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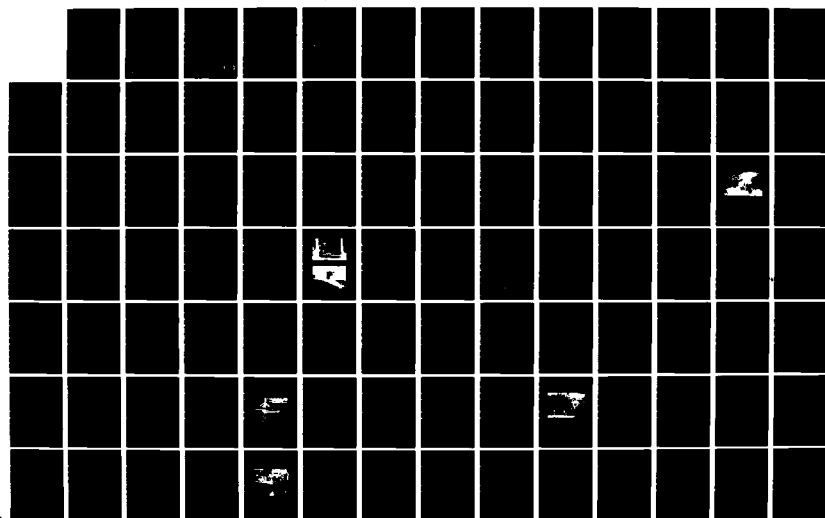
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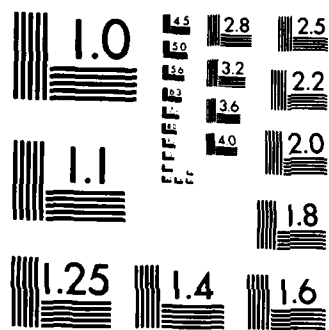
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**ORAL HISTORICAL, DOCUMENTARY, AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF BARTON AND
VINTON, MISSISSIPPI: AN INTERIM REPORT ON
PHASE II OF THE
TOMBIGBEE HISTORIC TOWNSITES PROJECT**

Edited by W. Lee Minnerly

Contributions by

**Leah Allen
Dean L. Anderson
W. Stephen McBride
Randall J. Mason
W. Lee Minnerly
Milton B. Newton
Robert C. Sonderman
Winston W. Way, Jr.**

**A report on work undertaken in cooperation
with the Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
in partial fulfillment of Contract No. CX4000-3-6065
of the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region**

**The Museum
Michigan State University
May 1983**

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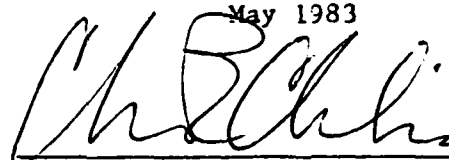
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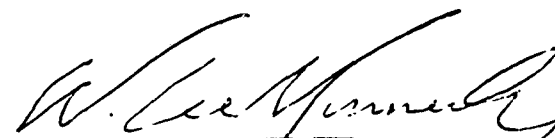
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Abstract

This report presents the research objectives, techniques, and results of the second phase of the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project. The Townsites Project, a large, multiphased investigation of the extinct nineteenth century river communities of Colbert, Barton, and Vinton, Mississippi, ultimately seeks to unite oral historical, documentary, and archaeological information within a cultural systems framework. An introduction to the second phase effort and specialized reports of the Oral History, Archival Research, Archaeology, and Laboratory programs follow. Viewed collectively with the Phase I interim report these documents summarize work completed up to the data recovery program.

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Clerical and administrative assistance to the project was provided by many persons over a long period of time. I particularly want to thank Bonnie Graham, Jean Carpenter, Sara Quandt, Judy DeJaeger, Kim McBride, and Sue Schacher for their many hours spent on both large and small tasks too numerous to mention here. William Lollar and Tia Maxwell are acknowledged for their fine cartographic assistance.

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION TO PHASE II OF THE TOMBIGBEE HISTORIC TOWNSITES
PROJECT

CHAPTER 1: THE TOWNSITES PROJECT AFTER TWO RESEARCH PHASES:
A STATUS REPORT

by

W. Lee Minnerly

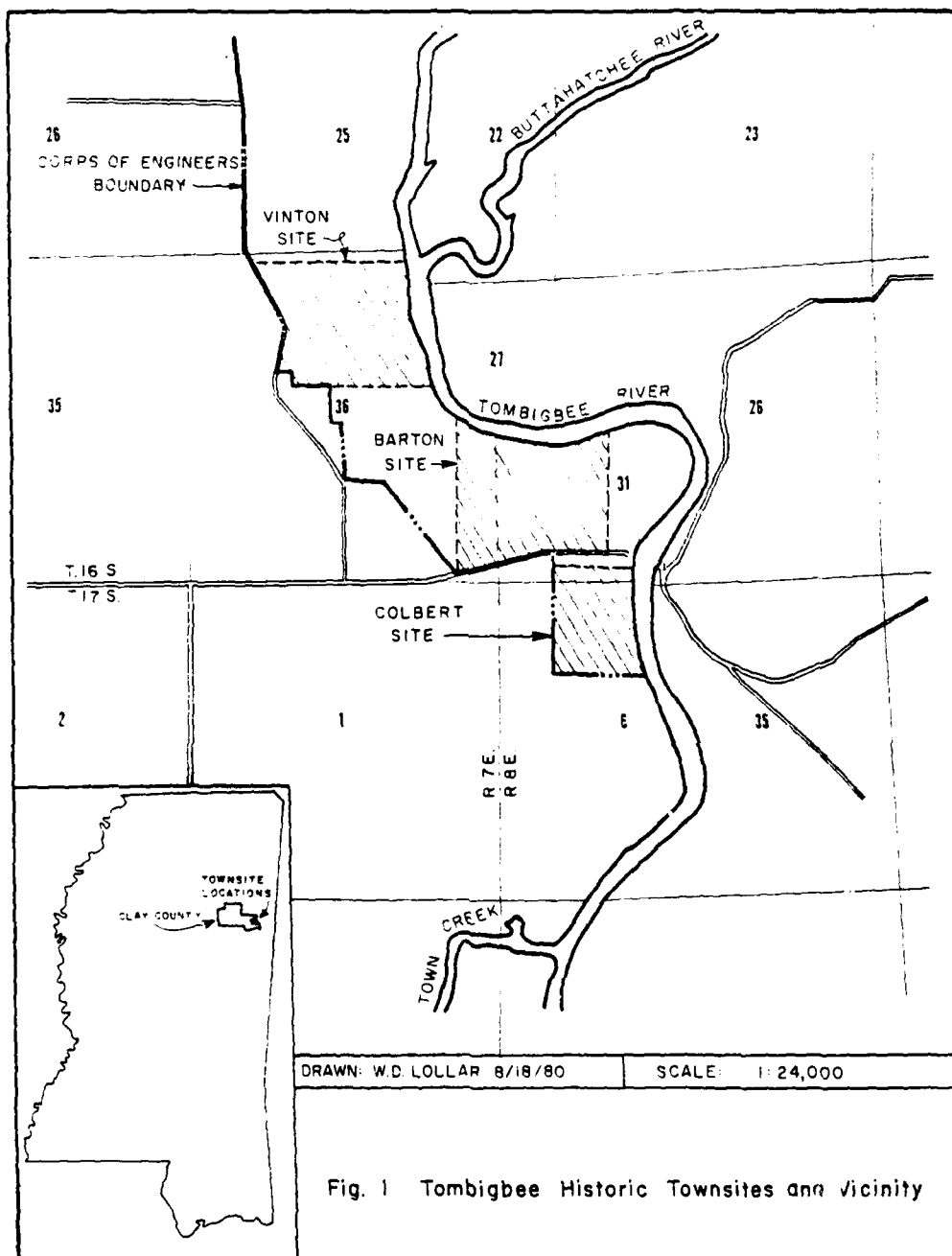
Introduction

This report presents the principal accomplishments of the second phase of the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project in Clay County, Mississippi (Figure 1). The Townsites Project began in November 1979 and has since been actively concerned with the inventory, evaluation, and interpretation of historic site resources within the proposed Barton Ferry Recreation Area of the Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District. Chief among these resources are the extinct 19th Century communities of Barton (ca. 1848-1870) and Vinton (ca. 1850-1920), Mississippi, which initially developed in response to shipping locally produced cotton and other products downriver to Mobile, Alabama, and to distributing goods imported from other areas. Thus far, the Townsites Project has completed two distinct phases of research in each of the four programs comprising its organizational structure. These are the Oral History, Archival Research, Field Archaeology, and Laboratory programs, which have approached and acquired different kinds of data pertaining to the historic resources of the recreation area according to general and project specific research designs. Both Phase I and Phase II of the Townsites Project may be described as periods designed for the collection and initial processing of oral historical, documentary, and archaeological data.

The first phase of the project concluded in May, 1980. During the initial period of research archaeological and magnetic surveys were begun in the recreation area, concurrent yet more intensive excavations were started at the Cedar Oaks (22C1809) house site, documentary surveys were made at local and state repositories, and persons were located in the study area for the purpose of tape recording oral testimony concerning the townsites. An archaeological laboratory was also equipped in West Point, Mississippi, and procedures were identified to process the large quantities of material recovered during the testing program. The second phase of the project began in July, 1980 and concluded in October, 1980. During this period the archaeological testing and magnetic surveys continued, the Cedar Oaks excavations were completed, additional excavations were begun at the High Water House Site (22C18071), archival materials were recovered, and the oral interviews were completed. Final tape transcripts were also produced for each of the interviews conducted. The following sections summarize the Phase I and II work and compile information regarding each of the archaeological sites located at Barton and Vinton. This report compliments and builds upon data presented in the Phase I interim report (Minnerly 1982).

Oral History Program

The primary accomplishments of the Oral History Program during the first two project phases were the location of the best prospective informants within the study area, the tape recording of one or more interviews with those informants, and the processing of all tape recorded interviews through the production of final tape transcripts (McClurken and Anderson 1981). A total of 61 interviews was conducted with 50 informants to produce approximately 1,600 pages of typewritten transcription. The transcripts were placed on permanent file with the National



Park Service, Southwest Region; the Mobile District, Corps of Engineers; Mississippi State Department of Archives and History; Alabama State Department of Archives and History; Michigan State University Library; Michigan State University Museum; Bryan Public Library, (West Point, MS); Evans Memorial Library (Aberdeen, MS); and the American Folklife Center (Library of Congress). Additionally, each informant received two copies of the final transcript(s) of his or her tape recorded interview(s). A limited number of archival quality copies of the original cassette tapes will also be distributed to two repositories identified by representatives of the Mobile District, Corps of Engineers and Michigan State University.

Due to the fact that the majority of effort within the Oral History Program has thus far been devoted to tape interview processing, subject indexing and interview analyses are yet incomplete. However, the interviews conducted during the second phase, their general contents, and site specific information are summarized in Appendix 1.

As can be seen from the summaries in Appendix 1, a wide range of topics are included in the second phase interviews. These interviews compliment topics previously gathered, and several produced documentary materials in the forms of family portraits, sketch maps of building floor plans, and photographs of events that occurred in the study area. Because the emphasis during the second phase of the Oral History Program involved taped interview transcription and the compilation of all interviews into volumes for publication, general subject indexing of the 18 interviews was not completed beyond recording topical entries on 3x5 in. cards kept with each interview. This format was also utilized in Phase I, however, more detailed topical summaries were prepared for each structure in the study area and included in the Phase I interim report (Minnerly 1982). As will be seen below, site specific information gleaned from the second phase interviews has been transferred from the 3x5 in. cards and will be added to the individual structure summaries compiled for the mitigation proposal.

The variety of illustrative materials graciously provided by informants and their families to Mr. McClurken and Ms. Anderson of the Oral History Program during the course of their interviewing is both broad and exciting. It includes several photographs of Barton and Vinton structures in the early years of this century, including the Vinton school, the Dennis and Trannie Wilson homes, Cedar Oaks, the Vinton General Store, and the former Barton Hotel, 38 family portraits, and many floor plans of specific structures sketched by informants. While the family portraits add a dimension of personal history and warmth to the oral historical record of the study area overall, the photographs depicting structures and the floor plans of buildings recalled in the minds of informants provide archaeologists with a kind of detail that is applicable to the areas of site interpretation and the evaluation of how well informants remember the built environment. The formulation of hypotheses and test implications regarding these documents represents a unique opportunity to direct some site-specific research toward such an evaluation, and this is incorporated within the revised research design of the Townsites Project presented at the conclusion of this chapter.

Archival Research Program

During Phase I, the principal task of the Archival Research Program was to visit local and state repositories for the purpose of identifying and inventorying documents relevant to the townsites and their hinterlands. A total of 17 repositories contained materials useful to the project, and approximately 2,000 documents were inventoried. The most significant of these are summarized in the Phase I interim report (Minnerly 1982). The second phase of the project called for program members to return to the most significant collections for purposes of data recovery. Between June and September, 1980, program members revisited a total of 14 repositories, and also researched collections at several federal repositories that had not been contacted during Phase I.

The second phase effort of the Archival Research Program was largely mechanical in nature and did not involve analyses of documentary materials of any sort. Therefore, the current status of this program may best be characterized as being on the threshold of conducting the first detailed studies of townsite and hinterland data. Some suggested studies are described in Chapter 2, however, two topics relevant to the proposed mitigation plan may be summarized here. These are the hypothetical plat of Barton prepared at the conclusion of Phase I and its relationship to what is currently known about the physical structure of the townsite, and completion of the index of names of persons who owned property at the sites and in their hinterlands, or were otherwise associated with them.

The hypothetical plat. The hypothetical plat of Barton prepared by Mr. Jack Elliott at the conclusion of Phase I represents a refinement of an earlier version, also prepared by Mr. Elliott, of the organization of lots and blocks at that community during the period of historic occupancy. These efforts were undertaken because no authentic plat of Barton is known to exist, because some documentation of Barton landownership appears in local repositories, and because archaeological testing revealed a number of sites whose relative sizes and distributions were known. The plat consists of 20 blocks measuring 325 ft. square, 10 partial or fractional blocks, and 6 "Strips" of varying size located on the eastern edge of the community along the river bank (Figure 2). The platted portion of the town plan is bounded on the east and north by the river, and on the west and south by the range lines forming Township 16 South, Range 6 East. The use of the range lines as boundaries is based on the facts that Fractional Section 31 of Township 16 South, Range 8 East was deeded to the stockholders of Barton in 1854, and that when Barton was incorporated in the year 1854, the boundary lines of Section 31 and the river were referenced as the town limits (Clay County Deed Book F:350-51; Law of Mississippi, 27 February 1854). These lines of evidence suggest that the adoption of the range lines as boundaries in the hypothetical plat is an accurate base from which to derive an approximation of the internal structure of the community.

Within each complete and fractional block are also a number of lots. The numbers of lots within a given block are determined on the basis of deed and other documentary information, and the sizes of individual lots are based upon both these data and their geographical

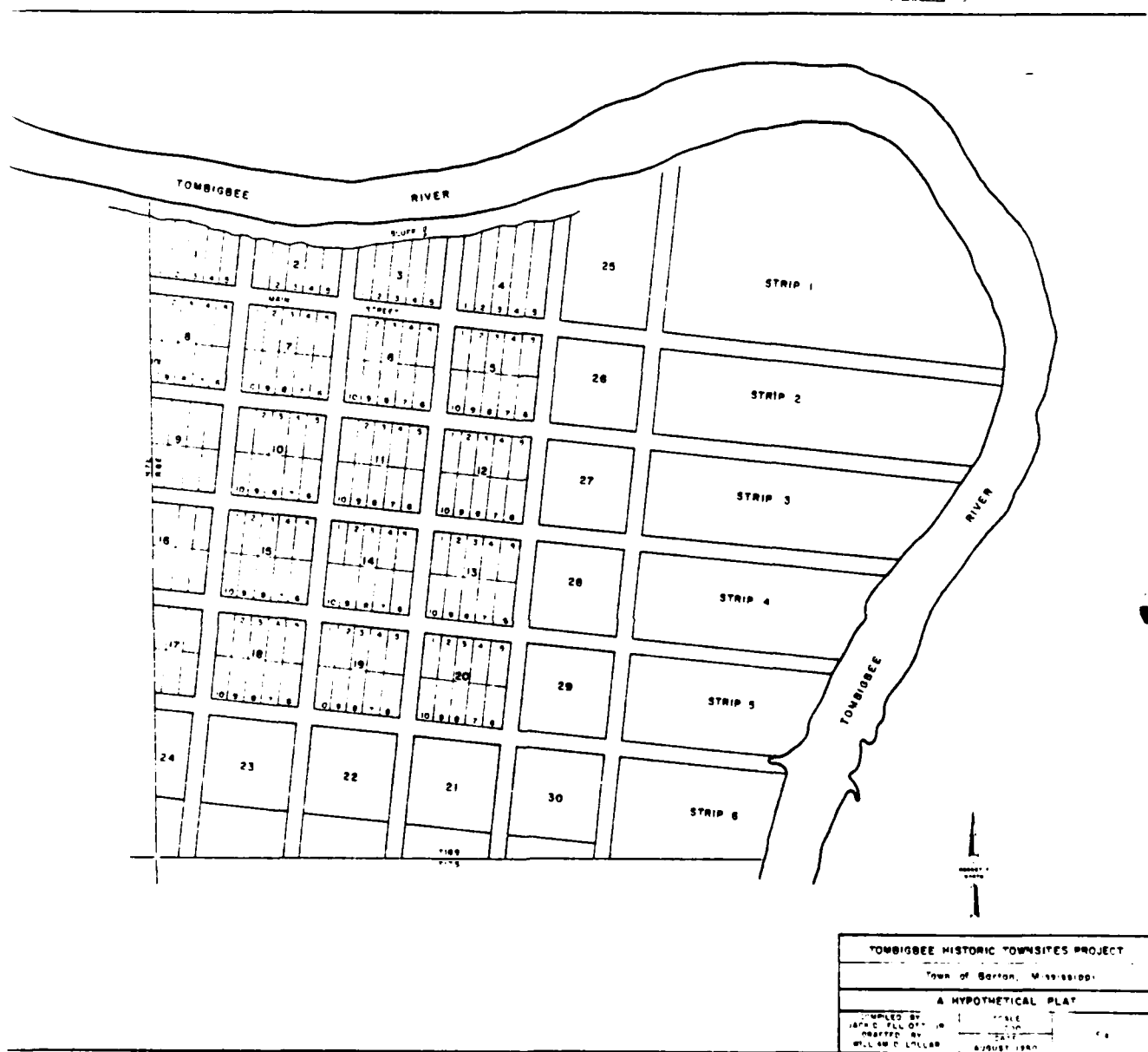


Figure 2. Hypothetical Plat of Barton, Mississippi.

locations relative to the inferred town limits. In the Elliott Plat Blocks 5 through 7, 10 through 15, and 18 through 20 each contain 10 lots of equal size (approximately 60 ft. x 150 ft.), and Blocks 1 through 4, 8, 9, 16 and 17 contain between 5 and 10 variously sized lots. Blocks 21 through 30 and Strips 1 through 6 are not subdivided into lots.

Although individual lots within specific blocks are known to be associated with some families, the documentary support for the hypothetical plat is not substantial. Therefore, the archaeological record assumes great importance in assessing both the locational accuracy and orientation of lots and blocks in this plan. With the completion of the Phase II testing program and the subsequent compilation of various data on each historic site, it has become possible to at least preliminarily associate archaeological sites with block numbers. This is possible not only because site data have been compiled, but also because the functions of some archaeological sites at Barton are better known, or are able to be more accurately determined, than others. Site B-10, a blacksmith shop, has been located on the Barton townsite by the presence of slag and cinder concentrations, as well as a higher proportion of ferrous metal artifacts (wrought nails, cut nails, bar stock, etc.). It is also known that F. M. and J. H. Griswold were the original purchasers of a number of lots on Blocks 3 and 4 in November, 1852, and that the Griswold family operated a blacksmith shop between 1852 and 1860. Accordingly, it appears that B-10 should be associated with one or the other of these blocks. Also, the location and function of Site B-13, the Barton Warehouse, is known from both the oral historical and archaeological records. Two deeds from November, 1852, identify Block 25 as the location of a warehouse, which suggests that its placement is comparatively accurate as well.

Additionally, one of the archaeological sites at Barton, Cedar Oaks (22C1809), is situated on its original site as has been determined by archaeological and architectural studies (Newton 1980). This information lends even more credibility to the general placement of Block 6 on the hypothetical plat, which is the block number known from deed records to have been associated with this structure. These three sites, together with the use of the townsite range lines as the western and southern boundaries of Barton, serve as the present basis for tentatively assigning the other archaeological sites block numbers appearing on the Elliott Plat. These assignments are as follows:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Block #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Block #</u>
B-1	24	B-13	25
B-2	17	B-14	6
B-3	16	B-16	10
B-4	8	B-17	(Strip 6)
B-5	7	B-22	26
B-6	15	B-23	3
B-7	15	B-24	6
B-8	18	B-25	13
B-9	19	B-26	4
B-10	4	B-27	2
B-11	13	B-28	1
B-12	13		

These assignments can be refined and/or readjusted as mitigation is performed. It is also hoped that the dimensions and orientations of lots within blocks can be better defined through the same means. Also, the accuracy of the present hypothetical plat of Barton may be evaluated in terms of how closely its road or "street" patterns conform to the routes of known historic roadways mapped from field surveys.

The name index. The completion of the base index of names associated with the townsites and their hinterlands represents an important step in the management of certain archival data. This index presently includes approximately 1,600 entries representing 568 families and business concerns arranged in alphabetical order. The index emphasizes families who were directly associated with Colbert, Barton, and Vinton and their nearby townships, particularly Township 16 North, Range 8 East, Township 16 North, Range 7 East, and Township 17 North, Range 7 East. Sections or fractional sections of these townships are also recorded. Only cursory attention has been given to names associated with the hinterlands of the townsites, although coverage could easily be extended to include these. The majority of information presently in the index has been taken from deeds and land rolls, however, census records and manuscript lists from churches, civic groups, and the like have also been utilized.

In addition to being a simple list of names of persons and families associated with the study area, the index also contains information concerning such items as the main subject of each entry, occupation of particular individuals, their place of residence, civic or church memberships, real property holdings, and location of the information just described by repository or other project program. The main advantage of the index as a research aide is that it is compact and highly portable when produced in hard copy form. The index is also infinitely expandable and may be quickly updated via editing on a smart terminal keyboard. The software program on which the name index is presently based in the Control Data Corporation KWIC program, or Key Word In Context, which is designed to manipulate the list information alphabetically by key words (in this case, surnames). The index itself is formed from an input file consonant-length logical records (names) which may, in turn, be blocked into physical records (groups of names). The format of the logical records is defined by user-supplied control cards.

Field Archaeology Program

Phases I and II of the Field Archaeology Program were devoted to locating and testing suspected and confirmed sites for the purpose of determining their sizes, functions, and integrities as historic resources. Additionally, more detailed excavations were performed at Cedar Oaks (22C1809) and the High Water House (22C18071) as part of an incipient "data recovery" program designed, among other things, to provide a variety of data relevant to the study of site structure, form, and content. Also taking place during the first two project phases were large scale magnetometer surveys of the Barton and Vinton sites. These surveys were and are an integral component of the Field Archaeology

Program, for it is through them that potential subsurface features are able to be located and mapped, and that the utility of such large magnetic surveys of historic resources may be tested. The paragraphs that follow address a number of topics covering the scope and results of the archaeological testing program, the preliminary "data recovery" efforts at 22C1809 and 22C18071, and the magnetometer survey performed between November, 1979, and September, 1980.

