(1)		
181	Crown Top Bottle Finish	unid. bottle	BIM	1892-1910s	Aqua		N. of House	54(1)	Tooled Lip	mattsoldhouse.com
182	Vial Size Round Bottle	unid. bottle	?	?	Aqua		Barn	16(1)		
183	Round Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Aqua		Barn	8(1)		
184	Bottle Finish	unid. bottle	?	1885-1903	Clear		AT	120(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
185	Jar Body	Canning jar	?	?	Clear	"MA…O…SO…"	N. of House	54(1) 57(1) 80(1)		
186	Bottle Finish, Neck	unid. bottle	BIM	1885-1903	Clear		Barn	17(1)	Tooled Lip	Polak 2000
187	?	unid.	?	?	Clear		Barn	5(1)		
188	?	unid.	?	?	Clear	Embossed Vertical lines	N. of House	57(1)		
189	Serving Dish	Table	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear	Scalloped Edge	N. of House	57(1)		pressedglassandgoblets.com
190	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		N. of House	57(1)	Ground Lip	
191	Round Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		N. of House	54(1) 57(2)		
192	Round Bottle	Soda/Water	BIM	1885-1903	Aqua	"ARTES….Bottlin…work…DE SOTO M…"	N. of House	51(5) 57 (11)		Polak 2000
193	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Cobalt		N. of House	42(4)		
194	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		House	60(1)		
195	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear	Scalloped Edge	House	11(1) 67(2)		
196	Tumbler Base	Table	?	?	Clear	Scalloped Edge	House	11(1) 15(1)		
197	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	1700s-ca. 1880s	Olive		AT	94(2)		Sellari 1975
198	Jar Rim	unid. jar	ABM ?	1903-pres ?	Clear		House	21(1)		Polak 2000
199	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Amber		House	21(8)		

Vessel #	Vessel Form	Vessel Category	Manufacturing	Date	Color	Embossing	Area of Site	Provenience	Comment	Reference
200	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Olive		House	21(1)		
201	Bottle Finish	unid. bottle	?	?	Clear		House	11 (1)		
202	Lamp Chimney		?	?	Clear		House	31(1)	Ground Lip	
203	Jar Lip	unid. jar	ABM	1903-pres	Aqua		Barn	16(1)		Polak 2000
204	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	1700-ca. 1880s	Olive		Barn	16(4)		Sellari 1975
205	Bottle Base	unid. bottle	?	1880-1914	Solarized		Barn	16(1)		Polak 2000 p. 21
206	Stemware	Table	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear		House	40(1)		pressedglassandgoblets.com
207	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Emerald		N. of House	42(2)		
208	Lamp Chimney ?		?	?	Milk		House	56(12)	This milk glass is painted	
209	Bottle Body	unid. bottle	?	?	Amber	"J…DR…"	N. of House	42(5)		
210	Round Bottle Body, Base	unid. bottle	?	?	Amber	Unreadable	Barn	7(5)		
211	?	unid.	Pressed	1850-1910	Clear		N. of House	65(1)	Teardrop pattern, has handle	pressedglassandgoblets.com

APPENDIX G

PHASE III ADDITIONAL IDENTIFIED ITEMS

Wilson Farm Identified Items Distribution by Identified Areas at Site

(Excluding Ceramics, Glass Vessels, and Buttons)

House Area

Description	CRN #	Count	Comments
shotgun shell part, plastic	03-10	1	
.32 cal. shell casing	03-11	1	
.38 cal. shell casing	03-11	1	headstamp-"US…38 S&W" United States Cartridge Co. 1864-1938
coiled plastic or celluloid	03-11	1	green
doll part, porcelain	03-11	1	foot, brown glaze
lead disc	03-11	1	
plate glass	03-11	3	clear
shotgun shell cap	03-11	1	
slate	03-11	2	
spoon, copper alloy	03-11	1	
toy tea set, porcelain	03-11	3	1 lid, 2 saucer frags
washers, copper alloy	03-11	2	
writing stylus	03-11	1	
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-13	1	
eye glass lense	03-14	1	
buckle, iron	03-15	1	
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-15	2	embossed "FOR MASON FRUIT JARS PORCELAIN LINED C…" w/ 8 pointed star and braided embossing
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-15	1	embossed w/ pattern
celluloid?	03-15	1	tortoise shell style, hooked
clay marble	03-15	1	unglazed
clothing strap cinch, copper alloy	03-15	1	
comb	03-15	1	hard rubber
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-15	1	arm frag
doll part, porcelain	03-15	1	foot frag
eye glass lense	03-15	1	
garden rake head, iron	03-15	1	
knife	03-15	1	wood handle
plate glass	03-15	5	4-clear, 1-frosted
plate security glass	03-15	1	embedded w/ chicken wire
slate	03-15	4	
thimble, silver	03-15	1	
toy tea set, porcelain	03-15	3	1 cup, 2 saucer frags
U.S. "Shield" nickel	03-15	1	dated 1867
writing stylus	03-15	2	
.22 cal. shell casing	03-21	1	
.32 cal. shell casing	03-21	1	
.38 cal. shell casing	03-21	1	headstamp-"U.M.C. .38 S&W" Union Metallic Co. 1867-1911
aglet, copper alloy	03-21	1	some fabric still present
bakelite frag	03-21	1	
bone implement	03-21	2	carved, sewing related?
bone sewing tool	03-21	1	carved
braided string	03-21	1	green
buckle, iron	03-21	1	