The testing program. During Phase I, a stratified disproportional random cluster sampling program was begun at both Barton and Vinton. As has been previously reported, this scheme was originally devised to recover statistically significant and comparable data from two strata defined on the basis of elevation and slope (Minnerly 1982). Stratum 1 consisted of uplands between elevations of 190 ft. and 245 ft. above sea level and having slopes of less than ten percent per hundred feet. Areas with gradients of ten percent or more were included in Stratum 2. This sampling program also called for the recovery of a 3.5 percent random selection from Stratum 1, and a 1.5 percent random selection from Stratum 2. The sample frames at Barton and Vinton were approximately 91.5 and 88.5 ac., respectively.

However, after implementing this strategy and acquiring experience at each site, including encountering logistical problems associated with screening, it was determined that continuing the sampling programs at Barton and Vinton would be uneconomical given the information returns. A site visit by collaborators to the project, Drs. Lovis and Maxwell of Michigan State University, in early February, 1980, resulted in substantial agreement with the field directors regarding the utility of continuing the sampling programs. After much deliberation, it was decided to eliminate the sample design completely and begin a judgmental (nonrandom) testing program in those areas comprising Stratum 1. The judgmentally based sample was dispersed in order that field data would be amenable to the generation of computer graphics, and that larger portions of Stratum 1 could be tested at each site. This approach also placed more emphasis on the magnetometer surveys, which were designed to cover areas within Stratum 2, as well as Stratum 1. This testing strategy was submitted as a partially altered research design to representatives of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the Mobile District, Corps of Engineers at the Phase I work conference held in late February, 1980, and was approved.

Following the work conference, the judgmentally based testing program was initiated at Barton and Vinton. This program called for the selection of five two meter squares within each 50 m control grid cell containing former Stratum 1 criteria. Squares were placed to provide uniform coverage of high potential areas, and individual cells were tested in sequential northerly order from the 0/0 coordinate of each townsite. However, in order to impart a necessary and reasonable amount of flexibility to this procedure, it was within the capacity of each site supervisor to add or delete two meter squares within each control grid cell. This enabled cells having larger or smaller proportions of high potential areas to be tested more economically, and at the same time provided a mechanism by which to circumvent various problems

associated with inclement weather. Only 50 m cells comprising the original Barton and Vinton sample frames were tested. At the conclusion of the first field phase, a total of 130 two meter squares at Barton and 91 two meter squares at Vinton were excavated, respectively. Additionally, foot surveys of each sample frame were also performed and considered part of the testing program.

The first phase test excavations and foot surveys provided researchers with a much clearer understanding of the structures of both the Barton and Vinton townsites than had been previously known. First, it became clear that archaeological sites were, as suspected, located along each main ridge top at Barton. Moreover, these sites were found to be highly ephemeral due to comparatively recent land clearing activities, subsequent row crop farming in some areas, natural erosion processes, and salvaging activities. At Vinton, far fewer archaeological sites were detected, but these, too, were generally ephemeral in nature. Information obtained from the Oral History Program also indicated that the majority of structures associated with Vinton were, in fact, located on privately-owned property. Additionally, it became evident that a larger number of historic roads survived at Barton than had previously been detected through the remote sensing project conducted by Mississippi State University (Miller 1979), and that much of the area presumed to have been occupied by the Barton business district was heavily disturbed as a result of the construction of the West Point-Alabama State Line Transmission Line in the 1920s.

The information above was not so complete as to enable researchers to wholly accurately define either the Barton or Vinton site limits, or provide accurate totals of the numbers of individual sites at each community. This was due to the fact that only 31, or 11.4 percent of the total number of 50 m cells comprising the post-control grid sample frame, had been tested at Barton, and that only 18, or 8.6 percent, had been tested at Vinton. Also, the first phase testing program was hampered by consistently heavy rains during both the winter and spring months. The wet field conditions slowed the pace of excavation and rate of artifact recovery. While a map of the historic road patterns at Barton and a general description of the two community plans were offered in the Phase I interim report, it remained for the Barton and Vinton crews to complete the testing program before a more complete assessment of each townsite could be made (Minnerly 1982).

The Phase II testing program was completed between June and September, 1980. An additional 245 two meter squares at Barton and 182 two meter squares at Vinton were excavated, raising the total number of test units completed at each site to 375 and 273, respectively. These represent approximately 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent of the two original sample frame areas at Barton and Vinton. A total of 23 archaeological sites at Barton and 9 archaeological sites at Vinton were located on government-owned property and tested to varying degrees. Site limits for each were also determined via shovel testing and/or bucket auger coring, and the areas encompassing both Barton and Vinton were able to be accurately estimated for the first time through information gained from the oral historical, documentary, and archaeological records.

Individual sites sizes at Barton fall into three broad groups, those averaging 643m^2 , $1,984\text{m}^2$, and $5,211\text{m}^2$. The majority of sites at Barton are between $1,140\text{m}^2$ and $2,944\text{m}^2$ in area. However, the interpretation of this tendency is not clear at this point in time because some sites are more heavily eroded than others, some are more disturbed as a result of post-1870 activities, and some were occupied for comparatively longer periods of time. Additionally, some site sizes may not be wholly accurate due to errors of measurement. Obviously there is some potential for error inherent in shovel testing and bucket augering as subsurface investigative techniques. These are primarily the relatively small area exposed with a bucket auger, the relative spacing of shovel tests and bucket auger holes, the often discontinuous nature of artifact distribution and density across a site, and the presence of post occupational disturbances to a number of sites. Nonetheless, it is felt that a fairly accurate determination of site size was accomplished and that any errors present are minor and can be easily rectified during the course of Phase III mitigation, as warranted.

Three sites or sixty percent of the five sites comprising Group A (see below) are commercial structures (B-10, B-23, and B-24), and two of these (B-10 and B-23) have been disturbed by the transmission line construction. The functional identity of the remaining two sites in Group A (B-2 and B-16) has not yet been determined. Fifty-three percent of the sites comprising Group B are residences, only one of which (B-26) lies partly within the transmission line area. The remaining sites in Group B consist of the Barton hotel (B-4), a store (B-5), a residence and school (B-11), and a warehouse and cotton shed (B-13). One hundred percent of Group C are residences. No sites in Group C are located on the transmission line. The compilation of individual site sizes at Barton is as follows:

<u>Group A</u>		<u>Group B</u>		<u>Group C</u>	
Site: B-2	Area: 360m^2	Site: B-1	Area: $2,480\text{m}^2$	Site: B-3	Area: $6,148\text{m}^2$
B-10	780m^2	B-4	$2,944\text{m}^2$	B-7	$4,800\text{m}^2$
B-16	768m^2	B-5	$1,140\text{m}^2$	B-8	$7,740\text{m}^2$
B-23	588m^2	B-6	$2,304\text{m}^2$	B-9	$1,920\text{m}^2$
B-24	720m^2	B-11	$2,484\text{m}^2$	B-17	$4,920\text{m}^2$
		B-12	$1,408\text{m}^2$	B-22	$5,740\text{m}^2$
		B-13	$1,088\text{m}^2$		
		B-14	$2,800\text{m}^2$		
		B-25	$2,699\text{m}^2$		
		B-26	$2,024\text{m}^2$		
		B-27	$1,160\text{m}^2$		
		B-29	$1,276\text{m}^2$		
Average: 643m^2		Average: $1,984\text{m}^2$		Average: $5,211\text{m}^2$	

At the present time, it appears that commercial structures at Barton are considerably smaller in size than most residences, which is expected, and that the majority of residences in Group C also yield a high proportion of first and second quarter 20th century materials. That is, most sites in Group C (66%) have produced more recent material

remains, but only three of the seven known residences in Group B (43%) have as well. Sites receiving additional attention during the mitigation program can be more accurately defined, and this will permit more complete statements concerning their relative surface areas to be made.

At Vinton, site sizes also sort into three similar broad groupings, although the total number of known sites is much smaller in this portion of the recreation area. Sites at Vinton average 400m^2 , $2,192\text{m}^2$, and $6,020\text{m}^2$ in surface area. However, two groups are represented by only one site, as indicated by the following list:

<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Group C</u>
Site: V-14 Area: 400m^2	Site: V-1 Area: $3,100\text{m}^2$	Site: V-2 Area: $6,020\text{m}^2$
	V-3 $1,836\text{m}^2$	
	V-4 $2,700\text{m}^2$	
	V-5 $1,944\text{m}^2$	
	V-9 $1,836\text{m}^2$	
	V-12 $2,784\text{m}^2$	
	V-13 $1,144\text{m}^2$	
Average: 400m^2	Average: $2,192\text{m}^2$	Average: $6,020\text{m}^2$

Site V-14 of Group A is commercial, as are sites V-1 and V-3 of Group B. Residences at Vinton, like Barton, consist of two subgroupings, one averaging $2,074\text{m}^2$ in size (Group B residences) and the other $6,020\text{m}^2$ in size (Group C residences). Also as in the case at Barton, the larger Vinton residence yielded more recent artifactual remains, as did 60 percent of the smaller-sized residences. Certainly, the presence of this material is consistent with the known history of more recent occupations at Vinton.

The distribution of archaeological sites at Barton is fairly even, and most resources are situated on the major ridge tops of the sample frame. Only one site, B-29, is located below 200 ft. asl, and only one site, B-17, is located south of the dissected portions of the knoll. The distribution of archaeological sites at Vinton is skewed due to the fact that the majority of structures identified with the townsite are located on privately-owned property. That is, the historic resources found within the recreation area at Vinton represent only a small portion of that community. As will be seen below, the proposed mitigation plan will concentrate on Barton, and will take advantage of the comparatively even distribution of the archaeological resources found there.

Another result of the testing program, already mentioned above, was the discovery that most archaeological sites within the study area are ephemeral in nature. That is, both their depositional and structural integrities are generally not good due to an intermixing of eroded A and B horizons through land-clearing activities, subsequent row crop farming in some areas, natural erosion processes, and post-occupation salvaging of building construction materials. In Chapters 6 and 7, each site at Barton and Vinton is evaluated in terms of its depositional and structural integrity. If the upper portions of the subsoil and its underlying material were found to be undisturbed at any given site, a rating of

"Fair" is usually assigned to that resource. Sites that displayed more heavily eroded surface soil (Ap), or that have been disturbed by more than the usual activities and events described above (such as powerline construction along the Barton bluff), are usually rated "Poor." The rating of the structural integrities of the Barton and Vinton resources is based on the number of two meter square test units placed at each site and the number of archaeological features found as a result of that testing. Generally, if more than five test units were excavated but no features were encountered, then a site received a "Poor" structural integrity rating. If only a small number of features was found as a result of excavating less than five units, then a "Probably Poor" rating was assigned. Sites having a higher proportion of known features are assigned either "Fair," "Good," or "Excellent" ratings, or some combination such as "Poor to Fair." One site, B-13, possesses no structural integrity whatever. This is the Barton Warehouse, which is known to have fallen from the bluff into the river.

While many of the historic resources within the recreation area possess what could be described as marginal depositional and structural integrities, it is important to note that large surface features such as chimney falls and refuse deposits do exist on these sites, and that subsurface features do survive in the undisturbed upper subsoil and its underlying material. In fact, subsurface archaeological features represent the best potential source of archaeological data at both Barton and Vinton, and it is for this reason that any mitigation plan should emphasize feature recovery. The use of terms such as "Poor" and "Fair" in describing these variables should be regarded from the perspective of the Barton townsite (community) as a whole.

The two-phase archaeological testing program was successful in locating what are believed to be all the historic resources within the proposed Barton Ferry Recreation Area. Virtually all portions of it were either tested via excavations, surveyed with magnetometers or simply walked in order to perform visual inspections, including those areas designated to be used for primitive camping. Although the statistical sampling program presented difficult problems and delays early in Phase I, the judgmentally based tests provided sufficient information for the purposes of locating sites and evaluating their structures, forms, and contents.

Cedar Oaks and High Water House excavations. During the testing program, more intensive excavations were performed first at Cedar Oaks (22C1809) and then at the High Water House (22C18071) at Barton in order to provide information useful in understanding archaeological feature distributions, refuse disposal patterns, and building lot boundaries and uses prior to the full-scale mitigation effort. These two "data recovery" operations were also performed to allow researchers to better assess the comparatively smaller volume of field data derived from the testing program. It was hoped that the information obtained from them would provide a comparative base for intra-site studies at Barton, as well as at Vinton. Generally, the more extensive excavations were helpful in meeting these expectations, however, scheduling problems and the large volumes of data generated at each site prevented immediate analyses of the field data from being performed. Therefore, the value of the

preliminary data recovery projects to the site directors actively involved in testing Barton and Vinton was limited to firsthand visits to these sites and discussions with the staffs responsible for planning the excavations. In the paragraphs that follow, the High Water House excavations are discussed and evaluated in terms of their more apparent implications for understanding the Barton and Vinton resources. A detailed description of work performed at Cedar Oaks appears as Chapter 5 of this report.

Excavations at the High Water House (22C18071) commenced in July, 1980, and concluded with the end of Phase II in August. A total of 33 two meter squares were excavated at this site, representing 9.3 percent of its total surface area, and four archaeological features were identified and tested. The High Water House was selected to be the second site at Barton to receive a more intensive coverage because it possessed surface features, had oral historical support, and was situated on a narrow ridge top, making the limits of the site presumably easier to define. Additionally, the High Water House was preliminarily interpreted to be a less prestigious structure than Cedar Oaks, probably reflecting poorer quality construction materials and techniques. Although the preliminary data recovery effort at 22C18071 was not as complete as that conducted at Cedar Oaks, several observations concerning the utility of the magnetometer survey, refuse disposal, and architectural remains were made.

The area with which 22C18071 was identified was surveyed during the first phase as part of the magnetic survey program. The computer generated map of this area (50m cell N250E550) revealed three large anomalies in the vicinities of coordinates N258E578, N280E574, and N268E596, which were tested and found to represent Features 2, 3, and 1, respectively. Those are described in Chapter 6 below. This association of archaeological features with observed magnetic anomalies was and is the most detailed field test of the utility of the magnetic surveys conducted to date. The success of the survey at 22C18071 via the conformation of anomalies, together with the appearance of anomalies on many contour frequency maps of known sites at Barton and Vinton strongly suggest that magnetic survey data can be useful in locating subsurface archaeological features.

Concerning architectural variables, the High Water House was known from oral testimony to be a saddlebag style structure having a central double hearth and at least one drop shed on the west, or rear, face of the building. Only the hearth was located and tested, but the excavation of Feature 3 revealed the most complete structural detail thus far encountered at either a Barton or Vinton archaeological site. Feature 3 is a central double hearth, both fireboxes of which were filled with ash. Additionally, numerous charred floorboards were found in situ near the hearth, and several samples were taken for identification of the species of wood used as flooring at this site. These floorboards average approximately four inches in width and one inch in thickness. One sample (5200.11.2.4) also contained four machine cut nails. The relationship of Feature 1 to Feature 3 is not presently known. However, charred wood and ash associated with Feature 1 suggest that the wall remnant may possibly have supported the frame of a smokehouse. At the present time, Feature 1 is more cautiously interpreted to be the remains of an outbuilding foundation.

Both the Cedar Oaks and High Water House excavations have provided information useful to researchers interested in the nature of site structure at Barton. Without the benefit of these more detailed archaeological investigations, the two meter square tests at both Barton and Vinton would be more difficult to interpret. The low to moderate densities of material, as well as features encountered via two meter square excavations, would also indicate that architectural detail at Barton was less likely to be identified than the experiences at 22C18071 and 22C1809 have proven.

Magnetic surveys. The magnetic surveys conducted at Barton and Vinton during Phases I and II provided much detailed information concerning the potential locations of archaeological features. Because of the intensity of coverage (2m cell intervals), they also enabled survey party members to visually inspect the ground surface across much of the recreation area. These two aspects have greatly improved our knowledge of what is on the surface, and where subsurface features are likely to be. Equally as important, the surveys also function as a model for acquiring large quantities of magnetic data in difficult terrain. The instruments selected to be used in the survey, the survey methodology, software developed to adjust and map survey data, and the use of the maps in planning future mitigation efforts are all important aspects of the Townsites Project that, when evaluated, all represent major contributions to historic sites research in general, and archaeometry in particular.

Generally speaking, two surveys were conducted. The first occurred at Barton during Phase I, the second at Vinton during Phase II. At Barton, the survey area was identical to that comprising the sample frame, which permitted complete coverage of the townsite. A total of 174 50m cells were surveyed at Barton, 137 of which were complete and 37 were partial. All cells surveyed were about 190 ft. in elevation. Four GeoMetrics G-815/826A proton magnetometers were utilized in the survey, each with its sensor located in a backpack harness worn by the survey party members. At the two meter cell level of coverage, approximately 110,000 individual readings were recorded. These readings were regularly entered into computer files, adjusted for consistency, and then mapped, cell by cell, in order to visually portray fluctuations in the magnetic field of the earth. The first two operations took place in the West Point laboratory, the latter at Michigan State University. All 174 cells comprising the Barton survey have been mapped in a scale of one-half inch equals two meters. The Barton survey is summarized in greater detail in the Phase I interim report (Minnerly 1982).

The survey at Vinton differed in some respects from that performed at Barton. First, only a portion of the original sample frame was surveyed due to time restrictions and the fact that much of the original sample frame area did not hold great potential for containing historic resources. The bulk of the second phase magnetic survey was confined to ridge tops and generally higher ground, both of which held greater potential of yielding archaeological sites. The largest single block of cells surveyed was located between Mill Creek on the west and the river on the east. Other areas surveyed were adjacent to the two watercourses mentioned, the most southern east-west road entering Vinton from the

Vinton-Aberdeen road, and along the Vinton-Aberdeen Road itself. In all, 72 cells were surveyed at Vinton. This included 13 complete 50m cells and 59 partial cells. Approximately 36,000 individual readings were recorded at Vinton.

A second difference between the Vinton and Barton surveys concerns equipment. As was the case at Barton, four portable proton magnetometers were used at Vinton, one being a GeoMetrics G-815/826A model, and the others the Scintrex MP-2 767 model. The latter functioned identically to the GeoMetrics instruments as described in the Phase I interim report (Minnerly 1982), however, the Scintrex magnetometers complete a cycle more rapidly and require fewer batteries (eight) than does the model produced by GeoMetrics. Field procedures were the same as those described for Barton, with the exception that survey transects were completed north to south or south to north. This was due to the fact that the Vinton control grid was originally surveyed by clearing east-west lines, which required the starting and ending tapes used by the magnetic survey team to be oriented in a similar direction. Also, entire 50m cells were not usually surveyed. If the aim of the survey of a particular area was, for example, to cover one portion of a ridge top where a site was suspected, only those transects relevant to the area were walked. Transects would also be less than 50 m in length if the Tombigbee River bluff line, Mill Creek bank, or very dense foliage were encountered. Generally, the vegetation cover at Vinton resulted in much more time being required to complete survey transects than was needed at Barton.

Another difference between the Vinton and Barton surveys involved how controls were kept on diurnal variations. After a visit to the project in July by Dr. Bruce Bevan, consultant in the area of magnetic surveys and mapping, it was determined that the software developed and then in use to adjust the raw survey data was more than sufficient to account for diurnal fluctuations. This eliminated the need for taking hourly control readings in the field, however, there remained some concern that data could still be affected by more short-lined but extreme micropulsations. In responding to this concern, readings were taken on an irregular basis for a period during the day after every transect (or series of transects), always at an arbitrarily chosen point on the edge of a given cell. A more detailed account of the Phase II magnetic survey performed at Vinton appears in Chapter 7.

Laboratory Program

The principal accomplishments of the Laboratory Program during the first two project phases may be grouped under two headings: artifact processing and the development of materials and software useful to artifact data management. In the first area, approximately 250,000 artifacts recovered from the townsites and associated surveys in Clay and Lowndes Counties, Mississippi, were processed through the West Point facility between November, 1979, and October, 1980. Each artifact was washed, numbered according to the Michigan State University Museum accession system, identified, coded and cataloged by computer, and sorted by material and provenience within bags and storage boxes. Approximately 300 ferrous metal artifacts were also removed from these collections

and are being subjected to electrolytic reduction as part of the conservation procedure in the West Point laboratory. All other first and second phase materials were transported by truck in December, 1980, to East Lansing, where they await analysis. Presently, no Phase I and Phase II artifacts associated with the Colbert townsite locale (22C1806), Barton (22C1807), Vinton (22C1808), Cedar Oaks (22C1809), and the High Water House (22C18071) require washing, numbering or identification.

Much of the success and efficiency of the West Point laboratory in processing the large volumes of material recovered from the field is due to the way in which the laboratory is organized, and the availability of well-designed data management tools. These are closely interrelated. The West Point facility is wholly constructed to mechanically process incoming materials and transfer artifact inventories by an interactive computer network to master storage files at Michigan State University. No formal artifact description or analysis occur at West Point. Phase II laboratory artifact processing focused on the washing, numbering, identification, and coding of artifacts according to the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project artifact codebook. The generation of formal artifact descriptions consisting of metric and non-metric morphological characterization and the analysis of their distributional and temporal significance are issues to be addressed during the analysis phase. This analysis is only possible once the above initial processing is complete. This processing and transfer procedure relies upon an artifact codebook designed to assign numerical values to the individual specimens identified. These numbers, representing a particular type or kind of artifact, are recorded on code sheets as are the total quantities of each type. Once entered into the computer, all examples of one or more kinds of artifacts, or combinations of different kinds of artifacts, may eventually be recalled according to site, horizontal location, depth below ground surface, feature designations, or other significant variables. In effect, then, the Townsite Project artifact codebook functions as a guide to the identification of individual specimens, and provides a uniform language by which to manipulate the inventory of artifacts composing the main computer files.

Additional management tools developed for the Townsites Project laboratory program included a variety of coding forms used to record artifact data not amenable to computer storage. These consist of printed cards for ceramic maker's marks, registry marks, glass bottle basemarks and registry marks, coin and token dates, cartridge headstamps, embossed glass lettering, and miscellaneous marks. These are kept on file in West Point and are occasionally photocopied and sent to persons requesting specific artifact information. Two such requests were made during Phase II. During the second phase, a total of 1,307 individual bags of artifacts were washed, numbered, coded, and sorted. A more detailed report on the Phase II Field Laboratory Program appears as Chapter 8 below.

The Townsites Project Research Design

The information obtained during the first two project phases has been utilized to draft a refinement of the original project specific research design outlined in the Technical Proposal and its supporting documents. In the original approach to the townsites, a problem existed as to how best to confront the disparity between inadequate background information on the one hand and research potential on the other. This was seen to be best accomplished via consideration of five research problem domains, or areas of study that were identified as being the most important directions of inquiry relative to the requirements of the general research design for historic settlement within the multi-resource district, and our own philosophy as historic site researchers. These include the investigation of the general (regional) and specific (inter and intra site) aspects of the settlement, subsistence, transportation, economic, and social structural systems, as outlined in the technical proposals and the Phase I interim report (MSU Museum 1979a, 1979b; Minnerly 1982).

The Townsites Project as proposed sought to examine Euro-American settlement, subsistence, transportation, economy, and social structure within a systems framework modified from several existing perspectives (cf. Clarke 1968; Flannery 1968; Renfrew 1972; Tuggle, Townsend and Riley 1972). Modification of select systems orientation was considered necessary on two counts. First, aspects of both General Systems Theory and Mathematical Systems Theory have been employed by archaeologists with mixed understanding of their applicability to archaeological data (Salmon 1978). Secondly, definitions and groupings of cultural subsystems proposed by archaeologists vary considerably and require careful examination when applied to a different set of research problems than that for which they were originally designed (cf. Brown 1973; Lewis 1975). Through careful consideration of the interaction and regulation of variables identified as being relevant to the particular subsystems, and through critical examination of concepts borrowed from General Systems Theory, researchers are much more likely to develop systems principles relevant to the needs of archaeology in general, and to specific research problems in particular. The systems model developed for the Townsites Project reflected this position and tries to function as an indication of its appropriateness for historic sites research.

Additionally, Michigan State University proposed to incorporate and interpret within a systems framework several models borrowed from the spatial social sciences. One method of organizing diverse models from geographical studies, architectural theory, or proxemics, for example, is through reference to spatial structure as a nonrandom result of human behavior directed at allocating "structural forms, activities, and artifacts to relative loci within sites and within systems of sites and environments" (Clarke 1977:10). Such a reference seeks to discover and explain spatial regularities within specific patterns of allocation in order to obtain better understanding of both the adaptive roles of various systems, and the reasons underlying spatial variability. Accordingly, it would be possible to make use of Clarke's multi-scale model of

spatial structure and identify the appropriate set of assumptions and borrowed social scientific models for each of the micro (within-structure), semi-micro (within-site), and macro (between-site) "levels of resolution" comprising his conception of the spatial dimension. These levels of resolution were and are arbitrary, and are intended only to provide an organizational framework.

Presently, both the problem domain and systems approach remain viable components of the project specific research design, however, several of the original hypotheses and test implications may now be eliminated or reformulated in light of the new information available to researchers. The following list of hypotheses are suggested as revisions to the original research design:

The Barton plat constructed from documentary sources represents an accurate depiction of lot, block, and road patterns at that community during the period of historic occupancy (ca. 1848-1870).

Post-1870 settlement at Barton closely reflects the same organization and use of space depicted in the hypothetical plat.

Refuse disposal practices become more diverse through time as greater amounts of goods become available to consumers participating in an expanding market economy.

At Barton, the volume of refuse disposed increases through time as the market economy develops.

Recollections of the use of space recorded by informants in sketches and drawings of residential floor plans are more accurate for rooms whose functions are associated with daytime activities.

Informants more accurately recall details of building facades and exteriors than of building interiors.

Original hypotheses 3 and 4 pertaining to the area of subsistence, 1 and 2 pertaining to transportation, 1 through 3 concerning social structure, and 1 through 3 regarding economy remain viable research questions in light of the Phase I and II data.

PART TWO: THE ORAL HISTORY AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

CHAPTER 2. CEDAR OAKS: AN HISTORICAL PROFILE OF A BARTON, MISSISSIPPI,
HOUSE SITE, 1848-1900

by

Winston W. Way, Jr.

The house commonly known as "Cedar Oaks" is presumably the only standing structure in the extinct town of Barton, Mississippi (ca. 1848-1870). Occupying the entire Fractional Block 6 as defined by the hypothetical Elliott plat,¹ this residence was probably built for Dr. James H. Curtis, a physician in the earlier town of Colbert who moved to Barton shortly after the great flood of December 1847 inundated Colbert.² Curtis sold the Cedar Oaks property to Miles Johnson in 1851 for \$1,039,³ a price high enough to suggest that the house was already built by that date. Although Curtis did not acquire title himself until that same year, this has little bearing because the Barton stockholders did not acquire title to Section 31, upon which the town was built, until then and so were not at liberty to effect transfer of title even though individual lots may actually have been sold before 1851.⁴ This was probably the case with Curtis, who is believed to have purchased the property in 1848 or 1849. The fact that he paid \$61.00 for the entire block clearly implies that no house was present when he took possession.⁵ The latest possible date for construction is 1850, as Curtis was definitely residing in Barton by that date.⁶ The orientations of the house and yard axes, however, generally correspond to the grid of Elliott's plat,⁷ suggesting that Cedar Oaks was not built before the platting of Barton in 1848.

According to the 1850 census, the residence was occupied by James Curtis (age 31), his wife Mary S. (age 28) and their ward Amos Davis (age 8). Curtis's brother, John A. Curtis (a Barton merchant), resided in the Barton Hotel at this time.⁸ In 1848 or 1849, the two had attempted a business in Barton that quickly failed.⁹ In 1851, James Curtis sold Cedar Oaks and moved to Columbus where he opened an inn, which also was not a great success.¹⁰ His brother John remained in Barton for a number of years struggling with his store, but he finally sold out in 1858 and moved to Columbus, where he attempted to establish another business. In 1860, he was jailed on a charge of murder and afterward, his business closed.¹¹

The second owner of Cedar Oaks was another Barton merchant, Miles Johnson, formerly a middle class planter on the prairie west of town.¹² As he retained this property only a month before reselling it, Johnson almost surely never occupied the house. In 1850, he was residing in the Barton Hotel, owned by Agrissa Hanks.¹³ Johnson's reasons for acquiring the house are unclear; he never lived there and only made \$15.00 profit on the resale to James M. Collins in January 1852.¹⁴

James Collins was the main resident of Cedar Oaks for most of Barton's history. He moved there in 1852 from a considerable plantation on Town Creek about four miles northwest of Barton to establish what was to become the principal mercantile operation in the Barton and Vinton area.¹⁵ When Collins took possession of Cedar Oaks, he was 41 years old and had a wife and six children.¹⁶ They occupied the house until 1859, when Collins closed his business and moved to West Point. He commenced his business in Barton in 1852, essentially acting as a branch officer for the prominent Columbus firm of Cozart, Billups and Humphries. He was related by marriage to William M. Cozart of that firm. Collins carried a very large stock and was doing the best business in the area (\$8,000-\$10,000 per annum),¹⁷ excepting his principal competitor at

Vinton, William E. Trotter. He also owned one-sixth of the warehouse operation on Block 25 in partnership with Martha Fort and Hendley Bennett.¹⁸ In subsequent years, he acquired two partners: J. B. Howarth (his former clerk) in 1855, and Moses Jordan in 1859.¹⁹ The Collins storehouse was located on Lots 4 and 5 of Block 2 in Barton.²⁰ A large number of account statements have survived from this business. They provide a reasonably clear impression of its inventory. The following list is representative.

Shoes (ladies and mens)	Fans	Pad Locker
Silk	Buttons	Screws
Lace	Gloves	Hair Brushes
Whips	Cologne	Hooks and Eyes
Gauntlets	Belt Buckles	Chalk
Calico	Scissors	Hair Oil
Oil	Copy Books	Toothpaste
Workboxes	Blankets	Skirts
Ribbon	Handkerchiefs	Neckties
Cloaks	Braid	Parasols
Thread	Pepper	Thimbles
Robes	Glasses	Hats
Pins	"Slave Protectors"	Feather Fans
Fringe	Shirts	Whalebone
Hoop Skirts	Vests	Puff Boxes
Corsets	Powder	Bridles
Ink	Bonnets	Poster Board
Linen	Blacking	Beads
Needles	Tobacco	Shotguns
Soap	Chamber Pots	Cravats
Hose	Slippers	Shot
Bits	Molasses	Shaving Brushes
Flannel	Starch	Rice
Pencils	Candles	Pump Shoes
Cord	Coffee	Saddle Blankets
Books	Combs	Bridles
Atlases	Brogans	Martingales
Straw Hats	Boots	Stirrups
Paper		

Sources: Estate Files 607, E. C. & G. V. Westbrook (Lowndes County); 903, Peter Warren; 857, Carson Shinn; 299, Louisa Collins; and 492, John Grizzle, Lowndes County Department of Archives and History, Columbus, Mississippi.

In March 1859, Collins moved his business to West Point. After it failed in 1867, he opened a grocery store.²¹ This store was also unsuccessful, and he finally became an insurance agent in the 1870s.²² He died in West Point on May 8, 1888.²³

After Collins left Cedar Oaks, its history becomes more obscure, primarily because Barton was in rapid decline after 1860, and county deed records soon ceased to describe the property there in fractional blocks and lots. There is considerable confusion in tracing most property titles within Section 31, Township 16, Range 8 during the

postbellum period and as Cedar Oaks is no exception, it is very difficult to determine ownership and nearly impossible to trace occupancy. The sketchy details after Collins' departure seem to indicate that the house was leased out for much of the time and was perhaps vacant for varying periods as well.

James Collins did not sell Cedar Oaks until 1867.²⁴ Nothing is known about its fate between 1859, when he vacated, and its sale in 1867 to R. J. Conner. If it was occupied at all, presumably Collins leased it. Conner possibly resided in the house for a while, with his wife Manerva (Crowley).²⁵ During the early 1870s the property was probably owned by Sarah and Bardine Richardson, who owned a good deal of Barton. In 1875 Mary E. Coltrane bought Wheeler Watson's property, consisting of eighteen acres in the southwestern corner of the site, and in 1879 she bought out Sarah and Bardine Richardson.²⁷ Numerous sources have established that the Coltranes occupied Cedar Oaks for many years, but the exact dates are uncertain.²⁸ In the 1880 census W. M. Coltrane is listed as a farmer, age 48 years, with his wife Mary (age 32), and two daughters, Eva (age 8) and Daisy Lee (age 1).²⁹ The family plot in the Vinton Cemetery established that two other children died before this census date: Lizzie (1876-1878) and Samuel (1874-1875). A second son, Theodore, was also possibly born in Cedar Oaks.³⁰ In 1900 the Coltrane household consisted of William (age 68), Mary (age 54), and William Jr. (age 18).³¹ Their daughter Daisy died in January 1899, according to her stone in the Vinton Cemetery. William Coltrane Sr. taught school at Barton and Vinton, Mississippi between 1874 and 1896.³² The Coltranes are the last known owners of the house before Jan Uithoven, who bought most of Section 31 in 1913. He probably lived closer to the Barton Ferry initially, moving to Cedar Oaks in 1919 or 1920.³³

NOTES TO CHAPTER 2

1. See Figure 2.
2. Curtis' residence in Colbert is established by a property deed describing the probable site of his residence. See Deed, Agur and Grace Morse to Mary F. Curtis, 9 September 1851, Clay County Deed Book D:575-576. He appears on the 1850 Federal Population Census as a physician, and several account statements have survived from his earlier practice in Colbert.
3. Deed, James H. Curtis to Miles Johnson, 27 December 1851, Clay County Deed Book D:579.
4. Deeds, Clay County Deed Book D:549, 575-576; Clay County Deed Book F:350-351.
5. Deeds, Clay County Deed Book D:549, 575-576.
6. The enumeration number associated with Curtis' name on the 1850 Census is consistent with those of other known Barton residents.
7. See Figure 2.
8. 1850 Federal Population Census, Lowndes County, Mississippi, #630.
9. Mississippi Volume 14, R. G. Dun and Co. Collection, p. 17, Baker Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
10. He is consistently given poor credit ratings in the credit reports of R. G. Dun and Co. See R. G. Dun and Co., The Mercantile Agency Reference Book and Key (New York: R.G. Dun and Co.), Mississippi, 1866-1875.
11. Mississippi Volume 14, R. G. Dun and Co. Collection, p. 17.
12. In 1840 Johnson's plantation appears to have been situated in Section 24, Township 16, Range 6. See Minnerly, Oral Historical, Documentary, and Archaeological Investigations of Colbert, Barton, and Vinton, Mississippi: An Interim Report on Phase I of the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project. A report submitted to the National Park Service, Southwest Region under Contract #C-07026, Michigan State University Museum, Anthropology Division, see Figure 12.
13. 1850 Federal Population Census, Lowndes County, Mississippi, #630.
14. Deed, Miles Johnson to James M. Collins, 16 January 1895, Clay County Deed Book D:584-585.
15. Collins' plantation was located on the following lands: N 1/2 Sec. 28, T.16-R.7, 120 acres in the NW 1/4 Sec. 29, T.16-R.7, and the W 1/2 Sec. 29, T.16-R.7. Also see Mississippi Volume 14, R. G. Dun

and Co. Collection, p. 10 for the fortunes of his business in Barton. His plantation and slaves were estimated at \$150,000 in 1858.

16. 1850 Federal Population Census, Monroe County, Mississippi, #84/85. His family is listed as follows: Ann E. (wife), 35 years, Robert M. (son), 10 years, Thomas (son), 8 years, Sara A. (dau.), 6 years, James H. (son), 3 years, Emma (dau.), 4 years, Octavia (dau.), 5 months.
17. Mississippi Volume 14, R. G. Dun and Co. Collection, pp. 10, 62.
18. Deed, Hendley S. Bennett to Martha Fort, 16 November 1852, Clay County Deed Book F:94-95; deed, Hendley S. Bennett to James M. Collins, 12 November 1852, Clay County Deed Book F:352.
19. Mississippi Volume 14, R. G. Dun and Co. Collection, pp. 10, 62.
20. Deed, H. S. Bennett, trustee, to James M. Collins, 27 May 1852, Clay County Deed Book D:584.
21. U. S. District Court Case File 1790, Record Group 21, Federal Archives and Records Center, East Point, Georgia.
22. See Mercantile Agency Reference Book and Key, Mississippi, 1866-1875.
23. Collins is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, West Point, Mississippi.
24. Deed, James M. Collins to R. J. Conner, 9 November 1867, Clay County Deed Book G:214-215.
25. Conner married Manerva J. Crowley 13 July 1852, Lowndes County Marriage Book 3:485, Lowndes County Courthouse, Columbus, Mississippi.
26. Land Abstracts, Section 31, Township 16, Range 8. There are only deeds for the Richardson sale of Section 31, with none to indicate exactly when and how they acquired this property.
27. Deed, Wheeler R. Watson to Mary E. Coltrane, 1 January 1875, Clay County Deed Book 4:456; deed, Bardine Richardson, et ux, to Mary E. Coltrane, 29 December 1879, Clay County Deed Book 10:425-426.
28. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 554-637 (James Hendrix), 856-898 (Woodrow Dobson), 1237-1260 (Mrs. Thomas Keller).
29. 1880 Federal Population Census, Clay County, Mississippi, #533/533.
30. Vinton column, West Point Leader, 8 January 1897; Vinton Cemetery, Vinton, Mississippi.
31. 1900 Federal Population Census, Clay County, Mississippi, #12/12; Vinton Cemetery, Vinton, Mississippi.

32. Clay County Register of Teachers and Teachers Pay, 1873-1875; Clay County Public School Record, 1895-1903, Clay County Courthouse, West Point, Mississippi.
33. Deed, W. M. Coltrane to Jan Uithoven, 21 November 1913, Clay County Deed Book 43:203; deed, Jan Uithoven to Z. T. Ellis, 8 April 1919, Clay County Deed Book 47:196; deed, Annie L. Cogdell to Jan Uithoven, 7 November 1913, Clay County Deed Book 43:128.

CHAPTER 3. THE HISTORY OF CEDAR OAKS (22C1809) HOUSE SITE AS REVEALED
BY ORAL TESTIMONY.

By

James M. McClurken

For many persons interviewed by the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project Oral History Program during the 1979-1980 field season, the house now called Cedar Oaks served as a focal point for descriptions of the Barton townsite. Cedar Oaks is the only remaining original structure on the townsite; it was larger than most surrounding structures and was visible from the Barton Ferry Road. Hence, many informants remembered Cedar Oaks and directed their locational data on other Barton structures with the house as a starting point. Another reason for the prominent part Cedar Oaks plays in the oral history of Barton is that it housed three well-known area families: the William McKindry Coltrane Sr. family, the Foote family, and the Uithoven family.

According to Miss Mary E. Coltrane, her grandfather, William McKindry Coltrane, moved to the Vinton and Barton townsites area from North Carolina. There he met and married Mary Elizabeth Vaughn of Lowndes County. William Coltrane taught at the Vinton School and farmed to support his family.¹ Two children, Daisy and Eva, were living at the time of the 1880 census,² although an infant daughter, a son Samuel, and a daughter Lizzie had died previously.³ No birthdate has been determined for William M. Coltrane Jr., the father of our informant.

Deed records show that William M. Coltrane Sr. purchased Cedar Oaks from Wheeler Watson in 1875.⁴ Although the oral record contains some evidence of their inhabiting the structure and two informants refer to the house by the Coltrane name, neither can specifically or emphatically state that the family lived there.⁵ Within the lifetimes of our informants, the Coltranes were more strongly associated with a dwelling (Site B-17) that stood on the bluff north of the Barton Ferry. The informant having the earliest direct contact with the Coltranes visited the family when he was five or six years old, in 1910 or 1911.⁶ They were living in the house at the Barton Ferry and Mr. Coltrane, presumably William M. Coltrane Jr. since William Sr. died in 1905, was operating the ferry. Mary E. Coltrane, daughter of William Jr. believes that her father was born in the structure at the ferry and that she herself was born there in 1911.⁷ Another informant who was born in 1901 and whose family had close association with the Coltranes for many years supports Miss Coltrane's statement.⁸ The Coltrane-Cedar Oaks association recognized by informants whose families have resided in the Barton area for generations seems to indicate that the family did indeed live there, but we have no information on the length of their occupancy. The family retained title to the property until the Uithovens purchased it.

The second family to inhabit Cedar Oaks was that of William Sidney Foote. We know nothing of William Foote's arrival in Barton. His grandson states that he was in the vicinity as early as 1880 but then moved to Texas, where he lived for a few years. When he returned to Barton from Texas, Cedar Oaks was the first place he lived, but no date was given for his reentry into the Barton community. William married Annie Wilson, the daughter of Henry and Catherine Wilson, long-time residents of Vinton. Ollie Lenorah Foote, the mother of our informant, was born in February of 1891 in Mississippi.⁹ This may indicate that the couple had returned to Barton by that date and may have rented Cedar Oaks from William Coltrane. Informants could not provide information on the form of tenure William Foote held on the house and surrounding land.

There are no written documents verifying the oral record concerning the Foote residence at Cedar Oaks. Because deed records show that the Coltranes owned the property, interviewers were reluctant to accept the validity of this information. At a chance meeting with the daughter of Ollie Lenorah Foote and James Henry Dobson, interviewers showed them a portrait of the Foote family that was taken at Cedar Oaks (Figure 3). In the front row of the photograph are Oscar and Elmer Foote; Henry Wilson and his daughter Annie Wilson Foote; Bertha, Irma, Burma, and William Sidney Foote. In the second row are Bud, Ollie Lenorah, and Mary Cassie Foote. The date of the photograph is not recorded, but another granddaughter of Henry Wilson said that he died before she was born in 1911.¹⁰ Other photographs of the same style taken in the Vinton and Barton area in 1909 suggest that a traveling photographer worked his or her way down the Vinton road, and that this photo was likely made in that year.

William and Ollie Lenorah Foote raised a family of five boys and six girls, primarily at Cedar Oaks. According to William's grandson, whose first memories are of visiting his grandparents at Cedar Oaks, William made his living farming land west of the house. This interview provides information on activities at Barton, room functions and furnishings at Cedar Oaks, and some details of the locations and physical features of the Cedar Oaks smokehouse and outhouse.¹¹ Beside those children listed in the photograph, we know the name of only one other child; the youngest child in the family seems to have been a "cotton-headed" boy named Will J.¹² No informant could provide information on why the Foote family left Cedar Oaks, but they did move to Darracott, the next community north of the Vinton townsite sometime before 1920.¹³ More specifically, William M. Coltrane granted the title to the land on which Cedar Oaks sat to Dr. Jan Uithoven in 1914.¹⁴

Dr. Jan Uithoven is perhaps the best known person that inhabited Cedar Oaks. Even informants whose contact with the townsite was minimal joked about his Dutch accent and the goats he kept. One informant who was particularly close to Dr. Uithoven and his family reported that the doctor had come to the United States from Holland during the Civil War and served in the Union army. He had studied medicine in both Amsterdam and Berlin and needed money to continue his education.¹⁵ Once in the United States, Dr. Uithoven never returned to his native land. Eventually, he made his way to Lowndes County, Mississippi, where he attempted to found a colony of Dutch immigrants.¹⁶ While living in Lowndes County, Dr. Uithoven married a Dutch woman and had at least two children, John and Nancy, by that union. He built a two-story house known today as the "Old Belle House."¹⁷

The reason for Dr. Uithoven's move to Clay County is unclear, as is the date of his arrival. The earliest direct contact that any informant had with the doctor was in 1917. Then he had trouble with his bees and called the owner of a local apiary for advice. The beekeeper and his six-year-old son, our informant, visited the doctor. At that time, he was operating the Barton Ferry and lived in a house on the bluff north of the ferry, possibly the same structure that was inhabited earlier by the William Coltrane family.¹⁸ No informant can recall anything before Dr. Uithoven had married a widow, Mrs. Frances Durant Beard. Dr. and



Figure 3. Portrait of William Foote Family Taken at Cedar Oaks, ca. 1909.

Photo courtesy of Mabel Dobson Jennings.

Mrs. Uithoven and at least three of her children, Thomas, David, and Mary Keller, had moved to Cedar Oaks by the time Thomas married Flora Perkins in 1921.¹⁹ Three children, Guise, Eldridge (Felix), and Frances, were born after the marriage of Dr. Uithoven to his second wife.

While residing at Cedar Oaks, Dr. Uithoven made his living partially by farming the valley on the Barton townsite. He ceased operation of the Barton Ferry in 1920.²⁰ He also kept livestock on the townsite, mostly sheep and goats. During the Depression years, the doctor supplemented his income with the proceeds of his home brew beer and illicit whiskey. But apart from these economic activities, Dr. Uithoven is primarily known as a physician who had clients living as far south as Waverly. According to his daughter-in-law, he set aside one room of Cedar Oaks as a library, which housed medical books written in Dutch.²¹ Informants Dr. Uithoven had treated were well-pleased with his services.

Even Dr. Uithoven's close kin did not know the exact date of his death. By 1928, he was bedridden and had difficulty getting around.²² In the mid-1930s, his daughter Frances and her husband Charlie Rhea occupied Cedar Oaks. One informant boarded with the couple in 1937, sharing a room in the house with another young man. Charlie and Frances Rhea continued to farm Dr. Uithoven's holding around Cedar Oaks until at least 1939, the year Mr. Rhea dug a trench silo into the first ridge west of the house to store feed for his livestock. When the same boarder returned to Cedar Oaks in the 1940s, the house was abandoned and in bad repair; the front steps had also already collapsed by then.

Cedar Oaks has not been lived in since the Rheas occupied it. Interviewers conducted two interviews at the housesite during oral historical field investigations. While one informant had little reaction to the structure, one man was dismayed by repairs recently made to the structure.²³ He had not visited the site since the Rheas' departure and was disappointed by the modern siding, brick, and lumber that went into its partial reconstruction.

Because the building is extant, most people questioned on its location were accurate. The house is on the site, positioned on a north-south axis with its front facing west. It is a basic XYX structure with two rooms on either side of the central hall; an ell kitchen was added to the northeast corner sometime before the memory of all informants. However, in the earliest recollections there was no inside access to the kitchen. At one time, the structure was one and a half stories high with bedrooms in the upper story. A stairway in the central hall provided access to these rooms. Each of the four main rooms had a chimney and the kitchen had a flue to accommodate smoke from a woodstove. The fireplaces have been described as constructed of handmade brick with lime and sand mortar. The inside surface was open brick all the way to the ceiling; there were metal support bars at the top of the fireplace opening. The last original fireplace fell off the house in the 1940s while one of the interviewees slept nearby. There were two porches on the house, one running the entire length of the house front and one on the southern side of the kitchen. The kitchen porch seems to have been removed when the room was remodeled in the 1940s.