House Area			
Description	**CRN #**	**Count**	**Comments**
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-21	3	represents 2 inserts
clay face pipe	03-21	1	complete
clay marble	03-21	2	1 glazed, 1 unglazed
clay pipe	03-21	1	stem and portion of bowl
clock gear	03-21	1	
comb	03-21	3	tortoise shell style celluloid?
comb	03-21	1	embossed "THE GOODYEAR VULCANITE C
comb teeth	03-21	2	hard rubber
disc, iron	03-21	1	unknown function
disc/cap, copper alloy	03-21	1	unknown function
doll arm?, wooden	03-21	1	
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-21	2	1 complete arm, 1 arm frag
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-21	1	leg w/ painted shoe
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-21	1	gilding, head frag.?
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-21	1	head frag w/ painted eyebrows
doll part, porcelain	03-21	1	head and shoulders w/ painted hair
doll part, porcelain	03-21	1	hand
eye glass lenses	03-21	3	1 complete, 1 reading, 1 frag
forks	03-21	3	2 have wooden handles
glass disc	03-21	1	flat on one side, curved on other
hair comb, bakelite	03-21	1	black
hair pin, bakelite	03-21	1	
half dome shaped cap?, plated copper alloy	03-21	1	unknown function
hardware collar or casing, copper alloy	03-21	1	
harness rivet, copper alloy	03-21	1	leather present
knife	03-21	1	wooden handle
lid, plated copper alloy	03-21	1	circular
mechanical pencil collar, plated copper alloy	03-21	1	
mirror glass	03-21	35	
molded clay	03-21	1	unknown function
plate glass	03-21	4	3-frosted, 1-clear
plate glass	03-21	1	yellow tint, frosted edges, door window?
PPK	03-21	1	Sequoyah (Late Woodland/Mississippian)
rivet, copper alloy	03-21	1	possibly for tack
shoe eyelets	03-21	11	
shoe fastener, copper alloy	03-21	1	
shoe heel	03-21	1	
shoe tap, copper alloy	03-21	1	
shotgun shell cap	03-21	1	headstamp-"U.M.C. No.12 New Club" Union Metallic Co. 1867-1911
slate	03-21	15	
spoon, plated copper alloy	03-21	1	marked "…RDAN 6" "W" etched on handle
spoons, iron	03-21	5	3 spoons, 2 handles
spring, copper alloy	03-21	1	
threaded cap, copper alloy	03-21	1	for bottle?
tortoise shell	03-21	2	carved

House Area			
Description	**CRN #**	**Count**	**Comments**
toy tea set, porcelain	03-21	7	2 cup frags, 1 lid, 4 saucer frags
type print blocks	03-21	2	
utensil handle, wood	03-21	1	
writing stylus	03-21	16	
eye glass lense	03-25	1	
door latch part, iron	03-26	1	w/ nails
milk glass	03-26	1	scalloped edge, scrolled embossing
glass bead?	03-27	1	tubular
glass disc, etched	03-27	1	linear etching and cursive writing, burnt
slate	03-27	1	
rubber band	03-31	1	
clay marble	03-32	1	unglazed
lead slag	03-32	1	
plate glass	03-32	1	frosted, burnt
slate	03-32	2	
utensil handle, bone	03-32	1	carved
doll part, porcelain	03-33	1	head frag w/ painted hair
slate	03-33	2	
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-34	1	embossed "…ELPHIA…"
clay pipe	03-40	1	complete, painted black
corn cob	03-40	1	carbonized
flat iron, iron	03-40	1	
mirror glass	03-40	12	
plate glass	03-40	8	1-yellow tint, 1-clear, 6-frosted
PPK	03-40	1	Lowe flared base (terminal Middle Woodla
shoe eyelet	03-40	1	
shoe leather	03-40	1	
stove leg, iron	03-40	1	
U.S. "Shield" nickel	03-40	1	dated 1872
writing stylus	03-40	6	
"S" hook, iron	03-47	1	
bead, glass	03-47	1	tubular
buckle, iron	03-47	1	
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-47	3	refit
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-47	1	embossed "THE HERO GLASS WORKS PHILADELPHIA PA." - 1856-1884 Toulouse, 1971
carved mussel shell	03-47	1	unknown function
doll part, porcelain	03-47	1	arm
doll part, porcelain	03-47	1	
doll part, porcelain	03-47	2	frags
door latch part, iron	03-47	1	
door latch part, iron	03-47	1	w/ screw
door latch part, iron	03-47	1	
door pull, iron	03-47	1	large
miscellaneous metal	03-47	1	oval shaped, very corroded
pencil tip	03-47	3	wooden w/ pencil lead, all refit
plate glass	03-47	2	1-clear, 1-frosted
shoe eyelet, copper alloy	03-47	1	