The outbuildings associated with Cedar Oaks include a log smokehouse that sat about 30 feet due east of the southern end of the house; one informant described it in detail. Two separate locations were given for the privies, one in the southeastern corner of the yard behind the smokehouse and one in the northeast corner. The barn seems to have been to the west of the house. Water supplies were obtained from a dug well and an artesian well, although only the artesian system was used in the lifetimes of informants. They remembered that trash was disposed of in the dug well. The Cedar Oaks grounds were fenced, although interviewees disagree about materials used for the job. Some say palings were used and others recall woven wire. Four to six cedars were planted in a straight row in front of the house, and as late as the 1940s jonquils lined the front fence. The orchard was located at the edge of the yard, south of the house. Early in this century, a small animal pen for lambs and kids was constructed near the then-extant plank smokehouse.²⁴

NOTES TO CHAPTER 3

1. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 1367-1377 (Mary E. Coltrane).
2. 1880 Federal Population Census, Clay County, Mississippi, Enumeration #533/533.
3. Data gathered from a survey of tombstones in the Vinton Cemetery, 13 August 1980.
4. Deed, Wheeler Watson to W. M. Coltrane, 1 January 1875, Clay County Deed Book 4:456.
5. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 22-99 (George Howard); 554-637 (James "Honeybee" Hendrix).
6. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 22-99 (George Howard).
7. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 1367-1377 (Mary E. Coltrane).
8. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 232-303 (Burl A. Basinger).
9. Personal communication from Mrs. Mable Jennings, 1980.
10. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 100-176 (Irene Armstrong).
11. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 856-898 (Woodrow Dobson).
12. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 232-303 (Burl A. Basinger).
13. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 856-898 (Woodrow Dobson).
14. Land Abstracts, Section 6, Township 16, Range 8, Clay County, Clay County Courthouse, West Point, Mississippi.
15. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 554-637 (James "Honeybee" Hendrix).
16. Ibid.
17. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 1237-1260 (Mrs. Thomas Keller).
18. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 554-636 (James "Honeybee" Hendrix).
19. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 1237-1260 (Mrs. Thomas Keller).
20. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 554-637 (James "Honeybee" Hendrix).
21. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 1237-1260 (Mrs. Thomas Keller).
22. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 650-675 (Louise Rhea).
23. McClurken and Anderson, pp. 554-637 (James "Honeybee" Hendrix).

24. This summary of information on the structure itself and associated activity areas is drawn from virtually all the interviews cited above. For further information the reader is referred to the transcript index (McClurken and Anderson, pp. 1531-1587), especially under structure 71.

PART THREE: THE FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM

CHAPTER 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CEDAR OAKS HOUSE SITE
(22C1809), BARTON, MISSISSIPPI.

By

Leah Allen

Introduction

The Cedar Oaks house site (22C1809) is located in the northeastern portion of the nineteenth century town of Barton in Clay County, Mississippi, and the standing building is situated on a high knoll near a blufftop ridge above the Tombigbee River. During Phase I of the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project, this site was singled out for intensive excavation because it was believed that the house represented the last remaining standing structure from the townsite of Barton. An Historic American Buildings Survey report (HABS No. MS-182) on Cedar Oaks proposed that the house dated to the late 1840s or early 1850s and further suggested that it may have been built in separate stages. Before the beginning of Phase I, little was known about this site beyond its general twentieth century history. Jan Uithoven bought the house and surrounding property in 1914 and his descendants have retained possession up to the present day. In the 1940s, the house was rented out for a short period of time, after which it remained vacant.

During Phase I, oral historical and archival researchers discovered information pertaining specifically to the Cedar Oaks house site that greatly aided the Phase I and II excavations and continues to assist in the interpretation process of Phase III. Excavations at 22C1809 began on 15 November 1979 and were originally scheduled to last 16 weeks, during which time it was felt that the entire site area could be tested satisfactorily (MSU Museum 1979:21). But it became readily apparent that the original time frame would be inadequate because of inclement weather, the nature of the soils, and the limitations of crew size. Eventually, all of Phase I (15 November 1979-18 April 1980) and five weeks of Phase II (9 July-14 July 1980) were spent excavating this site.

In the interim between Phases I and II, Dr. M. B. Newton Jr., a folkhouse expert from Louisiana State University, examined the Cedar Oaks house and concluded that the house "was built about 1835, or a little later, where it now stands in the form that it now has" (Newton 1980:1; see Appendix 2). Newton (1980:6) suggested some excavation strategies that would test his conclusions, and they have been considered during the interpretation of the archaeological results from Phases I and II.

The architectural style of the Cedar Oaks house can be described as vernacular Greek Revival (Figure 4). Supported by brick piers, it is a one-story structure containing four rooms separated by a central closed hallway; the two front chambers are larger than the rear chambers. Each of the four rooms once contained separate fireplaces and chimneys and although the fireplaces and three of the four chimneys have been removed, the front chambers still retain the original mantel pieces (see Appendix 2, p. 9 for a floorplan drawing of Cedar Oaks). The front of the house is an open gallery and Newton (1980) speculates that the rear of the house may have also had a full or partial length gallery. Evidence for this are the folding rear doors of the central hallway, which are not the type to open directly to the outside (Newton 1980:6). The house structure has been changed only superficially during the twentieth century and remains relatively intact in its original state. One major



Figure 4. Front View of House Known as "Cedar Oaks", Looking East.



Figure 5. Shed Located Behind Cedar Oaks, Looking Northeast.

change is the replacement of its shingled roof with sheet metal that occurred sometime during the past few decades. Much of the outside siding has also been replaced. According to oral historical and structural information, there was an ell off the northeast corner of the house during the early twentieth century, although it has since been removed (McClurken and Anderson 1981:561-562, 877, 880). A shed remains standing behind the house approximately 7 m east of the northeast corner of the house; it is a twentieth century structure constructed of materials salvaged from an earlier structure (Figure 5). The only other standing outbuilding on the site is a small twentieth century privy in the northeast corner of the backyard. Between the shed and the privy near a huge southern red oak tree there is a bricklined well 16 m deep that may be the original nineteenth century water source for this site. It is similar in construction to other abandoned wells on the Barton townsite and according to oral historical information, it was not used as a water source during the twentieth century occupation of this site. During this time period, occupants used an artesian well to the west of this site as the primary water source (McClurken and Anderson 1981:562, 619, 883-884).

Research Strategy

In devising a research strategy for the excavation of this site, several problems were taken into consideration. By the beginning of Phase I, this site had been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as the last remaining standing structure of the extinct townsite of Barton and therefore, a major goal in testing the house site was to determine its historic significance and integrity. Excavation strategy had to be designed to investigate the possibilities of earlier structures on this site, to determine if the house had been moved or structurally modified, and to elucidate the possible evolutionary architectural history of this structure.

Another problem concerned the role of this particular site in relation to the town of Barton so it was proposed that the entire site be investigated in order to determine utilization. This included the definition of specific activity areas and the placement of outbuildings through time with the idea that these data would assist effective and efficient mitigation of other house sites at Barton and Vinton. Another problem considered in the research strategy concerned the determination of refuse disposal patterns and how these may have changed over time. Such information could also assist the effective mitigation of Barton and Vinton house sites and could possibly explain changing patterns in the material culture and human activity in this area during the nineteenth century.

Methodology

Initially, an arbitrary 70 x 40 m boundary was delineated on the Barton survey grid that appeared to encompass most of the Cedar Oaks house site area. Although most excavation units were 2 x 2 m in dimension, half-units (i.e., 1 x 2 m) were used in 12 out of a total of 99

units (Figure 6). The first five units were excavated in arbitrary 5 cm levels to determine site stratigraphy. As the different levels in these units produced evidence of a distinct natural stratigraphy, subsequent 2 x 2 m units were excavated according to these natural levels. It must be noted that Units 1-3 were located off the grid because of a surveying error in the original Barton grid, and therefore they are slightly skewed in location.

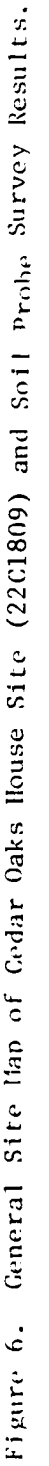
Originally, all levels were dry screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth, but this was found to be a less than ideal procedure because of the heavy clay content of the soil and the high moisture content. Screens quickly became clogged with clay and excavated material had to be pushed through by hand, an extremely slow procedure. Waterscreens were set up and began operation in early February 1980, greatly increasing excavation output. During Phase I, a crew of four worked at this site with occasional temporary help from Barton and Vinton crew members; the Phase II crew consisted of six people.

Because a major purpose in testing this site was to determine its integrity and historic significance, Phase I excavations were concentrated around the house. Out of the 76 units excavated during Phase I, 44 were in close proximity to the east, south, and west sides of the house. For the most part, these units were excavated in blocks consisting of large sections of contiguous 2 x 2 m units. The rationale for utilizing block excavations was that they would enable crew members to follow out and expose entire features as they were discovered. For example, the block of units encompassing Feature 1 was excavated solely to expose the entire feature and its immediate surroundings in the hope of discovering associated features.

Another goal in the excavation strategy was to investigate the entire site to determine spatial utilization over time. To this end, six units were located during Phase I near the standing twentieth century shed to determine if there was an earlier structure that perhaps served as a kitchen. A block of 21 units was also opened up around Feature 1, which was a brick foundation first discovered during the excavation of Unit 1. This structure, believed to be a smokehouse, is approximately 22 m southeast of the house. Two of these 21 units were placed within a circular depression in the hope of uncovering a well or privy.

As an additional means of fulfilling the above-mentioned goals, a crew conducted a systematic soil probe survey over the entire site during the interim between Phases I and II (Figure 6). A probe sample was taken every two meters on the 70 x 40 m site grid. Because of the extremely distinct stratigraphic pattern, areas of cultural activity were easily distinguished from sterile areas. Through this survey, the stratigraphy of the entire site was quickly determined and areas of potential archaeological interest were pinpointed. This survey was instrumental in effectively testing the entire site and in placing Phase II excavation units. Furthermore, two features not previously discovered were found through this procedure.

During Phase II, nine more units (five of them 1 x 2 m units) were excavated around and underneath the house to complete Phase I objectives. The southwest chimney, which was constructed in the 1940s, was



investigated to locate the original chimney base; the front step area was investigated for indications of the original steps or porch; the northwest brick pier was excavated to try to locate another wooden pier support similar to Feature 47; the northern chimneys, neither of which remain standing, were excavated to locate their original positions and sizes and to correlate this information with structural evidence found in the house itself; and one unit beneath the house was excavated to obtain further information on the original location of the structure. As a result of the soil probe survey four other units were placed near a brick and refuse concentration, later designated as Feature 53. Another unit was placed in a circular depression northwest of the house. Investigations here revealed Feature 57. Units 98 and 96 were placed southwest of the house, where there was a lighter colored midden than that found in the backyard. Units 95 and 99 were situated where clay had been encountered on top of a dark brown midden; in some places, the clay was so hard the probe could not penetrate it. These areas were investigated in order to explicate land use in the southern area of the site. Units 85, 86, and 87 were located in areas where middens had been encountered and in areas not previously investigated; Unit 90 was placed in a mounded area in the hope of discovering a possible refuse area; and Unit 91 was in a surface concentration of twentieth century refuse where the probe survey indicated a midden. This last unit was placed to determine if earlier dumping had also occurred in this area.

Although it had been hypothesized that there might have been earlier privies in the vicinity of the existing twentieth century privy, the soil probe survey revealed only clay fill from the existing privy, a shallow midden, and sterile areas, some of which showed evidence of plowing. All suspicious areas of the site were thoroughly examined, either through excavation or soil probing, and no deep features similar to either privies or wells were discovered.

Throughout both phases, another goal of excavation strategy was to determine refuse disposal patterns on this site and how they may have changed over time. To this end, Phase II excavations were specifically oriented toward investigating the site in its totality, and all unit descriptions will provide such information. As for artifact retrieval, the only materials not collected in totality were brick, mortar, and wood. The first two, particularly brick, occurred in such tremendous quantities over the entire site that total retrieval would have been unwieldy. Instead, larger fragments, as well as representative samples of hard- and soft-fired and glazed and unglazed brick, were collected. For small features such as postmolds, all of the brick was retrieved because it was frequently the only artifactual material in the fill. In large brick features like the chimney falls, a few whole and half bricks were recovered to determine size and relative weights and as representatives of glazed or unglazed to compare them with the bricks of other features. This helped determine contemporaneity and/or similar manufacturing techniques. Where mortar occurred in large quantities, the crew collected all that could be recovered and bagged without crumbling. It was felt that mortar, like the brick samples, might be helpful in comparing feature construction and contemporaneity. Wood, such as intact posts or floorboards, was collected in samples large enough to analyze the wood type.

Generally, one person excavated a particular unit and was responsible for taking notes and drawing maps of each level and the finished wall profiles of that unit. The level sheets used at Cedar Oaks had the same format as those employed at the Colbert, Barton, and Vinton townsite excavations. These forms organized all pertinent information concerning level depths, soil descriptions, artifacts, features, and areas. The project assistant designated feature and area numbers and also took all of the site photographs, using a Pentax 35 mm for color slides and a Rapid Omega 200 for large format black and white photos. Each level was photographed in both color and black and white, with special photographs taken of features and wall profiles.

Area designations were applied to suspicious stains and/or concentrations that were felt to be possible features but that could not immediately be clearly defined; these areas were numbered consecutively within each unit as they were encountered. They were excavated and screened separately from the general level and the artifacts were cataloged with the area number. When and if an area could be clearly defined as a feature, it was given a feature number and continued to be screened and cataloged separately, using the newly assigned feature number. Features were also numbered consecutively in the order of discovery.

Large structural features were excavated using the block method already mentioned. When a feature was encountered in a unit, it was left at that level until surrounding units also containing this feature could be excavated to the same level. After photographs and maps of the feature at this level were completed, the feature was then excavated to sterile soil. The bricks of Features 1, 27-30, and 45 were left in place, but the associated midden and matrix were removed. Postmolds and pits were cross sectioned, photographed, and profiles drawn before they were removed, their fills screened, and their artifacts retrieved. When a large feature contained other features (such as postmolds) within it, subfeature designations were utilized. If there were multiple subfeatures within a feature, they were numbered consecutively for that feature (e.g., Subfeatures 1-9 of Feature 53).

Crew members used flat shovels and hoes for the actual excavation. When they completed a level down to the next natural level, they troweled, photographed, and mapped the floor. All depth measurements were made using line levels strung from the top of the southwest stake in each unit, which was designated as the datum for excavation units. The designated datum for the entire site (from which the units were surveyed and the southwest stake elevation taken) was the N500 E450 grid marker.

Stratigraphy

All soil colors were identified using the Munsell Soil Color Chart. For the sake of consistency, Munsell designations were determined for soils in a wet condition, but this became difficult in the dry summer months of Phase II, when even the application of water could not bring soils to the same saturation levels reached during the wet winter months. Therefore, certain Munsell designations in Phase II may be of a lighter value than Phase I designations.

Although certain areas of the site exhibit slightly different profiles, general site stratigraphy consists of three basic levels (see unit descriptions for detailed soil profile information). At its simplest, the stratigraphy is as follows.

Level 1--This is generally 10YR3/2 (very dark grayish brown) to 10YR5/3 (brown) and various values and chromas between these colors, depending upon the development of this level. This is an organic midden, and is not a natural, undisturbed A1 or Ap soil horizon development (Murphree and Miller 1976:20-22). This midden resulted from a lengthy cultural occupation of the site. It contains the highest frequency of artifactual material compared with lower levels (excluding feature excavations) and is loamy in texture and slightly sandy in some areas. The break between this midden and lower levels is abrupt and very distinct.

Level 2--In some areas, this is the A2 soil horizon, which is 10YR5/6 (yellowish brown) to 10YR6/3 (pale brown) sandy loam. This horizon shows a clear, smooth boundary with the B horizon (Murphree and Miller 1976:20-22). Over much of the site, this level is either greatly disturbed, leaving discontinuous shallow remnants, or it is gone entirely. The outer perimeters of the site area do, however, generally show a continuous, well-developed A2 horizon. Where the A2 is not present, there are often area or feature middens separable from the darker Level 1 midden.

Level 3--This is the B soil horizon, the upper part of which is silty to sandy clay loam or clay and is designated by Murphree and Miller (1976:20-22) as 2.5YR4/6 but generally designated on the site as 7.5YR5/8 to 7.5YR4/6. This level was only dug in Units 2-5, as these were soil profile test units. All other units were stopped at the top of the B horizon, except where features were dug into it.

The soil complex series found in the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project area is the Sweatman-Smithdale association, which consists of well-drained soils on rough, hilly uplands (Murphree and Miller 1976:20-22).

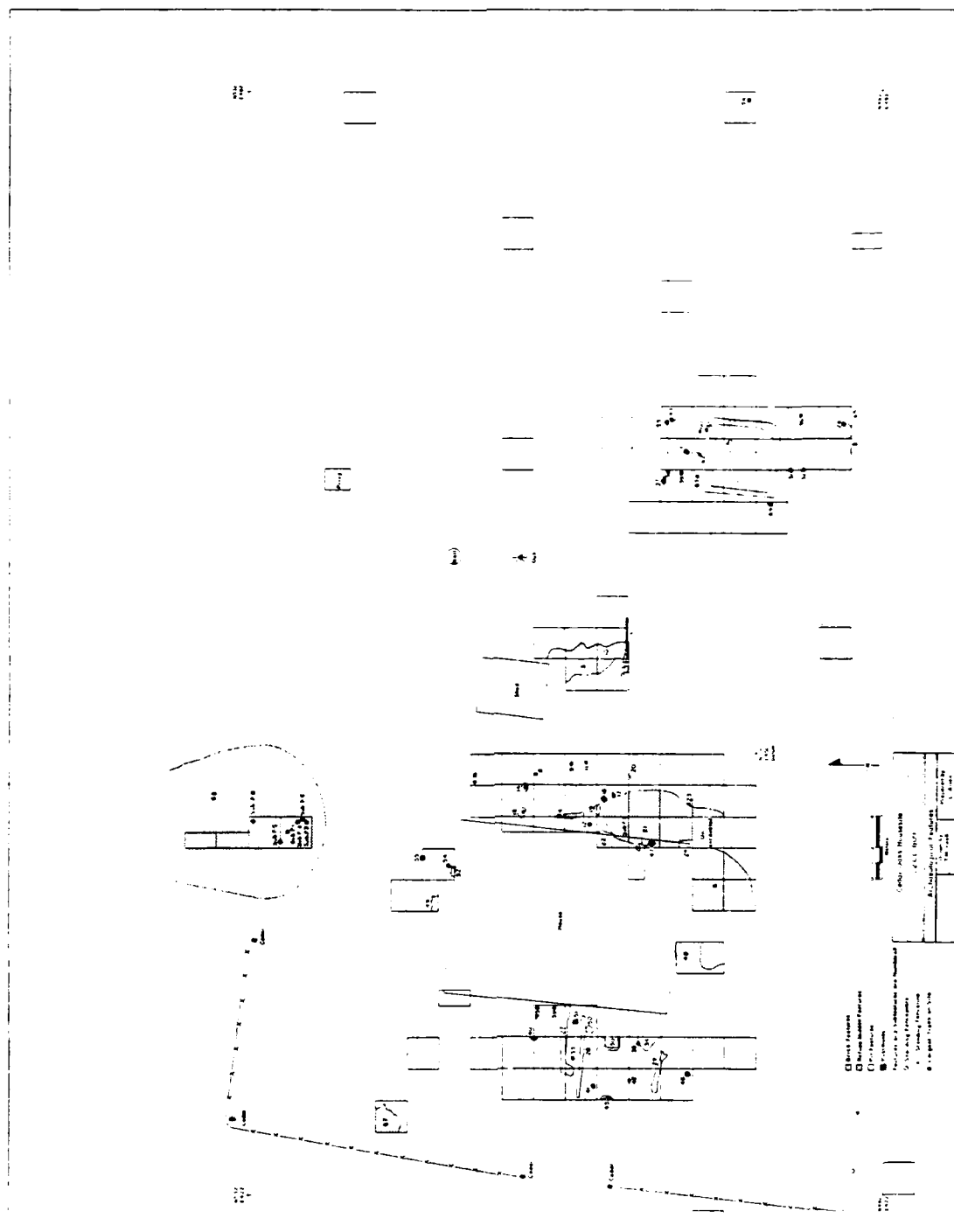
Block Unit Descriptions

Units are discussed in terms of blocks of units because most of the excavations at 22C1809 were block excavations encompassing large features and surrounding the house in order to determine its integrity. There are seven such blocks of units and 10 separate units not included in block excavations. All unit coordinates are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Unit Coordinates at Cedar Oaks Housesite

<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>
1	N499.64 E469.09	51	N508 E444
2	N503.64 E469.09	52	N502 E448
3	N507.64 E469.09	53	N502 E446
4	N500 E464	54	N504 E444
5	N506 E464	55	N496 E468
6	N494 E468	56	N500 E444
7	N510 E454	57	N496 E470
8	N510 E446	58	N500 E446
9	N510 E445	59	N500 E430
10	N500 E470	60	N506 E430
11	N500 E472	61	N510 E430
12	N502 E472	62	N508 E430
13	N498 E470	63	N512 E430
14	N502 E470	64	N504 E430
15	N502 E468	65	N514 E430
16	N504 E446	66	N514 E428
17	N502 E466	67	N510 E428
18	N500 E466	68	N502 E430
19	N498 E466	69	N506 E428
20	N498 E468	70	N508 E428
21	N498 E464	71	N512 E428
22	N504 E466	72	N504 E428
23	N504 E468	73	N516 E430
24	N502 E442	74	N500 E468
25	N502 E464	75	N504 E470
26	N500 E442	76	N520 E430
27	N500 E440	77	N502 E436
28	N504 E464	78	N510 E432
29	N502 E440	79	N520 E440
30	N510 E456	80	N504 E436
31	N510 E448	81	N522 E440
32	N512 E448	82	N519 E442
33	N512 E456	83	N528 E444
34	N508 E456	84	N518 E434
35	N514 E448	85	N514 E468
36	N508 E458	86	N500 E490
37	N508 E454	87	N504 E478
38	N512 E446	88	N512 E433
39	N514 E446	89	N522 E426
40	N516 E446	90	N514 E482
41	N516 E448	91	N526 E490
42	N508 E448	92	N532 E444
43	N508 E446	93	N534 E444
44	N512 E445	94	N530 E444
45	N506 E448	95	N494 E456
46	N494 E470	96	N490 E422
47	N506 E446	97	N507 E442
48	N504 E448	98	N502 E420
49	N514 E445	99	N492 E482
50	N506 E444		

<u>Block 1</u>	(Units 1-6, 10-15, 17-23, 25, 28, 46, 55, 57, 74, 75)
Location	Generally in the southeast corner of the backyard area of the site. Block boundaries are E464, E474, N508, and N494.
Description	The first five units were soil profile test pits and were done in arbitrary 5 cm levels; the rest of the units were done in natural levels. Block 1 encompasses Feature 1 and associated Features 7, 26, 31, 32, 36-39, 43, 44, and 60-64. The latter are all postmolds in relatively close proximity to Feature 1. In addition to these associated features, there are also Features 2, 5, and 65, which are contained within this block of units but are not directly associated with Feature 1 (Figures 7 and 8).
Soil Profile	Outside of Feature 1, the profile is generally only one natural level: a midden (10YR3/2) approximately greater than or equal to 10 cm in depth. Although this midden is directly on top of the sterile B horizon clay, there are scattered areas that have shallow remnants of the A2 soil horizon. Many units had more than one level excavated because of the presence of areas and/or features; very few had more than two levels. The Level 1 midden is organic and contains moderate to dense frequencies of artifactual material. This midden was formed by long-term cultural occupation and use of this site.
Artifacts	Frequency: Moderate to dense. General date range: between 1830 and 1900, but the greatest amount of datable material is from the 1860 to 1900 period with a fair amount of 1840 to 1860 material, especially near Feature 1. There is a wide range of material types with an emphasis on utilitarian ceramics, bottle glass (snuff, food-stuff, medicinal, alcoholic beverage, nonalcoholic beverage), and machine cut and wire nails. There is also a moderate amount of plain and decorated whiteware (plates, saucers, cups), building hardware, and other construction and fencing materials.
Interpretation	This block of units revealed that this area of the site was heavily utilized. The soil profile consists of an extremely disturbed natural soil profile to the extent that in many places, only the naturally formed B horizon remains buried beneath a deep cultural midden. In many places, earlier material within this midden is mixed with twentieth century material. One explanation for the



disturbed nature of the midden is the likely possibility that small farm animals were penned in the backyard at various times and through foot traffic and animal rooting, material could be easily displaced. Another factor could be garden plowing, as plow scars running east to west were uncovered in several units in the southern half of this block (e.g., 13, 19, and 20).

Feature 1 does contain within its walls a midden lighter in color and just below the 10YR3/2 midden. This midden is not found outside of Feature 1 and can definitely be designated as Feature 1 midden (i.e., refuse deposited after construction of this structure). Refer to the Feature 1 description for detailed information on this midden. Another anomalous area in the extreme southern portion of this block contains Units 6, 46, 55, and 57. Here, the 10YR3/2 midden is itself overlain by a thin layer of clay (7.5YR5/8), part of which may be clay backfill from small pit Features 5 and 65, or it could be an attempt made during the twentieth century to level this half of the site to prevent erosion (the contour of the entire site area slopes downward toward the south with the northern half approximately 1 m higher in elevation than the southern half).

The types of artifactual material recovered from this block are consistent with the supposition that the central feature of this block (Feature 1) was a smokehouse. Utilitarian wares, bottles, jars, a moderate amount of bone (some of which appears to be pig bone), and a relatively dense amount of shell recovered from this block would be expected around this type of structure where food-stuffs would have been stored.

The postmolds associated with Feature 1 indicate fenced-in areas adjacent to this structure and/or support posts for additions to this structure. The lack of postmolds within Feature 1 suggests that these outer postmolds (or at least most of them) were contemporaneous with the structure and not intrusive or previous to it.

Block 2

(Units 7, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37)

Location

Directly off the southeast corner of the standing shed in the center of the backyard. Block boundaries are E454, E460, N514, and N508.

Description	This block encompasses Features 3, 10, and 13. Features 3 and 10 appear to be brick pier supports for a previous structure, and Feature 13 is an intact barbed wire fenceline that fell over and was covered up by sod.
Soil Profile	Level 1 is a 10YR3/2 midden approximately 15-20 cm deep. Subsequent levels in Units 7, 30, 34, and 37 involved the removal of Features 3 and 10. Units 33 and 36 contain shallow remnants of the A2 soil horizon in Level 2, although it is discontinuous and disturbed by cultural activity. All of these levels overlaid the sterile B horizon clay.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate to dense in the midden. General date range: 1830 to early 1900s. Although most of the datable material is 1860-1900s, there is a relatively high frequency of 1830-1870 material, with a fairly consistent date range of 1840-1860. Emphasis on plain and undecorated whiteware (plates, saucers, cups), utilitarian ceramics, bottle glass (especially foodstuff bottles and jars), and machine cut and wire nails. Moderate amount of hardware and other construction materials; dense amount of window plate glass (much of which appears to have come from windows in the standing shed). Moderate amount of shell and bone but no dense deposits.
Interpretation	This block represents an area heavily utilized over a relatively lengthy period of time. Features 3 and 10 indicate the presence of a previous structure in this area, possibly a shed or kitchen. The close proximity to the house structure and the types of material recovered indicate that this structure once functioned as a kitchen, and the presence of a relatively high amount of mid-nineteenth century material further indicates that this structure may have been the detached kitchen of the original house. The high frequency of tablewares and foodstuff bottle glass could be expected around a kitchen activity area.
<u>Block 3</u>	(Units 8, 9, 16, 31, 32, 35, 38-45, 47-54, 56, 58, 97)
Location	Along and directly behind the back of the house structure (i.e., the east side). Block boundaries are E442, E450, N518, and N500.
Description	Contains Features 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14-25, and 47. Nine of these are postmolds and the rest are different types of structural remains and refuse dumps. Units 44, 49-51, and 54 were partially

beneath the house, and Unit 97 was a half-unit (1 x 2 m) entirely underneath the southeast corner of the house (Figure 6).

Soil Profile

Level 1 (10YR3/2) midden is generally shallower than in Blocks 1 and 2. Units in the northern half of Block 3 have a midden less than 10 cm in depth. Midden depth increases to approximately 10-15 cm in the southern half. Units 16, 47, 50, 51, and 54 represent anomalies in midden depth relative to the entire site, as the depth is 20-30 cm and greater in this area. The lower levels of this midden revealed Feature 21, Subfeature 1 of Feature 21 (a postmold), and Feature 47 (Figure 7). Artifactual material in this midden was extremely dense compared with most of the units excavated. Artifact density in the other units was sparse to moderate, with the northern units containing the least amount of material.

Artifacts

Frequency: dense. General date range: late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. High frequency of plain whiteware and most of the decorated wares are decalcomania. Much higher frequency of this decoration type here than in Block 1. Only a few pre-1870 ceramics. Large amount of bottle glass, mostly post-1903, with a few pieces datable to between 1860-1903. Machine cut and wire nails in great quantities, consistent with frequencies in Blocks 1 and 2. Functionally, most of the material is domestic. High frequency of personal effects, clothing parts, household items, and construction materials (e.g., door-knobs, screen, window plate glass), foodstuff jars, and bottles.

Interpretation

This block of units was excavated to obtain information on the structural integrity and evolution of the house as well as information about possible refuse patterning. Both objectives were successful. The multiple postmolds and pier bases support several suppositions regarding the architectural evolution of this side of the house. Features 8 and 14-16 are possible supports for the kitchen ell that oral history informants indicate was attached to the house at least during the early twentieth century (McClurken and Anderson 1931:561-562, 877, 880). This, coupled with the shallow midden, indicates that a structure covered this area for some period of time. Features 9, 11, and 12 are all postmolds and indicators of an east-west running porch off the backdoor of the central hallway and attached to the kitchen ell. This supposition is also based on the correlation

of archaeological information with oral history accounts (McClurken and Anderson 1981:562, 880).

Features 14, 16, 17, and 23 are possible supports for a veranda type addition on the back of the house; Features 18 and 19 could also be part of such a structure. This archaeological information supports Newton's (1980:6) architectural hypotheses. Feature 21, the deep midden, and dense amount of artifacts in Units 47, 50, 51, and 54 also support the contention that there was some sort of addition on this side of the house during at least the late nineteenth century (1860-1900). The deep midden here and the large amount of refuse suggests that the backyard area directly behind the house was swept clean and the refuse swept under the addition during this time period.

Feature 47 is significant to the integrity of the house as its presence and location suggest Cedar Oaks may have stood on its present site for many years. This feature--a large, intact post measuring approximately 45 cm in diameter--was uncovered directly beneath the sill supporting the present outer east wall of the structure. Also, the feature is immediately next to a brick pier now supporting the same sill. This suggests that originally wooden piers may have supported the house and that brick piers replaced these sometime before the late nineteenth century (as the refuse of Feature 21 is on top of and covering Feature 47). But in excavating around several other brick piers, no other such wooden piers or large postmolds were uncovered, which may mean that the original supports were either some combination of wood and brick or that the concrete pads used as bases for several twentieth century brick pier replacements obliterated the archaeological evidence of wooden piers. Perhaps the best explanation for the lack of evidence of earlier supports is that the house was built on large wooden supports that were simply placed on the ground surface.

In regard to refuse patterning, the archaeological information indicates that in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this portion of the backyard was to some extent kept clean and refuse swept underneath porch attachments to the house. But there is a moderate amount of late nineteenth century and a greater amount of twentieth century material indicating that such sweeping was not a diligent pursuit; particularly during the twentieth century, material appears to have been scattered throughout the yard. The lack of

any significant amount of pre-1860 material in this block of units probably indicates that this portion of the yard was indeed kept clean of refuse and if actually swept clean, the refuse was not swept under the house. The patterning shows a definite change of disposal practices after 1860-1870. Earlier refuse was evidently dumped entirely away from the house, and the late nineteenth and early twentieth century refuse was thrown or swept underneath the house and attachments or was generally left where it fell.

Block 4

(Units 24, 26, 27, 29, 77, 80)

Location

On the south side of the house. Block boundaries are E436, E444, N505, and N500.

Description

The first four units encompass Feature 6, the southeastern corner chimney fall, and Units 77 and 80 include Feature 48, the location of the southwest corner chimney. Units 77 and 80 are not attached to the other four but are considered part of this block because they all were put in to investigate probable chimney locations. Connecting units were not placed because of time constraints and because it was felt that further units would not significantly add to the information already obtained from these six units.

Soil Profile

The levels in all of these units were made up entirely of feature material. The bricks were visible on the surface, and the material removed down to sterile soil was almost entirely crushed brush, mortar, and whole and half-bricks with small amounts of midden mixed in. Much of the dark brown soil was from a shallow sod layer.

Artifacts

Frequency: sparse compared with most of the other units excavated on this site. General date range: late nineteenth to early twentieth century, with most of the datable material being 1890s to early 1900s. The types of artifacts do not cover a wide range. Mostly glass window plate, bottle fragments, and machine cut nails, and wire. A large number of batteries was recovered from Units 77 and 80.

Interpretation

These units revealed the areas where the southeast and southwest chimneys were located, although the latter was identified only by a brick fall as no base was uncovered. Archaeological information and oral historical findings indicate that these chimneys were attached to the house until the early twentieth century (McClurken and Anderson

1981:614, 633, 902). Further, architectural information (see floor plan, Newton 1980:9) indicates that chimneys were originally located in these areas. In the 1940s, the southwest chimney was replaced by the only remaining standing chimney, and the concrete pad laid to support this chimney obliterated the original chimney base. The southeast chimney was not removed after it fell off the house and its original base remained intact.

Block 5

(Units 59-73, 76, 88, 84)

Location

Directly in front of the house structure on the west side. Block boundaries are E428, E435, N522, and N500.

Description

Units 76 and 84 are not directly attached to this block because of time constraints and the fact that the information gained by excavating connecting units was not significant enough to warrant such action. However, these two units are considered part of this block because they were also located directly in front of the house structure. Excavation objectives were to obtain further information regarding refuse patterning and the integrity of this structure as the original house on the site. Features in this block include 27-30, 33-35, 40, 42, 45, 46, 50, 51, 58, and 59.

Soil Profile

Shows a Level 1 (10YR3/2) midden of generally less than 10 cm deep, shallow compared with the general Level 1 midden in the backyard area. The northern units (76, 73, 65, and 66) display little if any cultural midden; rather, the soil horizons are relatively undisturbed and show naturally developed soil zones. Artifactual material is extremely sparse and limited to the sod layer and a few centimeters below ground surface.

Artifacts

Frequency: sparse relative to the artifact densities found elsewhere on this site. Artifacts in this block have not yet been analyzed to determine their specific date range, but from preliminary analysis they appear to range from the very late nineteenth century to the twentieth century, with most of the material dating from the early years of the twentieth century. The range of material types is very limited. There are very few pieces of ceramic, small quantities of bottle glass, and small amounts of machine cut and wire nails. There are some other hardware and construction pieces and other miscellaneous items such as marbles, but none in great quantities.

Interpretation

There was no indication in this block that a previous structure had stood in this area. Feature 27 is the remnant of a brick walkway leading from the porch steps westward into the front yard, Features 28-30 and 45 are the remains of a formal garden-type brick arrangement, Features 28 and 29 are single-course enclosing walls, and Features 30 and 45 are brick circles enclosing small flowerbeds within the wall enclosure. This garden arrangement is off the southwest corner of the house. The remaining features in this area are mainly small postmolds generally in the central and southern portions of this block. Features 41, 42, 46, 35, 33, and possibly 40 are probably fence supports, perhaps for the garden area. Features 51, 58, and 59 are possibly porch supports for an earlier front porch and/or previous front step supports. None of these postmolds is large enough to support a structure of any great size. Features 34 and 50 are small pits; Feature 34 is in the garden and is probably a shallow pit dug for the planting or removal of a shrub or small tree.

The sparse amount of cultural material and the extremely shallow midden indicate that this was not a major activity and/or refuse disposal area during the occupation of the house. It is quite likely that this area was consciously kept clean during the entire occupation span of the house. The artifactual material recovered from this area is generally twentieth century and correlates with the findings in the backyard area, indicating that during the twentieth century, refuse was scattered generally over the entire site and consciously dumped in specific areas in greater quantities, such as underneath the porches off the back of the house, underneath the house itself, and over the northern and eastern slopes of the site. There was no structural evidence indicating any previous house structures in this general area, further adding to the evidence that this house represents the original historical occupation of the site.

Block 6

(Units 79, 81, 82)

Location

On the north side of the house near the probable northeast and northwest chimney locations. Block boundaries are E440, E444, N523, and N519 (Figure 7).

Description

Because there were no surface indications of chimney falls and/or bases on this side of the house, these units were excavated to locate former chimney structures and hopefully obtain information

regarding their construction date and time range. This block includes Features 49, 52, 54, and 55.

Soil Profile

The Level 1 midden is shallow and generally 10 cm or less in depth. There is a shallow A2 horizon although it is more continuous and less disturbed here than the shallow, discontinuous remnants found in various areas of Blocks 1, 2, and 3.

Artifacts

Frequency: sparse. General date range: 1890s to early 1900s; very little of the material is datable. Includes mostly bottle and window plate glass and machine cut and wire nails. Very few ceramics were recovered, and these were mainly plain whiteware and utilitarian pieces.

Interpretation

Feature 49 was the only strong evidence pinpointing the location of either of the northern chimneys. This feature is a rectangular stain filled with crushed brick and mortar in the southwest corner of Unit 79 and is the remnant of the northwest chimney base. The brick from both northern chimneys has been entirely removed, unlike that of the southern chimneys. Feature 52 is the builder's trench and base of the brick pier located in Unit 82. Features 54 and 55 are both squarish, relatively small postmolds that appear to be fence posts; they are not large enough to support a structure of any great size. From archaeological evidence, this side of the yard was not heavily utilized as an activity area during the occupation of this site.

Block 7

(Units 83, 92, 93, 94)

Location

In the northwest portion of the site on top of and running northward down the north slope. Block boundaries are E444, E446, N536, and N528.

Description

All of these units contain Feature 53, which is a refuse dump, and six subfeatures, all postmolds, that show up in the lower levels of Feature 53 (Figure 7).

Soil Profile

The midden of Feature 53 is fairly deep, approximately 30-40 cm, compared to midden found elsewhere on the site. The entire soil profile of this block is feature midden: Level 1 is 10YR3/2 midden containing a large quantity of brick and artifactual material; Level 2 is 10YR4/2, a brownish gray midden below the darker midden, and does not contain a large amount of brick; Level 3 is the A2 horizon, which in this block is deep, well-developed, and relatively undisturbed (i.e., the

refuse midden was deposited on top of it with little removal of the natural soil horizon), although the postmolds intrude into this level and Level 4; and Level 4 is the B horizon clay. The depth of the feature midden does taper off to a shallow deposit down the northern slope. Units 83 and 94 contain the deepest deposit; they are on the top and slightly over the edge of this slope.

Artifacts

Frequency: moderate to dense. General date range: 1860 to early 1900s, with some pre-1860 material.

Unit Descriptions

The following unit descriptions are of units not included in block excavations.

Unit 85 (N514 E468)

Location

Approximately 8 m north of Block 1 and in the northcentral portion of the backyard in an area where the soil probe survey picked up anomalous soil profiles. This unit was excavated to determine if there might be a structure in this area.

Soil Profile

The approximately 15-20 cm deep, 10YR3/2 dark brown midden is comparable in depth to the midden covering much of the backyard area. The A2 horizon is fairly shallow and very disturbed; much of this disturbance is cultural, although there is also a lot of root and/or rodent disturbance.

Artifacts

Frequency: moderate. General date range: 1840 to early 1900s; most datable material ranges from 1860-1900s. A fair amount of pre-1860 material in the preliminary analysis. There is a fairly wide range of types of material with an emphasis on whiteware, bottle glass, and machine cut and wire nails.

Interpretation

No features were uncovered, but the unit does show that this area of the backyard was heavily utilized, although not as one specific activity area.

Unit 86 (N500 E490)

Location

Sixteen meters east of Block 1 in the extreme southeast corner of the site. The area was not previously investigated. Because the soil probe survey showed a midden of a much different color and composition than the rest of the backyard area, it warranted investigation (Figure 6).

Soil Profile A fairly shallow midden ca. 5-10 cm deep is 10YR4/3 in color, a lighter brown than the rest of the general backyard midden. The A2 horizon is relatively undisturbed and continuous on top of the B horizon clay. Feature 56 intrudes upon these horizons.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. General date range: from 1830 to the twentieth century, with most of the datable material between 1860-1900. There is a fair amount of pre-1870 decorated whiteware that may indicate a mid-nineteenth century bracket date. The range of artifact types is limited, with an emphasis on plain and decorated whiteware, bottle glass, and machine cut and wire nails.

Feature 56 Small postmold.

Interpretation The midden here is not well-developed, indicating a marginally utilized area. Feature 56 is a small, square postmold, indicating that a fence-line once ran along the eastern edge of the site.

Unit 87 (N504 E478)

Location In the southeast portion of the site approximately 4 m east of Block 1. This unit was placed here because of surface and soil probe indications that there were artifact and brick concentrations in this area.

Soil Profile The midden is of average depth and slightly lighter in color than the midden further west; it is 10YR5/4 with mottling of 10YR3/2 and is approximately 5-12 cm deep. A lighter brown level below this (10YR4/6 mottled with 10YR6/6) has a higher clay content than the upper level. There is no A2 horizon above the B horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse to moderate. General date range: 1840 to twentieth century. The greatest amount of material is from the late nineteenth century to the twentieth century with a very small amount of possibly mid-nineteenth century material. Mostly plain whiteware with some decorated pieces, bottle glass, and nails.

Interpretation There were no features in this unit. The profile shows a fairly well-developed midden but not as well-developed or as rich in material as that found in the more central area of the site in the backyard. This unit indicates that this portion of the yard was fairly heavily utilized but does not indicate any one particular activity area.

The artifact types are of a very general range and do not appear in any great quantities or concentrations.

Unit 89 (N522 E426)

- Location** In the extreme northwest corner of the site, approximately 6-8 m northwest of the house. This was placed in a circular depression investigated during the soil probe survey and found to have a relatively deep midden (Figures 6 and 7).
- Soil Profile** The midden was feature midden, 10YR3/1 in its upper-most level and 10YR4/3 toward the bottom. Because Feature 57 was a trash pit dug into the natural soil horizons, the stratigraphic profile of this unit is greatly disturbed. Outside of the feature area there is a clay fill overburden from the feature's excavated pit (i.e., the clay brought up by the action of digging this pit was thrown on top of the surrounding soil). Therefore, in the area outside of Feature 57 there is a buried A2 horizon that is well-developed and approximately 20-30 cm deep.
- Artifacts** Frequency: moderate to dense. General date range (including Feature 57): 1840 to twentieth century, although most of the datable material is 1860 to early 1900s. There is a wide range of material, from farm machinery parts to clothing parts. The emphasis is on plain and decorated whiteware, bottle glass (beverage, medicinal, snuff, foodstuff), and machine cut and wire nails. There is a wide array of miscellaneous hardware pieces and a moderate amount of bone.
- Feature 57** Trash pit.
- Interpretation** This refuse pit was fairly heavily utilized during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is not a natural depression and may have been dug as a refuse pit. There is a small amount of pre-1860 material, perhaps indicating an earlier origin date for the digging of the pit; however, it was never heavily utilized as a refuse area before the late nineteenth century.

Unit 90 (N514 E482)

- Location** In the northeast portion of the site on the southern end of a mounded area; the soil probe survey revealed a light brown midden. It was investigated to see if it could be a trash mound.

Soil Profile	A shallow midden (10YR4/3) ranges in depth from 5-12 cm. The level beneath the midden is the A2 horizon, which is only slightly disturbed.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. General date range: 1840 to 1900. Most of the datable material is 1860-1903. Little if any datable material is twentieth century; rather, it appears to be an area of solely late nineteenth century material. The range of material is very limited with no one type in any great frequency.
Interpretation	From the lack of features and well-developed midden, it is apparent that this area was never heavily utilized. It has a general scattering of late nineteenth century material, indicating moderate usage during that time period. The mounded area is not a refuse dump but appears to be a mound of soil, perhaps deposited by plowing activity; there was plowing in the vicinity during the twentieth century occupations and possibly earlier.

Unit 91 (N526 E490)

Location	Near the bottom of the northeast slope close to a twentieth century trash dump where the soil probe survey detected a midden (Figure 6). It was excavated to determine if this area was used as a dumping area before the twentieth century.
Soil Profile	The midden is of average depth, not well-developed, and of a much lighter brown color (10YR4/3 to 10YR5/4) than the developed midden in the backyard. There is a shallow humus layer on the surface because this unit is in a wooded area. There is a slightly disturbed but fairly well-developed A2 horizon in the level below the midden and refuse area.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. General date range: late nineteenth century to twentieth century, with the vast majority dating from the early twentieth century. Although the range of material is fairly wide, the highest frequencies are of leather and rubber shoes, tin cans, foodstuff jars and lids, and glasses.
Interpretation	This unit contains a definite area of refuse dumping utilized most heavily during the twentieth century and to a lesser extent during the later years of the nineteenth century. The eastern slope of this site is fairly steep and approximately 44 m east of the house, which would be an

ideal place for dumping refuse because it is away from the house and out of sight. But all evidence indicates that it was only utilized this way in the twentieth century.

Unit 95 (N494 E456)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Location | In the southern extremity of the backyard approximately 6 m west of Block 1. The soil probe survey indicated a very deep midden and a somewhat anomalous profile here (Figure 6). |
| Soil Profile | The first level is a clay fill overburden on top of a dark brown, well-developed midden. The clay layer is approximately 5-10 cm deep, and there may have been an attempt to level this portion of the site because the southern half slopes downward. As evidenced through the soil probe survey, this clay layer overlying the midden caps most of the southern half of the backyard. But at some point during the occupation of this site, the topsoil in the extreme southeast corner was entirely removed down to sterile clay; only a few centimeters of humus cover the clay. A shallow, discontinuous A2 horizon remains in parts of this unit, and the dark brown midden is approximately 15-20 cm deep, for the most part directly overlying the B horizon clay. In the extremely southwest corner, there was an irregular, very dark brown area that is underneath the midden layer only in this corner; it did not reveal a feature. |
| Artifacts | Frequency: moderate. General date range: 1830 to early 1900s, with most of the datable material dating from 1860-1900s. There is a small but significant amount of pre-1860 material and a few definite 1840-1850 pieces. The range of artifact types is fairly wide with emphasis on ceramics (plain, decorated, and utilitarian whiteware), bottle glass, and nails (machine cut, wire, and one hand wrought). |
| Interpretation | Although this unit is in an area where soil probing detected anomalies, there were no features found in this unit. The midden is well-developed, consistent with the midden in the central portion of the backyard, and indicates that this area was heavily utilized during the nineteenth and twentieth century occupations but not for a specific activity. |

Unit 96 (N490 E422)

- Location** In the extreme southwest corner of the site and actually off the 70 x 40 m grid. It is next to and south of the present southern fenceline. The soil probe survey showed a deep midden here of a different color than the midden elsewhere in the yard area.
- Soil Profile** Because this unit is in a wooded area, the first 5 cm comprise a humus layer. The midden layer is a 10YR5/3 to 10YR5/4 sandy loam mottled with charcoal and clay. Although the A2 horizon below this midden appears to be only slightly disturbed, there was a lot of rodent activity in the upper levels.
- Artifacts** Frequency: moderate. General date range: 1860-1900s, with a small amount of possibly pre-1860 material. There is an emphasis on plain and decorated whiteware, bottle glass (particularly snuff bottles), and machine cut and wire nails.
- Interpretation** This unit contains a midden that may indicate a moderately used refuse area along the fenceline. That is, refuse was occasionally thrown outside and along this fence during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Unit 98 (N502 E420)

- Location** On the western side of the front yard fenceline where the western slope begins; approximately 12 m west of the house. During the soil probe survey, this 1 x 2 m half-unit showed a definite midden and some artifactual material (Figure 6), so it was investigated as a possible refuse dump.
- Soil Profile** This area is slightly wooded so there is a thin humus layer on top. The midden layer is 10YR4/4 and approximately 10-15 cm deep. Below the midden, a shallow, disturbed A2 horizon covers the B horizon clay.
- Artifacts** Frequency: sparse to moderate. General date range: late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. There is a fairly wide range of material with an emphasis on bottle glass and metal (hardware, nails).
- Interpretation** Like Unit 96, Unit 98 lies along a fenceline and indicates moderate usage as a refuse dump during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Unit 99 (N492 E482)

Location	A 1 x 2 m half-unit in the southeast corner of the site. It is approximately 10 m east and slightly south of Block 1 in an area where soil probing indicated a clay capping so hard the probe could not penetrate it more than a few centimeters. It was suspected that this area might have a clay layer on top of a midden as in more western areas of the southern half of the backyard, and it was excavated in order to check the stratigraphy.
Soil Profile	The first centimeter is a humus layer containing all of the artifactual material except for one shell recovered 6 cm below ground surface. Underneath this level is a slightly disturbed clay level 2-3 cm deep, and below this is the undisturbed B horizon clay. There is no midden beneath the disturbed clay layer.
Artifacts	Frequency: extremely sparse. There is little reliable datable material. Material includes a small amount of bottle and window glass, a few pieces of ceramics, one machine cut nail, some miscellaneous metal pieces, and one soft-fired brick fragment.
Interpretation	Basically, this unit is sterile, and the full 1 x 2 m area was not entirely excavated. Because of the extreme hardness of the clay, only the northern half was taken down deep enough to reveal the profile and the sterile subsoil. This southeast corner of the site appears to have been stripped clean at some point in time recent enough that no midden was developed. The artifacts represent a scatter on the surface and in the humus layer.