House Area			
Description	**CRN #**	**Count**	**Comments**
slate	03-47	1	
plate glass	03-56	1	clear
PPK	03-56	1	Kirk corner notched cluster (Early Archaic)
writing chalk	03-56	1	
tea kettle, iron	03-61	1	
plate glass	03-63	1	yellow tint, very thick
kettle handle, iron	03-64	1	
comb, bakelite	03-67	1	embossed w/ hobnails and floral pattern
doll part, porcelain	03-67	1	hand
hair comb, bakelite	03-67	1	3 teeth
jar lid, plated copper alloy	03-67	2	
lantern wick adjuster, copper alloy	03-67	1	embossed "PAT. APL. 50.(?)85…B C NY"
plate glass	03-67	1	etched w/ lines, very thick, yellow (seleniu
plate glass	03-67	1	frosted
plate glass	03-69	1	clear
writing stylus	03-70	1	
buckle, brass	03-78	1	ornate
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-78	1	
clay marble	03-78	1	
clay pipe	03-78	1	part of bowl and stem, molded
comb	03-78	1	black
door hinge, iron	03-78	1	
graphite? rod	03-78	1	hexagon shaped
hair comb	03-78	1	white
horseshoes	03-78	2	1 w/ square nails
labor token	03-78	1	embossed "1 F.L.CO. 45"
multi-tool, iron	03-78	1	crown top bottle opener, corkscrew, can o
plate glass	03-78	2	frosted
pocketknife	03-78	1	small amount of bone inlay still present
seat spring, iron	03-78	1	

Barn Area			
Description	**CRN #**	**Count**	**Comments**
harness rivet, copper alloy	03-06	1	leather present
.38 cal. shell casing	03-06	1	
horseshoe	03-06	1	
tortoise shell	03-07	1	carved
wagon/farm implement part, iron	03-08	1	
rivet, iron	03-16	1	
axe head, iron	03-16	1	
buckle, iron	03-16	1	large, tack or belt
door knob, stoneware	03-16	1	
shoe tap, copper alloy	03-16	1	
buckle, plated	03-17	3	
bridle part	03-17	1	
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-17	1	head frag
.22 cal. shell casing	03-19	1	

North of House Area			
Description	**CRN #**	**Count**	**Comments**
slate	03-22	1	
foil	03-24	1	
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-41	1	head frag, pink on exterior
buckle, iron	03-42	1	frag
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-42	1	head frag, partial maker's mark
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-43	1	head frag, painted hair
can lid, iron	03-51	1	
canning jar closure, zinc	03-51	5	frags
canning jar closure, zinc mason-style lid	03-51	1	w/ milk glass insert
eye glass lens	03-51	1	reading glasses
graphite? rod	03-51	2	refit
miscellaneous metal	03-51	2	unknown function, possibly clothes related
shoe eyelets	03-51	11	
can lid, iron	03-52	1	
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-52	1	
eating utensil handle inlay, copper alloy	03-52	1	etched pattern
plate glass	03-52	1	frosted, yellow tint
shoe eyelets	03-52	2	
shoe eyelets	03-53	6	w/ leather
shoe heel	03-53	2	w/ nails
bead, glass	03-54	1	white
canning jar closure, zinc mason-style lid	03-54	1	
.32 cal. shell casing	03-57	1	headstamp-"W.R.A.CO. .32 L.C." Winchester Repeating Arms Co. 1866-1932
.32 cal. shell casing	03-57	1	
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-57	1	
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-57	1	
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-57	1	head frag, pink on exterior
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-57	1	head frag
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-57	1	arm
harmonica part, copper alloy	03-57	1	reed plate
shoe eyelets	03-57	3	
shoe fastener, copper alloy	03-57	1	w/ rivet
spoon, iron	03-57	2	
wooden screw	03-57	1	frag
boot/shoe clasp	03-58	2	
buckle, copper alloy	03-58	1	
can opener / church key	03-58	1	
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-58	2	embossed "…uine…" w/ part of Maltese cross, Hero Fruit Jar Co.-1884-1900-Toulouse, 1971
clothing rivet cover, metal & rubber	03-58	1	raised circular pattern
crown top cap w/ melted glass	03-58	1	punctured
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-58	1	head frag, pink on exterior
shoe eyelets	03-58	8	4 w/ leather