Feature Descriptions

During Phases I and II, excavators located 65 features at Cedar Oaks, 47 in Phase I and 18 in Phase II. Of the 65 features and 7 sub-features uncovered, approximately 45 were postmolds of various sizes. Readers are referred to Figures 7 and 8 for locational data.

Feature 1

Provenience	Contained within Units 1, 13-15, 17-20, and 74 in Block 1 (Figure 7).
Description	Located approximately 20 m from the house in the southeast corner of the backyard, this is a dry-laid brick foundation one to two courses high and three courses wide (Figure 9). The bottom course was laid in a pattern with one row of bricks

laid end-to-end and the other row laid side-by-side and perpendicular to the first row. The top course was laid with three rows of end-to-end bricks laid side-by-side. The foundation is nearly square, measuring 4.7 m east-west and 4.6 m north-south. Plowing badly disturbed the southeast corner and most of the southern half of the foundation. The plow scars were visible in Level 2 running east-west. A builder's trench became visible in Level 2 running along the inside of the northern half of the foundation. It was not visible in the southern half, but plowing may have obliterated it.

According to archaeological, architectural, and oral historical information, this structure was probably built originally as a smokehouse and was dismantled and/or fell down sometime in the very late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. Whether it functioned as a smokehouse up to that time is speculation. After it was torn down, virtually all construction material was removed or salvaged. The brick foundation was probably originally higher than the two courses that remain (McClurken and Anderson 1981:561, 617, 619, 877, 882).

The midden covering the brick is about 5 cm deep and because the midden development is less here than that covering other features, it indicates that the brick was dismantled sometime in the early years of the twentieth century. The builder's trench was shallow and only visible on the inside of the northern and western walls. It contained no artifacts and appears to have been dug for the purpose of leveling the slope so that the northern and southern sides of the foundation would be more even in elevation. Considering the fairly high frequencies of utilitarian ceramics, foodstuff bottles, and faunal material, the artifacts are roughly consistent with this feature having been utilized as a smokehouse, but the wide range of artifact types may indicate use as an all-purpose storage shed at times.

Measurements

Length = 4.7 m (E/W)

Width = 4.6 m (N/S)

Maximum Depth = 40 cm BD at 69.91 m elevation

Soil Profile

Level 1: 10YR3/2 to 10YR3/3 loamy midden. The top course of bricks became visible about halfway into this level.



Figure 9. Photograph of Feature 1, Cedar Oaks House Site (22C1809).

Level 2: 10YR5/4 very sandy loam midden which occurs only within the confines of the brick foundation. Contains ash and charcoal concentrations in some areas.

Level 3: 7.5YR5/8 clay--sterile.

Artifacts

Frequency: dense. General date range: 1830 to the twentieth century, with most of the material dating from 1860-1900s. There is a small but significant amount of pre-1860 material and several definite pre-1850 pieces. A mid-nineteenth century beginning date is realistic. The fairly wide range of material includes mostly plain, decorated, and utilitarian whiteware, bottle glass, and machine cut and some wire nails.

Associations

Features 7, 26, 31, 32, 36-39, 43, 44, and 60-64 are all postmolds associated with Feature 1. They may be fenceposts and/or additional supports for the Feature 1 structure. Feature 2 intrudes into Feature 1 from the present ground surface. Features 5 and 65 may be marginally associated with Feature 1, but more likely they postdate this structure. Both are shallow pits filled with clay and gravel and may be borrow pits or tree falls. The general levels of Units 1, 10, 13-15, 17, 19, and 20 are also associated with Feature 1 because their lower levels may contain material deposited outside the structure when it was standing and in use.

Feature 2

Provenience

Units 1 and 74 in Block 1.

Description

This medium-sized, roughly circular pit begins at ground surface and continues into and below Feature 1; it is approximately 45 cm deep from ground surface. Feature 2 is in the northwest corner of Unit 1 and the northeast corner of Unit 74. The function of this feature is unknown. That it is intrusive into and not part of Feature 1 is certain because it begins just below the ground surface and shows as a slight depression on the ground surface. If it were part of Feature 1, it would have originated at a lower level because the brick foundation itself is covered over by approximately 5 cm of midden.

Measurements

Length = 42 cm (E/W)

Width = 40 cm (N/S)

Maximum Depth = 45 cm BD at 70.07 elevation

Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/2 to 10YR5/3 finely textured sand mottled with 7.5YR4/6 clay. Heavy root activity permeates the fill.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse; one machine cut nail (post-1830), one unidentified nail, five metal fragments, one piece of wire, four bones, one soft-fired unglazed brick fragment, and mortar.
Associations	None, as this pit appears to be intrusive into and not part of Feature 1.

Feature 3

Provenience	Units 7 and 37 in Block 2.
Description	This is a brick concentration with surrounding and associated midden and mortar concentrations near the standing shed behind the house. This concentration also contains a possible postmold with a wooden post; heavy root activity made positive identification impossible. Features 3 and 10 appear to be part of the same structure. Feature 3, particularly, appears to be a collapsed brick pier, and it is likely that Feature 10 may also be a collapsed pier. The heavy concentrations of mortar indicate the these piers were substantial enough to have been mortared. Artifactual material is consistent with the supposition that this structure may have functioned as a kitchen, and it is quite possibly the original detached kitchen.
Measurements	Length = 3 cm (N/S) Width = approximately 1.5 m (E.W) Maximum Depth = approximately 38 cm BD at 70.50 m elevation
Soil Profile	Level 1: 10YR3/2 to 10YR5/3 sandy clay loam mixed with charcoal and ash. This feature midden has a higher clay content than the general Level 1 midden. Contains the brick concentration. Level 2: 10YR5/4 sand with a heavy concentration of mortar throughout; this is the level underneath the brick concentration and upper midden.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. General date range: 1830-1903, although a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century range is more realistic. Includes mainly machine cut nails, with some plain whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain; a small amount of bottle glass and window plate glass fragments. Other general artifacts include lithics, buttons, glass tumbler fragments, unidentified metal, plaster, mortar, cast iron stove parts, one peach seed, and

some bone and shell. There is also one transfer print white paste earthenware sherd (1830-1870), one flow blue white paste earthenware sherd (1840-1870), and two lip/neck bottle fragments (1860-1903).

Associations Feature 10

Feature 4

Provenience Units 8, 9, 39, and 44 in Block 3.

Description Located in the northeast corner of Unit 9, the northwest corner of Unit 8, southwest of Unit 38, and southeast of Unit 44, this is a partially doubled row of bricks laid end-to-end with an associated matrix and mortar concentration. Because it is directly underneath the folding back doors of the house, this feature at first appeared to be the remains of a possible back stoop. It may also be associated with a back porch or veranda and as such, may be a pier or post base remnant.

Measurements Length = 1.76 m (N/S)
Width = 1.10 m (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 31 cm BD at 70.59 m elevation

Soil Profile The associated midden is 10YR4/2 slightly clayey sandy loam lightly mottled with charcoal.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate to dense. Mainly wire nails (post-1850), machine cut nails (post-1830), some leaded glass, several decalcomania white paste earthenware sherds (late nineteenth-twentieth centuries), four pieces porcelain, five crown caps (post-1892), plain whiteware, and other miscellaneous artifacts.

Associations There are no close associations, but Feature 12 is slightly southwest of Feature 4 and may be associated.

Feature 5

Provenience Unit 6 in the southwest corner of Block 1.

Description Large but relatively shallow clay- and gravel-filled pit located in the extreme southern half of Unit 6. It seems to be a shallow borrow pit, or perhaps more likely, the hole left by a tree having been removed or fallen and uprooted. It is definitely not a refuse dump and from its profile, it appears to be of twentieth century origin because it cuts down into and covers over the Unit 6

midden, which dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century through the twentieth century.

Measurements	Length = 1 m (E/W) Width = 1.3 m (N/S) Maximum Depth = approximately 1 m BD at 68.94 m elevation.
Soil Profile	7.5YR5/8 mixed clay fill with gravel throughout. The fill is a mixture of clay and sandy clay loam. No stratigraphy to the fill; appears to be deposited in one episode.
Artifacts	Frequency: extremely sparse; only one shell was recovered in the fill.
Associations	Possibly Feature 65, as they are of similar depth and composition.

Feature 6

Provenience	Units 24, 26, 27, and 29 in Block 4. These four units are the eastern units of Block 4.
Description	The bricks of this large chimney fall have not been removed but remain as they fell, along with a tremendous amount of mortar (Figure 10). This feature represents the southeast chimney once attached to the southeast corner of the back room of the house. There is an oral account of a southern chimney falling off the house in the 1940s (McClurken and Anderson 1981:902), but this apparently refers to the southwest chimney, thereby correlating with Feature 48 rather than Feature 6.
Measurements	Length = ca. 4 m (N/S) Width = ca. 3 m (E/W) Maximum Depth = 28 cm BD at 70.14 m elevation (not completely removed).
Soil Profile	The matrix of Feature 6, which is mainly brick and mortar, also contains a 10YR3/2 to 10YR5/3 midden on top of the B horizon clay. The midden is mixed in with the brick and mortar.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. General date range: late nineteenth to twentieth century. Includes machine cut nails (post-1830), wire nails (post-1850), one decalcomania white paste earthenware sherd (late nineteenth-twentieth centuries), machine made bottle necks (post-1903), foodstuff jar necks (post-1903), stoneware (utilitarian), some plastic (twentieth century), barbed wire (post-1867), unidentified metal, and a large amount of brick and mortar (only samples kept).



Figure 10. Feature 6, Cedar Oaks House Site (22C1809).

Associations With Features 48 and 49.

Feature 7

Provenience Units 2 and 23 in Block 1. Located in the southwest corner of Unit 2 and the southeast quadrant of Unit 23.

Description This flat-bottomed, square postmold contained large brick fragments and some half-bricks in its fill. It was either part of a fenced-in area next to Feature 1 or a support post for a porch or lean-to type of addition onto this structure.

Measurements Length = 40 cm (N/S)
Width = 26 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 39 cm BD at 70.32 m elevation

Soil Profile The fill is 10YR3/2 slightly clayey sand.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Contains one piece of porcelain, two pieces glass (one bottle, one window plate), one machine cut nail (post-1830), mortar, charcoal, brick fragments, and one burned shell.

Associations Most closely with Features 37-39, 43, 44, 60-63; more marginally with Features 1, 26, 31, 32, 36, and 64.

Feature 8

Provenience Unit 32 in the northern half of Block 3.

Description Circular, slightly round-bottomed postmold that may be for an east-west running porch, as are Features 9, 11, and 12, or a support for an ell attachment to the house.

Measurements Length = 18 cm (N/S)
Width = 17 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 26 cm BD at 70.70 m elevation

Soil Profile The fill is 10YR3/1 loam with a heavy concentration of charcoal, with metal and brick flecks. The charcoal is concentrated in the bottom 2 cm of the fill.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes charcoal samples, one chimney glass fragment (post-1860), and 14 small brick fragments.

Associations Marginally with Features 9, 11, 12, 14-16.

Feature 9

Provenience	Unit 31 in the northern half of Block 3. Located in the northeast quadrant approximately 50 cm north of Feature 11.
Description	Square, straight-sided, flat-bottomed postmold. Because of its proximity to Feature 11 and the fact that Feature 12 is fairly well-aligned in an east-west direction with Feature 11, these features may be postmolds of an east-west running porch off the back of the house. Feature 8 may be a porch or an ell addition support.
Measurements	Length = 20 cm (N/S) Width = 24 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 30 cm BD at 70.62 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/3 and loamy in texture. It contains charcoal flecks and ash.
Artifacts	Frequency: extremely sparse. Includes one wire nail (post-1850) and one piece window plate.
Associations	Features 11, 12, and possibly 8.

Feature 10

Provenience	Units 30 and 34 in Block 2. Located in the western halves of these units and may continue (along with Feature 3) into the southwest corner of Unit 33.
Description	A brick concentration with a surrounding matrix of midden. Appears to be a collapsed brick pier and is very likely part of the same structure as Feature 3. From the general nature of the artifacts found in Units 7, 30, 34, and 37, this structure may have once functioned as the kitchen and would have been a detached structure.
Measurements	Length = 2.7 m (N/S) Width = 1.06 m (E/W) Maximum Depth = 41 cm BD at 70.40 m elevation
Soil Profile	The matrix of Feature 10 is 10YR3/2 slightly clayey sand with some charcoal flecks and mortar, although there are no heavy concentrations of mortar. This midden overlays the B horizon clay.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. General date range: mid-nineteenth to twentieth century, with greatest amount of datable artifacts ranging from 1860-1900s. Lots of barbed wire (probably from Feature

13), 177 machine cut nails (post-1830), two cast iron stove parts, brick fragments, mortar, six wire nails (post-1850), one decalcomania stoneware sherd (late nineteenth-twentieth century), one decalcomania white paste earthenware sherd (late nineteenth-twentieth century), and one flow blue white paste earthenware sherd (1840-1870).

Associations Closely with Feature 3 and may actually be part of this feature.

Feature 11

Provenience Unit 31 in the northern part of Block 3. Located in the southeast corner ca. 50 cm south of Feature 9.

Description Circular, round-bottomed, extremely deep postmold. Along with Features 9 and 12, this feature appears to indicate the presence of an east-west running porch attached to the house, at least during the early twentieth century. Coupled with oral history information, this archaeological information indicates that this porch was contemporaneous with and attached to the ell addition off the northeast corner of the house (McClurken and Anderson 1981:562, 618, 877, 880). From the artifacts in the fill, it appears the post was placed in the early twentieth century. It is also possible that the artifacts could have been deposited in the hole after the post was pulled, since these artifacts came from below the darker fill, which was probably occupied by the post.

Measurements Length = 28 cm (N/S)
Width = 24 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 82 cm BD at 70.10 m elevation

Soil Profile Level 1: 10YR3/2 sandy loam from the location of the post, and 5YR5/8 clay where fill was added next to the post to support it. There are also two brick halves at the boundary between the post and fill area that possibly added more support to the post.
Level 2: 10YR4/6 sandy clay loam. A post-1903 whiskey bottle was found in this level of the fill.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Two brick fragments, two wire nails (post-1850), and one alcoholic beverage bottle (post-1903).

Associations Closely with Features 9 and 12 and marginally with Features 8 and 4.

Feature 12

Provenience	Located in the southern half of Unit 9 in Block 3.
Description	A circular, round-bottomed postmold that, like Features 9 and 11, is very likely a support for an east-west running porch. Feature 4 marginally may be associated with such a porch.
Measurements	Length = 22 cm (N/S) Width = 13 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 44 cm BD at 70.46 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR6/2 sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR5/8 clay and 10YR3/2 loam.
Artifacts	Frequency: extremely sparse. Includes one brick fragment and two unidentified metal fragments.
Associations	Features 9 and 11 and possibly Feature 4.

Feature 13

Provenience	Located along and into the southern walls of Units 34, 36, and 37 in Block 2.
Description	Barbed wire fenceline with associated cedar post remnant. Situated as it is close to the house and in the center of the backyard, it is very likely that this fenceline represents a penned-in area for small farm animals. There is no indication of a garden here.
Measurements	Length = 5 m (E/W) Width = 45 cm (N/S) Maximum Depth = 27 cm BD at 70.48 m elevation
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes barbed wire (patented in 1867 [Munsey 1970:292]) and a small cedar post.
Associations	None that is definite or discernible.

Feature 14

Provenience	Units 35 and 39 in the northern half of Block 3. Located mainly in the southeast corner of Unit 39 and only partially in Unit 35.
Description	Roughly circular, basin shaped pit that contains a circular postmold. Four features (14, 16, 17, and 23) appear to represent a full length, north-south running rear veranda or gallery, the presence of which was hypothesized by Newton (1980:6).

Measurements	Length = 50 cm (E/W) Width = 40 cm (N/S) Maximum Depth = 36 cm BD at 70.57 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/3 loam with ash, charcoal flecks, brick fragments, and some pebbles. There is an ash concentration in the center of this feature that extends approximately 6 cm below the surface of the feature.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes 19 machine cut nails (post-1830), 42 wire nails (post-1850), a large amount of glass, one piece of porcelain, brick fragments and one complete metal toy car (1930s type).
Associations	This appears to be in a north-south line with Features 16, 17, and 23. They are in a line parallel to and approximately 2.5 m east of the house.

Feature 15

Provenience	Located in the southwest quadrant of Unit 39 in the northern half of Block 3. It is approximately 1 m west of Feature 14.
Description	Large, roughly circular, basin shaped pit containing a square, flat-bottomed postmold. Feature 15 may be part of the north-south gallery represented by Features 14, 16, 17, and 23, or possibly a support for the ell that was attached to the house in this area during the twentieth century (McClurken and Anderson 1981:561, 562, 877, 880). Features 8, 14, and 16 may also conceivably be part of this ell.
Measurements	Length = ca. 40 cm (N/S) Width = 54 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 32 cm BD at 70.61 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/2 loam with charred wood, charcoal, brick fragments, and ash.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate to dense. Includes four brick fragments, three wire nails (post-1850), a large amount of unidentified nails and metal fragments, a few sherds of earthenware and stoneware, some unidentified glass, and ammunition.
Associations	Possibly with Feature 14 because of its proximity and somewhat similar composition.

Feature 16

Provenience	Located in the northwest corner of Unit 41, in the extreme northeast corner of Block 3.
Description	Slightly circular, round-bottomed postmold. Although it may be part of the northeast ell, it is more likely part of a previous veranda or gallery running north-south along the back of the house because it is in a north-south line with Features 14, 17, and 23.
Measurements	Length = 23 cm (N/S) Width = 25 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 22 cm BD at 70.73 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/3 sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR5/8 clay.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes five brick fragments, one unidentified metal fragment, and one plain whiteware sherd.
Associations	Closely with Features 14, 17, and 23 and more marginally with Features 8 and 15.

Feature 17

Provenience	Located in the southwest quadrant of Unit 43 in the central portion of Block 3.
Description	Roughly circular, round-bottomed postmold that may have supported a north-south running veranda, as Features 14, 16, and 23 appear to indicate. Feature 21 represents a refuse dump underneath such a structure. Feature 18 may be part of this veranda but it is not in a straight north-south line with Features 14, 16, 17, and 23. Feature 19 is not clearly associated but is in close proximity to both Features 17 and 18.
Measurements	Length = 23 cm (N/S) Width = 38 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 32 cm BD at 70.49 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/3 sand mottled with a lighter grayish sand. This feature cuts into the A2 and B horizons. Most of the postmolds on this site are in areas with no A2 horizon and are dug directly into the B horizon clay.
Artifacts	Frequency: extremely sparse. Includes one cobalt blue bottle base and one window plate fragment.

Associations With Features 14, 16, and 23 and possibly with Features 18 and 19.

Feature 18

Provenience Located in the northeast quadrant of Unit 43, in the central portion of Block 3, approximately 29 cm north of Feature 17.

Description This is a roughly circular, slightly round-bottomed postmold with one very straight side and the other sloping. Along with Features 14, 16, 17, and 23, this feature may be part of a north-south running veranda, although it is slightly west of the north-south line created by these four features.

Measurements Length = 40 cm (N/S)
Width = 49 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 46 cm BD at 70.35 m elevation

Soil Profile The fill is 10YR3/2 sandy loam. This feature also cuts into the A2 and B horizons. The A2 horizon is present in scattered remnants.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes mainly brick fragments and mortar, with some tableware, unidentified glass fragments, a few window plate fragments, one machine cut nail (post-1830), two wire nails (post-1850), one piece of copper wire, and a few earthenware sherds.

Associations Possibly with Features 17 and 19 and more marginally with Features 14, 16, 23, and 21.

Feature 19

Provenience Located in the extreme northwest corner of Unit 43 and the extreme southwest corner of Unit 3, both in Block 3. It is approximately 20 cm west and slightly north of Feature 18.

Description This brick concentration and surrounding matrix may possibly be part of a pier or porch support and as such, may be part of the east-west running porch (Features 9, 11, and 12) or the north-south running veranda (Features 14, 16, 17, and 23). It could also have been attached to Feature 4 at one time as part of a back step arrangement.

Measurements Length = 40 cm (N/S)
Width = 86 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 25 cm BD at 70.56 m elevation

Soil Profile The matrix is 10YR3/3 sandy loam in the upper level (a few bricks are showing in this level) and 7.5YR5/6 sand in the level below. Feature 19 is fully exposed at the latter level, which bottoms out in sterile B horizon clay.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes seven machine cut nails, some unidentified glass and metal, and four window plate glass fragments.

Associations Possibly with Features 4, 12, 17, and 18 and more marginally with Features 14, 16, and 23.

Feature 20

Provenience Located in the northwest quadrant of Unit 45 in the southern half of Block 3.

Description A circular, relatively shallow, round-bottomed, basin like pit of unknown function. It has a very clear, smooth boundary and a fairly regular outline. It is not a natural depression. The fill is slightly different from the general level.

Measurements Length = 52 cm (N/S)
Width = 56 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 26 cm BD at 70.34 m elevation

Soil Profile The fill is 10YR4/4 ashy sand with brick fragments and charcoal throughout.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse to moderate. Includes two machine cut nails (post-1830), brick fragments, one window plate glass fragment, and mortar.

Associations None that is discernible.

Feature 21

Provenience Units 47, 50, 51, 54, and probably Units 16, 43, and 53 in the southwestern part of Block 3. This feature encompasses all of the lower levels of Units 50, 51, and 54 and the western halves of Units 47, 16, 43, and 53.

Description Most of this feature is a refuse midden with a large concentration of brick throughout Units 50, 51, and 54 (Figure 11). The northern portions of Units 50 and 47 contain two rows of dry-laid bricks with two intact corners. There is also a postmold, designated Subfeature 1, in the bottom layer of fill in Unit 51. Feature 21 represents a refuse area utilized particularly heavily during the late nineteenth to twentieth century. Because



Figure 11. Feature 21, Cedar Oaks House Site (22C1809).

it is next to but not underneath the house, this midden may once have been underneath an attached structure, possibly a veranda (Features 14, 16, 17, and 23). The structure was in existence at least through the late nineteenth century to twentieth century and possibly earlier. Subfeature 1 is a small, square, flat-bottomed postmold located in the bottom level of Feature 21 in the southwest corner of Unit 51. Although it is much too small to have supported a structure as large as a house, this postmold may have been a support post for a veranda attached to the back of the house.

Measurements	Length = ca. 6-8 m (N/S) Width = ca. 3 m (E/W) Maximum Depth = ca. 56 cm BD at 70.15 m elevation
Soil Profile	Most of the feature midden is 10YR3/3 sandy loam with ash and charcoal concentrations and areas of lighter brown midden.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. General date range: 1830-twentieth century, with an emphasis on the late nineteenth to twentieth century. There is a small amount of pre-1860 material. Mainly machine cut and wire nails, crown caps (post-1892), ammunition, large amounts of metal and glass, hardware, metal containers, brick, mortar, charcoal, plastic, construction materials, clothing parts, some 1860-1903 bottles, large amount of bottle glass, many post-1903 bottles, foodstuff jars and bottles, and miscellaneous other artifacts. There was a large amount of ceramic, including plain whiteware, utilitarian ware, porcelain, sponge decorated white paste earthenware (1840-1850), transfer print (1830-1870), decalcomania (late nineteenth to twentieth century), flow blue white paste earthenware (1840-1870).
Associations	Features 14, 16, 17, and 23 and more marginally with Features 18 and 19.

Feature 22

Provenience	Located in the northwest corner of Unit 51 in the southern half of Block 3.
Description	This is the third pier north of the southwest corner of the house and the original pier base (bricks, mortar, and builder's trench) for the present standing brick pier. The bricks were soft-fired as opposed to the hard-fired bricks used in the reconstructed twentieth century pier

on top of this base, and mortar was used instead of cement. Features 24 and 25 are also original pier bases found to the south on this corner of the house.

Measurements	Length = 1.8 m (N/S) Width = 1 m (E/W) Maximum Depth = ca. 26 cm BD at 70.50 m elevation
Soil Profile	The builder's trench is 10YR3/3 sand.
Artifacts	Frequency: sterile, except for a mortar sample.
Associations	Features 24 and 25.

Feature 23

Provenience	In the southern portion of Unit 16 in the southern half of Block 3.
Description	This is a circular, round-bottomed postmold that appears to be in line with Features 14, 16, and 17 running north-south and may be part of a gallery or veranda running along the back of the house. Feature 21 appears to be refuse dumped and/or swept underneath this structure.
Measurements	Length = 22 cm (N/S) Width = 20 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 59 cm BD at 70.12 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/2 sandy loam containing some small brick fragments.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Mainly brick, one machine cut nail (post-1830).
Associations	With Features 14, 16, 17, and 21.

Feature 24

Provenience	In the extreme southwest corner of Unit 54 in the southwest portion of Block 3.
Description	Original pier base bricks and mortar under the present southeast corner pier. The bricks are soft-fired as opposed to the hard-fired and more recent bricks of the pier sitting on top of the base. It appears that two of the present piers on this corner of the house were rebuilt on top of earlier bases (Features 22 and 24).

Measurements	Length = 90 cm (N/S) Width = 40 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 36 cm BD at 70.35 m elevation
Soil Profile	No fill or builder's trench.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Mainly mortar, unidentified metal, one machine cut nail (post-1830), and some brick.
Associations	Features 22 and 25.

Feature 25

Provenience	In the west-central portion of Unit 50 in the southern half of Block 3.
Description	The original brick and mortar base for the present standing pier, the second one north of the south-east corner pier. The pier sitting on top of this base is also constructed of soft-fired brick and mortar, which indicates an earlier construction date for this pier than for those sitting on Features 22 and 24, which are most likely twentieth century in origin. Feature 47 is a wooden pier situated in line with and next to Feature 25. This indicates that wooden piers once supported the house and that brick piers later replaced these, probably during the late nineteenth century.

Measurements	Length = 48 cm (N/S) Width = 36 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = ca. 40 cm BD at 70.33 m elevation
Soil Profile	No fill or builder's trench.
Artifacts	Frequency: sterile.
Associations	With Features 22, 24, and 47.

Feature 26

Provenience	In the central portion of Unit 46 and next to Unit 6 in the southern end of Block 1.
Description	Straight-sided, basically square, sand-filled postmold that may be a fence post or support post associated with an addition to Feature 1.
Measurements	Length = 28 cm (N/S) Width = 28 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 44 cm BD at 69.58 m elevation

Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/3 fine grained sand with some root disturbance. The bottom 4 cm are lightly mottled with 7.5YR5/8 clay.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Two white paste earthenware sherds, one porcelain sherd, six unidentified nails, seven small soft-fired brick fragments, and three shell fragments.
Associations	With Features 1, 7, 31, 32, 36-39, 43, 44, and 60-64.

Feature 27

Provenience	In Units 61, 63, 67, 71, and 78 in the northern half of Block 5. This feature runs along the extreme northern wall of Unit 61 and the southern walls of Units 63 and 78, and extends into the eastern corners of Units 67 and 71.
Description	This remnant of the front brick walkway is three courses of brick high, three courses wide, and mortared. It is probably late nineteenth to twentieth century in origin. The bricks were only slightly overgrown by sod before excavation began, and many of them had already been removed at some point during the twentieth century. This feature is parallel to and 1 m north of the garden enclosure formed by Features 28-30 and 45, possibly indicating contemporaneity in construction.
Measurements	Length = 4.5 m (E/W) Width = 1.10 m (N/S) Maximum Depth = 20 cm BD at 70.60 m elevation
Soil Profile	In Unit 63, the soil colors and textures of Level 2 contain indications of where the rest of the brick walkway was originally located. There is a hard-packed 10YR3/3 sandy loam mottled slightly with 10YR6/4 and an area of softer 10YR6/4 A2 horizon remnant under this hard-packed layer, which extends 1.10 m north of the bricks of Feature 27.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes a few pieces of mortar, some brick fragments, 10 machine cut nails (post-1830), two window plate glass fragments, ammunition, and one chimney glass fragment (post-1860).
Associations	Marginally with Features 28, 29, 30, and 45.

Feature 28

Provenience Runs east-west through the central portions of Units 61, 67, and 78 in the northern half of Block 5.

Description Probably a low garden wall one course of bricks high, laid end-to-end, and two to three courses wide. Mortar was not used in its construction. This feature is part of a formal garden arrangement. Feature 29 is a parallel wall to the south and Features 30 and 45 are brick circles containing organic material and enclosed by Features 28 and 29. Feature 28 runs parallel to Feature 27 with approximately 1 m between them.

Measurements Length = ca. 5.5 m (E/W)
Width = 30-40 cm (N/S)
Maximum Depth = 23 cm BD at 70.48 elevation

Soil Profile No associated soil matrix.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes four machine cut nails, five wire nails (post-1850), several unidentified metal fragments, tinfoil, three window plate glass fragments, bottle glass, brick, mortar, and bone.

Associations With Features 29, 30, and 45 and probably 27.

Feature 29

Provenience In Units 60, 64, and 69 in the southern half of Block 5. Runs along the southern wall of Units 60 and 69 and the northern wall of Unit 64.

Description Appears to be a low garden wall, one course of bricks high and three bricks wide, that is part of a formal garden arrangement. Feature 28 is a parallel wall and Features 30 and 45 are brick circles encompassed by these walls. The walls run parallel to the front walkway (Feature 27) and appear to be contemporaneous in use and construction.

Measurements Length = ca. 3 m (E/W)
Width = ca. 1.4 m (N/S)
Maximum Depth = 26 cm BD at 70.32 m elevation

Soil Profile The associated midden is 10YR3/2 loam and 10YR5/3 loam mottled with 7.5YR4/6 clay. This matrix extends north of Feature 29 in Unit 69 approximately 50 cm and approximately 30 cm south of the bricks in Unit 64.

Artifacts	Frequency: dense. General date range: late nineteenth to twentieth century. Includes 80 machine cut nails (post-1830), 86 wire nails (post-1850), several pieces hardware, window plate glass, unidentified metal, plastic (twentieth century), brick fragments, earthenware, bottle glass, chimney glass (post-1860), one machine-made lip/neck (post-1903), three crown caps (post-1892), white paste stoneware, rubber, ammunition, and glass tableware fragments.
Associations	With Features 27, 28, 30, and 45.
<u>Feature 30</u>	
Provenience	Extends into the eastern wall of Unit 62 in the south-central portion of Block 5.
Description	This is a one-course high circle of brick enclosing a small flowerbed. It is identical to Feature 45 (ca. 3 m west of Feature 30). The low brick walls of Features 28 and 29 enclose both Features 30 and 45, and all of these features comprise a formal garden arrangement in the front yard. Feature 27 is parallel to this garden enclosure.
Measurements	Length = 1.10 m (N/S) Width = ca. 90 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 22 cm BD at 70.47 m elevation
Soil Profile	The enclosed matrix is 10YR3/2 sandy loam containing charcoal, gravel, ash, and a large amount of roots relative to outside of the circle.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate to dense. General date range: twentieth century, with some late nineteenth century pieces. Includes mainly wire and machine cut nails, ammunition, crown caps (post-1892), unidentified metal, brick, mortar, several pieces glass, 21 window plate fragments, three earthenware sherds, a rubber washer, a chain, a snap, a paper clip, and a plastic button.
Associations	Features 27-29 and 45.
<u>Feature 31</u>	
Provenience	In the extreme northwest corner of Unit 55 in the southern half of Block 1.
Description	Straight-sided, flat-bottomed, slightly circular postmold that appears to be associated with Feature 1 and may be a fence post or support post for an addition to Feature 1.

Measurements	Length = ca. 17 cm (E/W)--profile in west wall, full dimensions unknown. Width: 20 cm (N/S) Maximum Depth = 34 cm BD at 69.92 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/3 sandy loam with some brick fragments scattered throughout.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes two pieces bottle glass, six brick fragments (soft-fired, glazed, and unglazed), two unidentified metal fragments, one unidentified nail, and one wire nail (post-1850).
Associations	Most closely with Feature 32 and Feature 1; more marginally with Features 7, 26, 36-39, 43, 44, and 60-64.

Feature 32

Provenience	In the west-central portion of Unit 55 in the southern half of Block 1.
Description	This fairly straight-sided, flat-bottomed, circular postmold appears to be associated with Features 31 and 1 and may be a fence post or support post for an addition to this structure. This feature is 58 cm south of Feature 31 and in a straight north-south line with it.
Measurements	Length = 20 cm (N/S) Width = more than 7 cm (E/W)--it is profiled in the west wall, full dimensions unknown. Maximum Depth = 38 cm BD at 69.88 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/3 sandy loam with some clay and brick fragments scattered toward the bottom.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes two soft-fired, unglazed brick fragments and two machine cut nails (post-1830).
Associations	Most closely with Features 31 and 1; more marginally with Features 7, 26, 36-39, 43, 44, and 60-64.

Feature 33

Provenience	In the northwest quadrant of Unit 61 in the northern half of Block 5.
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Description	This circular, straight-sided, fairly flat-bottomed postmold may be a fence post connected with the garden (Features 28-30 and 45) or possibly with the front walkway (Feature 27). It may also be a boundary fence between the two because it and Feature 51 are located halfway between Features 27 and 28.
Measurements	Length = 19 cm (N/S) Width = 16 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 29 cm BD at 70.45 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR4/2 sand and slightly mottled with clay.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes two wire nails (post-1850).
Associations	Possibly with Features 27 and/or 28-30 and 45. Feature 51 also appears to have an association.

Feature 34

Provenience	In the southeast corner and into the east wall of Unit 60 in the southern half of Block 5.
Description	Large, round-bottomed, circular pit. Because of the sparse artifact density and the nature of the fill, this is not a refuse pit. It is contained within the garden area (Features 28-30 and 45) and may be a pit dug for a shrub or small tree; there is heavy root activity in the fill. It is not a natural depression filled in with clay, as evidenced by its depth and the fact that it cuts down into natural soil horizons. The pit is approximately 1.5 m west of the southwest corner of the house.
Measurements	Length = 1.3 m (N/S) Width = ca. 90 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 73 cm BD at 69.89 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill of this pit contains four stratigraphic levels. The upper level has an area of 10YR4/2 sandy loam but is, for the most part, 7.5YR4/6 clay mottled heavily with hard 2.5YR4/6 clay, 10YR4/2 loam, and 10YR5/6 sandy clay. The level below this is 10YR4/2 sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR4/6 clay. The bottom level is mainly 7.5YR4/6 clay and lightly mottled with 10YR4/2 loam. There is heavy root activity throughout the fill.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes six wire nails (post-1850), one machine cut nail, three unidentified metal fragments, three pieces of bottle glass, a few brick fragments, and two pieces of plate glass.

Associations With Feature 35, which is a postmold located on the northern edge of Feature 34, and possibly with Features 28-30 and 45.

Feature 35

Provenience In the northeast corner of Unit 60 in the southern half of Block 5.

Description Large, square, straight-sided, very flat-bottomed postmold. Located within the front garden area (Features 28-30 and 45) and next to Feature 34, it may be a fence post associated with the garden area. It is also approximately 1.5 m from the southwest corner of the house.

Measurements Length = 24 cm (N/S)
Width = 24 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 60 cm BD at 70.02 m elevation

Soil Profile The portion of the fill where the post appears to have been is 2.5YR5/2 sandy loam mottled with clay, and the area of fill next to the post area, which was probably fill around and supporting the post, is 10YR5/8 to 10YR4/6 loamy clay. The fill also contains charcoal and gravel.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes metal fragments, brick and glass fragments, six wire nails (post-1850), two machine cut nails, and one peach pit.

Associations Possibly with Features 28-30, 34, and 45.

Feature 36

Provenience In the northeast corner of Unit 57 in the southern half of Block 1.

Description Straight-sided, flat-bottomed square postmold. This may be a fence post or support post for an addition to the Feature 1 structure.

Measurements Length = 22 cm (N/S)
Width = 20 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 34 cm BD at 69.82 m elevation

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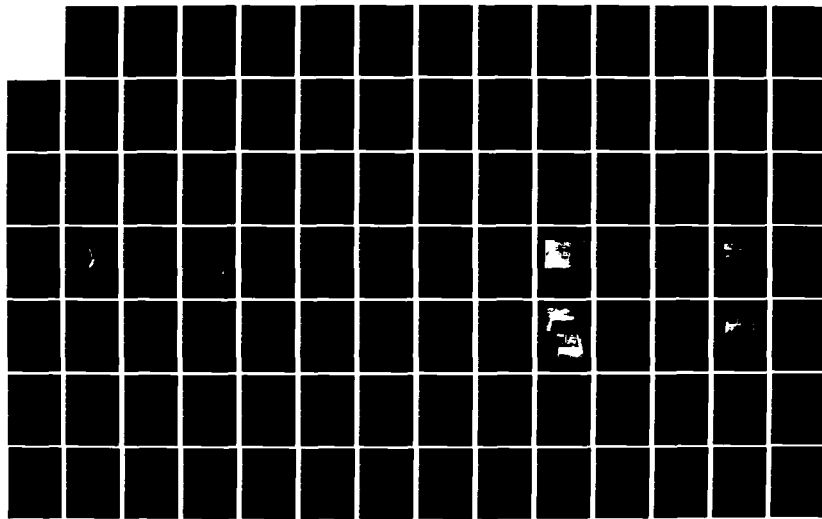
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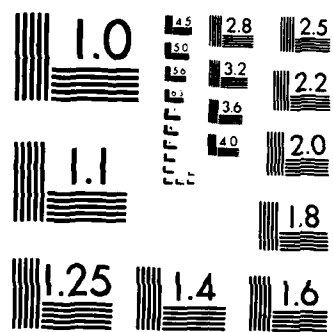
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Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/4 and sandy in texture with some clay. Root activity has slightly disturbed it.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Despite the high density of prehistoric material in Unit 57, this is an historic feature. Includes one piece of window plate glass, one soft-fired burned brick fragment, three fire-cracked rock fragments, and one piece prehistoric debitage.
Associations	With Feature 1 most closely; more marginally with Features 7, 26, 31, 32, 37-39, 43, 44, and 60-64.

Feature 37

Provenience	In the northeast corner of Unit 22 in the northern half of Block 1.
Description	A roughly circular, round-bottomed postmold. Features 37 and 38 are connected and 38 may be a support post for Feature 37. The latter is either a fence post or a support post for an addition to Feature 1. The date range of material to the fill is contemporaneous with Feature 1 and may indicate that this post was an early one that was removed in the nineteenth century.
Measurements	Length = 20 cm (N/S) Width = 30 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 48 cm BD at 70.18 m elevation
Soil Profile	The major part of the fill is 10YR3/2 very sandy loam with an outer fill (which would have supported the post) of 7.5YR5/8 clay mixed with 10YR3/2 sandy loam.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes two flow blue white paste earthenware sherds (1840-1870), three bottle fragments, one window plate glass, one press-molded tableware glass fragment, four soft-fired brick fragments, and five machine cut nails (post-1830).
Associations	This feature is next to Feature 38 and in fact, both showed up as part of the same area (Feature 2). Also closely associated with Feature 39 and more marginally with Features 7, 26, 31, 32, 36, 43, 44, 60-64, and 1.

Feature 38

Provenience	In the northeast corner of Unit 22 in the northern half of Block 1 and next to and in the same area of fill as Feature 37.
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Description	Straight-sided, very narrow and deep circular postmold. This feature appears to be a smaller post that supported the Feature 37 post. Both may have been fence posts around Feature 1 or support posts for an addition onto this structure.
Measurements	Length = 12 cm (N/S) Width = 11 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 58 cm BD at 70.08 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR4/3 sandy loam with a large brick fragment in the center of the fill.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes three machine cut nails (post-1830), two soft-fired brick fragments, and one shell fragment.
Associations	Closely with Features 37 and 39; more marginally with Features 7, 26, 31, 32, 36, 43, 44, 60-64, and 1.

Feature 39

Provenience	In the southeast corner of Unit 22 in the northern half of Block 1, approximately 1 m south and slightly east of Features 37 and 38.
Description	Slightly square, straight-sided, round-bottomed postmold that may have been a fence post or a support post for an addition to Feature 1.
Measurements	Length = 15 cm (N/S) Width = 28 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 39 cm BD at 70.27 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill where the post had been was 10YR4/2 sandy loam with charcoal flecks, and 10YR6/4 sand mixed with 7.5YR5/8 clay and some flecks next to the post area.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes one piece of melted glass, one unidentified nail, one soft-fired brick fragment, one bone button, two bone fragments, four shell fragments, and charcoal.
Associations	Closely with Features 37 and 38; more marginally with Features 1, 7, 26, 31, 32, 36, 43, 44, 60-64.

Feature 40

Provenience	In the extreme southeast corner of Unit 65 and in the extreme northeast corner of Unit 63, both in the northern half of Block 5.
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Description	A round-bottomed pit or postmold. It is on the north side of Feature 27, which is the front brick walkway, and may have been a support base for the original front steps. Features 58 and 59 are postmolds located approximately 1 m east of Unit 40 in the vicinity of the front gallery steps and may also have supported earlier step structures.
Measurements	Length = 46 cm (N/S) Width = 24 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 35 cm BD at 70.57 m elevation
Soil Profile	The major portion of the fill is 10YR3/3 sandy loam with a little clay. Above this are mixed layers of 10YR3/2 sandy loam and 10YR5/4 sandy clay loam.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes three unidentified metal pieces and a few brick fragments.
Associations	Possibly with Features 27, 58, and 59.

Feature 41

Provenience	In the southwest corner of Unit 67 in the northern half of Block 5.
Description	This square, straight-sided, flat-bottomed post-mold appears to represent a fence post and as such may be part of the same fenceline as Feature 33 around the garden area (Features 28-30 and 45) in the front yard. It is within the boundaries of this garden area.
Measurements	Length = 24 cm (N/S) Width = 26 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 33 cm BD at 70.47 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR4/2 fine loam with small brick, metal, and charcoal fragments throughout.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes one machine cut nail (post-1830), one wire nail (post-1850), and three unidentified metal fragments.
Associations	Possibly with Features 33 and 35 and marginally with Features 28-30 and 45.

Feature 42

Provenience	In the northeast corner of Unit 69 in the southern half of Block 5.
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Description	Circular, round-bottomed postmold that may be part of a fenced-in area along with Features 33, 35, and 41. It is also contained within the garden area (Features 28-30 and 45) and may be associated with this enclosure.
Measurements	Length = 15 cm (N/S) Width = 15 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 14 cm BD at 70.44 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/3 sandy loam. It is part of the Level 2 midden and cuts down through the Level 3 A2 horizon remnant into the B horizon clay.
Artifacts	Frequency: sterile.
Associations	Possibly with Features 33, 35, 31, and marginally with Features 28-30 and 45.

Feature 43

Provenience	In Units 2 and 75 in the northeast corner of Block 1. It is profiled in the east wall of Unit 2 and, as this unit is off the grid, it is also in Unit 75.
Description	Square, slightly round-bottomed postmold containing a large brick fragment in the fill halfway up from the bottom. This is either a fence post or a support post for an addition onto Feature 1.
Measurements	Length = 18 cm (N/S) Width = 20 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 34 cm BD at 70.37 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/2 mottled with charcoal and a sandy clay loam in texture.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes two plain white-ware fragments, three bottle glass fragments, one lettered, paneled bottle fragment (post-1867), one window plate fragment, four machine cut nails (post-1830), one unidentified nail, one unidentified metal fragment, and two soft-fired brick fragments.
Associations	Closely with Features 7 and 44 and more marginally with Features 1, 26, 31, 32, 36-39, and 60-64.

Feature 44

Provenience	In Units 2 and 75 in the northeast corner of Block 1. It is profiled in the extreme northeast corner of Unit 2.
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Description	Square, straight to sloping sides, slightly round-bottomed postmold that is either a fence post or a support post for an addition to the Feature 1 structure.
Measurements	Length = 26 cm (N/S) Width = 34 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 40 cm BD at 70.31 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/2 sandy clay loam mottled with charcoal.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes one bottle fragment, six machine cut nails (post-1830), one soft-fired brick fragment, and one burned shell fragment.
Associations	Closely with Features 7 and 43 and more marginally with Features 1, 26, 31, 32, 36-39, 60-64.

Feature 45

Provenience	In the northwest corner of Unit 70 in the west-central portion of Block 5, and extends into the west wall of this unit.
Description	One course of brick formed into a small circle enclosing a small flowerbed. This brick circle is identical to Feature 30, which is approximately 3 m east of this feature. The low brick walls of Features 28 and 29 enclose these circles, which appear to form a formal garden arrangement.
Measurements	Length = 80 cm (N/S) Width = ca. 22 cm (E/W); partial measurement, as this feature extends westward and was not excavated. Maximum Depth = 20 cm BD at 70.47 m elevation
Soil Profile	The midden inside the circle is 10YR5/3 loam and contains a dense concentration of roots.
Artifacts	Frequency: sterile.
Associations	With Features 28-30.

Feature 46

Provenience	In the southeast corner of Unit 72 in the southern half of Block 5.
Description	This circular, fairly flat-bottomed postmold may be part of a fenced-in area along with Features 33, 35, 41, and 51 and could be associated with the garden area (Features 28-30 and 45) in the front yard.

Measurements	Length = 38 cm (N/S) Width = 31 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 34 cm BD at 70.09 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/4 sandy clay with small brick fragments and some root activity.
Artifacts	Frequency: sterile.
Associations	Possibly with Features 33, 35, 41, 42, and 51 and marginally with Features 28-30 and 45.