North of House Area			
Description	**CRN #**	**Count**	**Comments**
shoe leather	03-58	2	
.22 cal. shell casing	03-60	1	
bead, copper alloy	03-60	1	
cane tip, copper alloy	03-60	1	etched
canning jar closure, zinc mason-style lid	03-60	1	
canning jar closure, zinc mason-style lid	03-60	1	w/ milk glass insert embossed "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED / (Maltese cross) HFJCo" Hero Fruit Jar Co.-1884-1900-Toulouse, 1971
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-60	7	embossed "…S GEN…PORCELAIN" w/ part of Maltese cross, Hero Fruit Jar Co.-1884-1900-Toulouse, 1971 (refit w/ 03-58?)
clothing strap fastener, copper alloy	03-60	1	
liquor bottle? cap	03-60	1	
plate glass	03-60	2	1-frosted, yellow tint / 1-yellow tint
shoe eyelets	03-60	36	most w/ leather
shoe heel	03-60	4	w/ nails
shoe leather	03-60	5	
shotgun shell cap	03-60	1	headstamp-"U.M.C. No.12 New Club" Union Metallic Co. 1867-1911
buckle, iron	03-65	1	
canning jar closure, zinc mason-style lid	03-65	1	
lantern, copper alloy	03-65	9	embossed "NO. 10 BRASS TUBULAR" ca. 1881-1887, www.angelfire.com/tx6/arbilling/d2
shoe eyelets	03-65	39	
shoe heel	03-65	6	frags and nails
wire handle	03-65	1	
stove flange?, iron	03-72	1	
canning jar closure, zinc mason-style lid	03-79	5	frags-embossed w/ sun pattern-ca. 1890-1900-Toulouse, 1971
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-79	1	complete
clothing adornment, copper alloy	03-79	1	scrollwork, punched
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-79	1	head frag, painted eyelash
doll part, porcelain	03-79	1	
harmonica part	03-79	1	reed plate
horseshoe, iron	03-79	1	
platter, iron	03-79	1	
platter, iron	03-79	1	oval shaped
pot/kettle lid, iron	03-79	1	
scythe blade, iron	03-79	1	
stove burner plate	03-79	3	
stove part, iron	03-79	2	
bridle part, iron	03-80	1	
canning jar closure, lightning-style wire bail	03-80	1	

North of House Area			
Description	**CRN #**	**Count**	**Comments**
canning jar closure, zinc mason's improved-style band	03-80	3	
canning jar closure, zinc mason-style lid	03-80	1	w/ milk glass insert embossed "CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY NEW YORK / CFJCO. (logo in center)", 1871-1882 Toulouse, 1971
canning jar closure, zinc mason-style lid	03-80	1	w/ unembossed milk glass insert
canning jar closure, zinc mason-style lid	03-80	1	
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-80	2	refit
canning jar lid insert, milk glass	03-80	4	represents 2 inserts
clay marble	03-80	1	unglazed
clothing cinch, copper alloy	03-80	1	
crown top cap	03-80	1	punctured
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-80	10	head frags
doll part, bisque porcelain	03-80	1	arm
doll parts, porcelain	03-80	3	frags
mirror glass	03-80	1	
shoe eyelets	03-80	25	some w/ leather
shoe heel	03-80	1	w/ nails
shoe leather	03-80	1	
shotgun shell cap	03-80	1	headstamp-"U.M.C. No.12 New Club" Union Metallic Co. 1867-1911
shovelhead, iron	03-80	1	very corroded
strap buckle, copper alloy	03-80	1	ornate
strap buckle, iron	03-80	1	
strap fastener, copper alloy	03-80	1	for shoe?
wire pail handle	03-80	2	
spoon, plated copper alloy	03-126	1	marked "EXTRA…ATE", chasing on handle
stove part?, iron	03-127	1	embossed on reverse "EMI6"

TRC