Feature 47

Provenience	In Unit 50 in the southern half of Block 3. This feature is located in the southwest corner of this unit approximately 2-4 cm south of the standing brick pier and base (Feature 25). It is in a direct north-south line with this pier and squarely underneath the outer frame support beam of the east wall of the house.
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Description	Decayed circular wooden pier in large, circular, flat-bottomed postmold. This post was revealed after Feature 21, a refuse midden, was removed. It appears to be an original pier support for the house, replaced sometime in the late nineteenth century by the brick pier and base (Feature 25) standing next to it. The midden of Feature 21 covers this feature and dates primarily from 1860 to the early 1900s. Therefore, this wooden pier decayed and was replaced sometime before the midden was deposited.
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Measurements	Length = 42 cm (N/S) Width = 48 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 69 cm BD at 70.04 m elevation
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Soil Profile	The fill in the postmold around the post is 10YR3/3 clayey sand.
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Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes glass fragments, one wire nail (post-1850), unidentified nails, metal fragments, and six brick fragments. This material came from the very top fill around Feature 47 and is actually more a part of Feature 21 than Feature 47.
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Associations	With Features 21 and 25.
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Feature 48

Provenience	In Units 77 and 80 (1 x 2 m unit) in the western part of Block 4 and encompasses Levels 2 and 3 of these units.
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Description	<p>A chimney fall consisting of a large concentration of brick and mortar extending southwest of the southwest corner of the house. This chimney fall represents the southwest chimney and appears to be contemporaneous with Feature 6, the southeast corner chimney. Both were constructed of soft-fired glazed and unglazed brick and mortar, as opposed to the hard-fired brick and concrete of the present standing chimney built in the 1940s on the southwest corner of the house. The latter chimney's concrete base pad obliterated the original southwest chimney base. There were no archaeological indications of a previous chimney fall underneath Feature 48, so this feature may represent the original southwest chimney. Oral accounts indicate that this chimney fell off the house in the 1940s (McClurken and Anderson 1981:902). Feature 49 appears to be the northwest chimney remnant and may also be contemporaneous with Features 6 and 48.</p>
Measurements	<p>Length = 3 m (N/S) Width = 2 m (E/W) Maximum Depth = 34 cm BD at 70.24 m elevation</p>
Soil Profile	<p>There is a 10YR5/3 clayey sand mixed in with the brick and mortar. Instead of several stratigraphic levels, it is simply one level of brick and mortar with sod on top and a shallow, sandy clay layer on top of the B horizon clay.</p>
Artifacts	<p>Frequency: moderate. General date range: 1830s-twentieth century, with most of the datable material ranging from the late nineteenth to twentieth century. Includes mainly nails (machine cut, wire, and one hand wrought), batteries, 45 window plate fragments, bottle glass, a few tableware glass fragments, one finger trailed earthenware sherd, tarpaper, ammunition, plastic records, buttons, whiteware (some decalcomania), one post-1903 bottle neck, three crown caps (post-1892), a penknife clasp, insulator, and wire.</p>
Associations	<p>With Features 6 and 49.</p>
<u>Feature 49</u>	
Provenience	<p>In the extreme southwest corner of Unit 79 in the western half of Block 6.</p>
Description	<p>This rectangular dark stain filled with crushed brick and mortar appears to be the remnant of the northwest chimney base. The position of this stain coincides with architectural information</p>

regarding the location of the northwest chimney. Unlike Features 6 and 48, the two southern chimneys, this chimney has been almost entirely removed.

Measurements	Length = 106 cm (E/W) Width = 50 cm (N/S) Maximum Depth = 28 cm BD at 70.85 m elevation
Soil Profile	There are two levels on top of B horizon clay. Level 1 is 10YR3/2 sand containing a heavy concentration of crushed brick and mortar, and Level 2 is 10YR6/4 compact sand, which appears to be a shallow, disturbed A2 horizon on top of the B horizon clay.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate to dense. Includes mainly brick and mortar, metal and glass fragments, machine cut nails (post-1830), one white paste earthenware sherd, and charcoal.
Associations	Marginally with Features 6 and 48.

Feature 50

Provenience	In the northwest corner of Unit 78 in the north-central portion of Block 5, approximately 20 cm north of Feature 28, and 30 cm south of Feature 27.
Description	Circular, round-bottomed pit located next to and slightly south of Feature 28, approximately 80 cm west of the house. There is root disturbance within the fill. Because it is contained within the garden enclosure (Features 28-30 and 45), this pit probably contained a small shrub.
Measurements	Length = 29 cm (N/S) Width = 33 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 29 cm BD at 70.42 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/3 mottled with 10YR5/4 loam mottled with clay and charcoal fragments. There is a lot of root disturbance.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes one bottle fragment, three unidentified metal fragments, and two unidentified nails.
Associations	Possibly with Features 28-30, 33, 35, 41, 42, 45, and 46.

Feature 51

Provenience	In the northwest corner of Unit 78 in the northern half of Block 5; 20 cm north of Feature 28.
Description	This squarish, fairly flat-bottomed postmold may be part of a fenceline around the garden area (Features 28-30 and 45) in the front yard connecting Features 33, 35, 41, 42, and 46. It could also be part of a previous front porch or front step support as it is in close proximity to both areas.
Measurements	Length = 29 cm (N/S) Width = 33 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 29 cm BD at 70.42 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/3 mottled with 10YR5/4 loam mottled with clay and charcoal fragments. There is a lot of root disturbance.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes one bottle fragment, one unidentified metal fragment, and two unidentified nails.
Associations	Possibly with Features 33, 35, 41, 42, and 46.

Feature 52

Provenience	In the southwest corner of Unit 82 in the eastern half of Block 6.
Description	The builder's trench and base of the present standing brick pier (the second pier west of the northeast corner). This pier base is a concrete pad and the pier bricks are hard-fired and constructed with concrete. The pier is late nineteenth century or twentieth century in origin and of a different type of basal construction than the three piers on the southeast corner of the house that are sitting upon earlier brick and mortar bases (Features 22, 24, and 25).
Measurements	Length = 37 cm (N/S) Width = 87 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 38 cm BD at 70.91 m elevation
Soil Profile	The builder's trench is 10YR5/3 sandy loam.
Artifacts	Frequency: sterile
Associations	None

Feature 53

Provenience	In Units 83 and 92-94 in Block 7. This feature encompasses these units in their entirety and extends beyond them over the northern slope of the site. Units 92 and 93 are 1 x 2 m units, while Units 83 and 94 are full 2 x 2 m units.
Description	A large, slightly mounded refuse area running north-south down the north slope of the site, approximately 8 m north of the northeast corner of the house. This area was heavily utilized as a refuse area in the late nineteenth to twentieth century, possibly with some minimal usage in the pre-1860 period. The bricks may be those that were removed from the northern chimneys because of the proximity of this refuse area to that side of the house. The feature contains six subfeatures, all postmolds; two still contain remnants of the wooden posts. These postmolds are located in Units 83 and 94. The close proximity of some of these postmolds (particularly Subfeatures 2-4) indicate that some are more recent than others. Because of their similar construction, Subfeatures 1 and 5 are most likely contemporaneous. All are probably fence posts for perhaps successive fence-lines in the northern area of this site. They all began to show in the lower level of the Feature 53 fill and may be associated and contemporaneous with this lower level deposition. The general date range is late nineteenth century.
Measurements	Length = 18-23 m (N/S) Width = ca. 9.6 m (E/W) Maximum Depth = 59 cm BD at 70.69 m elevation
Soil Profile	This feature has two levels on top of the A2 horizon and B horizon clay below that. Level 1 is 10YR3/2 sandy loam containing large concentrations of brick and mortar. Level 2 is 10YR4/2 sandy loam and contains few bricks. These levels are deepest in Units 83 and 94 on top of the slope and taper off in depth northward down the slope in Units 92 and 93.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. General date range: 1830-twentieth century, with an emphasis on 1860-twentieth century. A small amount of pre-1860 material may indicate some usage of this area in the mid-nineteenth century. There is a wide range of material in both levels with an emphasis on plain and decorated whiteware, bottle glass, utilitarian ceramics, miscellaneous hardware, machine cut and wire nails, brick, and mortar. The midden contains a fair amount of bone.

- Subfeature 1 A narrow, deep postmold with a portion of the wooden post still in place located in the northwest corner of Unit 83. There is clay fill around the top of the postmold and hard-packed 10YR7/3 to 10YR4/2 sandy loam at the base around and underneath the wooden post. The maximum depth is 89 cm BD at a 70.38 m elevation and it cuts into the A2 and B horizons. Artifacts include two pieces of window plate glass, two pieces of bottle glass, brick fragments, five machine cut nails (post-1830), three wire nails (post-1850), one piece of copper wire, and 14 wooden post fragments.
- Subfeature 2 A square, slightly round-bottomed postmold in the southeast corner of Unit 83. Its fill is 10YR4/2 loam toward the top and mottled with clay toward the bottom. There are numerous large brick fragments in the fill. The maximum depth is 89 cm BD at a 70.68 m elevation. Artifacts include two machine cut nails (post-1830), one white paste earthenware sherd, one window plate fragment, two glass bottle fragments, and charcoal.
- Subfeature 3 A slightly rounded and flat-bottomed postmold in the southeast corner of Unit 83 in the same general area as Subfeatures 2 and 4. The fill is mainly 10YR3/2 loam with charcoal and brick fragments along one side and an area of 10YR4/2 slightly mottled with 10YR7/3, charcoal, and brick fragments. The latter area appears to be the side fill for the post that has been removed. Maximum depth is 70 cm BD at a 70.57 m elevation. Artifacts include bone, shell, wire nails (post-1850), tin can and other metal fragments, mortar, 19 machine cut nails (post-1830), a button, seven pieces of window plate glass, bottle glass, tableware glass, and one piece of white paste earthenware.
- Subfeature 4 A slightly circular, round-bottomed postmold also located in the southeast corner of Unit 83. Subfeature 3 is partially intrusive into this subfeature. The top layer of fill is 10YR3/2 sandy loam mottled with charcoal and brick fragments. Below this is a layer of 10YR5/2 sandy loam mottled with a small amount of clay. Artifacts include one wire nail (post-1850), unidentified metal, eight pieces of rubberized cloth, one leather shoe sole fragment, four leather boot fragments, and four brick fragments.
- Subfeature 5 A circular, narrow, and deep postmold in the extreme southwest corner of Unit 94 approximately 30 cm north of Subfeature 1. This postmold is almost

identical in composition to Subfeature 1 and like the latter, contains a wooden post remnant. The fill around the post is 10YR3/2 to 10YR4/2 sandy loam with a heavy concentration of brick fragments below the wooden post. Maximum depth is 78 cm BD at a 70.50 m elevation. Artifacts include brick fragments, one wire nail (post-1850), two bottle glass fragments, two window plate fragments, and one machine cut nail (post-1830).

Subfeature 6

A large, square, flat-bottomed postmold in the northeast corner of Unit 94. The fill is 10YR3/2 sand on the side where the post would have been and 10YR7/2 hard-packed sand next to the former area and would have been fill around the post. Maximum depth is 80 cm BD at a 70.48 m elevation. Artifacts include one machine cut nail and four brick fragments.

Associations

None

Feature 54

Provenience

In the southwest corner of Unit 82 in the eastern half of Block 6, approximately 8 cm north and slightly east of Feature 52.

Description

This small, square, flat-bottomed postmold may be a fenceline connected with Feature 55. Its close proximity to the Feature 52 pier does not necessarily indicate an association because it is much too small to support a house structure of this size.

Measurements

Length = 18 cm (N/S)
Width = 20 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 53 cm BD at 70.76 m elevation

Soil Profile

The fill shows two distinct areas. The major part of the fill is 10YR6/4 compacted sand with a darker 10YR3/3 sandy area along the western half of the fill. Either area could be where the post once was, although the darker area is extremely narrow.

Artifacts

Frequency: sterile.

Associations

Feature 55 is located 1.38 m to the north and slightly east of Feature 54.

Feature 55

Provenience

In the northeast corner of Unit 82 in the eastern half of Block 6. It is profiled in the northern wall of this unit.

Description	This square, flat-bottomed postmold may be part of a fenceline connected with Feature 54 on the north side of the yard.
Measurements	Length = ca. 14 cm (N/S)--partial because the feature extends into the north wall, which was unexcavated.
Soil Profile	The postmold fill is 10YR6/3 sandy loam and cuts into the A2 and B horizons. It is distinct from the general Level 1 (10YR3/2 to 3/3) midden.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Contained a few small brick fragments.
Associations	Possibly with Feature 54.

Feature 56

Provenience	In the southeast corner of Unit 86 in the extreme southeast corner of the site.
Description	This square, fairly flat-bottomed postmold represents a fence post and may indicate a north-south running fenceline along this eastern end of the house site.
Measurements	Length = 20 cm (N/S) Width = 20 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 53 cm BD at 69.49 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/3 sandy loam with small brick fragments.
Artifacts	Frequency: sterile.
Associations	None

Feature 57

Provenience	In the western half and extending into the western wall of Unit 39 in the northwest corner of the site. This unit is approximately 6-8 m west and 2 m north of the northwest corner of the house in the front yard.
Description	A circular depression on the ground surface that revealed a fairly deep, round-bottomed refuse pit. This trash pit appears to have been purposely dug: it is not a natural depression filled in with refuse. It was heavily utilized as a refuse area in the late nineteenth to twentieth century and may have been less heavily utilized in the mid-nineteenth century.

Measurements	Length = 2.6 m (N/S) Width = 3.5 m (E/W) Maximum Depth = 82 cm BD at 70.12 m elevation
Soil Profile	The first level of this feature was 10YR3/1 sandy loam and had a thin layer of charcoal and ash on the surface. The second level is 10YR4/3 sandy loam. The second level does not have as much ash and charcoal as Level 1. This pit is cut into the natural A2 and B soil horizons.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. General date range: mid-nineteenth to twentieth century, with most of the datable artifacts dating from the late nineteenth to twentieth century. Includes mainly wire and machine cut nails, ammunition, crown caps (post-1892), bottle glass, metal, window plate glass, hardware, clothing parts, foodstuff glass and containers, several 1860-1903 bottle necks, tableware glass, some post-1903 bottle necks, stoneware detached stem pipes, porcelain, six sponge decorated white paste earthenware sherds, three flow blue white paste earthenware sherds (1840-1870), two decalcomania white paste earthenware sherds (late nineteenth to twentieth century), some plain whiteware, a few utilitarian ceramics, and miscellaneous other artifacts.

Associations	None
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Feature 58

Provenience	In the northwest corner of Unit 88 (a 1 x 2 m unit) in the northern half of Block 5.
Description	Roughly triangular, round-bottomed postmold. This was a very unusually shaped postmold. Features 58 and 59 may be front step or original porch support posts as they are located underneath the present front steps. Feature 40 is approximately 1 m west of Feature 58, and like Features 58 and 59, may be part of such a structure.
Measurements	Length = 22 cm (N/S) Width = 24 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 29 cm BD at 70.63 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/3 sandy loam with brick fragments and charcoal.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes five wire nails (post-1850), two machine cut nails (post-1830), several bottle glass fragments, three window plate fragments, and a few pieces of brick and metal fragments.

Associations	Possibly with Features 59 and 40.
<u>Feature 59</u>	
Provenience	In the southeast corner of Unit 88 (a 1 x 2 m unit) in the northern half of Block 5.
Description	Rounded postmold, triangular in profile, with two wooden stakes intact in the fill. Like Feature 58, this postmold is unusual in shape. Both may be front step or original porch supports. Feature 40 is also located in this area and may be part of such a structure.
Measurements	Length = ca. 10 cm (N/S) Width = 20 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 45 cm BD at 70.47 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR5/4 sandy loam with wooden stakes and wooden post fragments in it.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes two brick fragments, three charred seeds, and two wooden stakes with pointed ends.
Associations	With Features 40 and 58.
<u>Feature 60</u>	
Provenience	In the northwest corner of Unit 14 in the northern half of Block 1, approximately 60 cm north of the northeast corner of the Feature 1 brick foundation.
Description	Slightly circular, slightly round-bottomed postmold. It is closely associated with Feature 1 and may be part of a fenceline connecting to this structure, or it may represent a support post for an addition to this structure.
Measurements	Length = 16 cm (N/S) Width = 20 cm (E/W) Maximum Depth = 44 cm BD at 70.23 m elevation
Soil Profile	The fill is 10YR3/3 sandy clay loam mottled with 10YR5/4 sandy loam and 7.5YR4/6 clay. There are a lot of charcoal fragments in the fill.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes one unidentified metal fragment and two bone fragments.
Associations	Closely with Features 1 and 61, and more marginally with Features 4, 26, 31, 32, 36-39, 43, 44, and 62-64.

Feature 61

Provenience In the northwest corner of Unit 14 in the northern half of Block 1, 24 cm south of Feature 60 and approximately 18 cm north of the brick foundation of Feature 1.

Description A square, straight-sided, flat-bottomed postmold that is closely associated with Feature 1 and represents either part of a fenceline connected with this structure or a support post for an addition to it.

Measurements Length = 20 cm (N/S)
Width = 22 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 41 cm BD at 70.26 m elevation

Soil Profile The fill is 10YR5/4 and 10YR3/4 sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR4/6 clay. It also contains a large amount of charcoal flecks and brick fragments.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes three machine cut nails (post-1830), one soft-fired brick fragment, and charcoal.

Associations Closely with Features 1 and 60, and more marginally with Features 7, 26, 31, 32, 36-39, 43, 44, and 62-64.

Feature 62

Provenience In the north-central portion of Unit 15 in the northern half of Block 1, approximately 45 cm north of the northern wall of the Feature 1 foundation.

Description A circular, slightly round-bottomed postmold with two large brick fragments in the fill. It is closely associated with Feature 1 and may represent either part of a fenceline close to or connected to this structure, or a support post for an addition to it.

Measurements Length = 16 cm (N/S)
Width = 16 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 42 cm BD at 70.26 m elevation

Soil Profile The fill is 10YR5/4 sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR4/6 clay, with a large amount of charcoal flecks and some brick fragments.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes one machine cut nail (post-1830) and four soft-fired brick fragments.

Associations Closely with Features 1 and 7, and more marginally with Features 26, 31, 32, 36-39, 43, 44, 60, 61, 63, and 64.

Feature 63

Provenience In the northeast corner of Unit 17 in the northern half of Block 1, approximately 60 cm north of the northwest corner of the Feature 1 foundation.

Description Circular postmold with a rounded bottom. Because of its small size, it most likely represents a fence post, but it could possibly be a support post for an addition to Feature 1.

Measurements Length = 16 cm (N/S)
Width = 16 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 30 cm BD at 70.28 m elevation

Soil Profile The fill is 10YR6/4 to 10YR7/3 sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR4/6 clay and a small area of 10YR4/3 sand. There is also a fair amount of charcoal flecks in the fill.

Artifacts Frequency: sterile.

Associations Most closely with Feature 1 and more marginally with Features 7, 26, 31, 32, 36-39, 43, 44, 60-62, and 64.

Feature 64

Provenience In the east-central portion of Unit 21 in the southwest corner of Block 1, approximately 30 cm west of the southwest corner of the Feature 1 foundation.

Description A roughly circular, round-bottomed postmold. It could possibly be a fence post but its large size may indicate a support for an addition onto Feature 1.

Measurements Length = 31 cm (N/S)
Width = 27 cm (E/W)
Maximum Depth = 46 cm BD at 69.77 m elevation

Soil Profile The fill is 10YR3/3 sandy loam slightly mottled with 7.5YR4/6 clay, charcoal flecks, and brick fragments. The fill contains an area of wood fragments that appears to be the remnant of a post.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes one machine cut nail (post-1830), one soft-fired brick fragment, and one shell fragment.

Associations Closely with Feature 1 and more marginally with Features 7, 26, 31, 32, 36-39, 43, 44, and 60-63.

Feature 65

Provenience Along the southern wall of Unit 46 in the south-east corner of Block 1.

Description A slightly circular, round-bottomed pit displaying a prominent depression on the ground surface. This pit is not a refuse dumping area; rather, the artifacts appear to be mixed in with the clay fill. Because the pit cuts into and partially overlays a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century midden, it appears to be either a borrow pit or a pit left by a tree fall or removal that was filled back in sometime during the twentieth century. Therefore, this feature appears to be twentieth century in origin. The presence of earlier nineteenth century material in the fill indicates that the backfill was obtained from an area where nineteenth century artifacts had been deposited.

Measurements Length = ca. 1.5 m (E/W)
Width = ca. 1 m (N/S)
Maximum Depth = 72 cm BD at 69.30 m elevation

Soil Profile 7.5YR4/6 to 7.5YR5/8 mixed clay fill. No stratigraphy.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes four ceramic sherds (one piece flow blue white paste earthenware, 1840-1870), nine pieces glass (five window plate, three bottle, one melted), one piece glass tableware, four machine cut nails (post-1830), six unidentified metal fragments, one unidentified nail, 25 brick fragments (all soft-fired, one glazed), one shell fragment, and two firecracked rock fragments.

Associations Possibly with Feature 5 in Unit 6.

Cedar Oaks Conclusion

The excavations at the Cedar Oaks house site (22C1809) encompassed a total of 364 square meters and included a comprehensive systematic soil tube probe survey of the entire site area. Revealed during the course of Phase I and II investigations were 65 features and seven sub-features relating to the occupational history of the site (Figure 7).

The extent and depth of the sheet midden was also mapped along with the standing outbuildings and the well associated with the house. This archaeological investigation of the house site allowed for the successful evaluation of the structure in terms of its possible relocation or movement, its architectural evolution, and other modifications. Second, the investigation of the diachronic spatial utilization of the lot included the placement and function of outbuildings and activity areas. Related to this was the third broad research objective, the investigation of the refuse disposal patterns through time. These research goals combined to provide information regarding the historic significance and integrity of Cedar Oaks.

The house at 22C1809 has not been moved since its initial construction in the latter 1830s or early 1840s. Nonetheless, the house has undergone several minor structural changes and other modifications. The spatial arrangement of the structural and decorative features exposed in excavation Blocks 2-6 were crucial to these determinations. Blocks 2 and 3 revealed the existence of a rear porch and/or veranda and the location of the former kitchen (Figure 7). The kitchen appears to have been attached to the house proper by an ell. According to the oral historical accounts for Cedar Oaks, this ell was in place during the early twentieth century (McClurken and Anderson 1981:561-562, 877, 880), but was later removed. The majority of the evidence for these structural appendages to the house consist of postmolds (Features 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14-19, 23, 24 and 47) and fragmentary brick piers (Features 22 and 25). Eight postmolds represent the remains of the rear porch/veranda, and four postmolds represent the remains of the kitchen ell. Corroborating the presence of a rear porch/veranda are the folding doors at the rear of the central hallway of the house. Furthermore, three postmolds and two brick pier remnants directly align under the present location of the basal sill of the house. These support features are only broadly datable to the second half of the nineteenth century.

Additional evidence suggesting that the house has not been significantly moved in the past comes from the chimney falls (Features 6, 48, and 49 located in Blocks 4 and 6). The bases of the three chimneys align with the approximate location of the old fireplaces and mantles inside the house. The remains of the northwestern chimney were totally obliterated prior to excavation. These three chimneys are only broadly datable to a post-1830 context. The chimneys fell from the house in the 1940s (James M. McClurken, personal communication).

The final body of evidence indicating the structural integrity of the house comes from Block 5. Evidence is twofold; structural and decorative features. Feature 27 is an old walkway which closely aligns with the front entrance of the house (Figure 7). A series of postmolds were also recovered which have been identified as possible front step supports (Features 40, 58, 59 and possibly Features 33 and 51). Again, these are broadly datable to the nineteenth century. South of the front steps and walkway, the remains of a formal garden were uncovered (Figure 7). This garden area was formally bounded by two brick lines (Features 28 and 29) and contained two internal subdivisions (Features 30 and 45). It also may have been enclosed by a small fence as suggested by Features 30, 35, 41, 42 and 46.

The evidence relating to the second and third research goals are intimately related and thus, will be discussed together. Also, related to this is some of the evidence already discussed, particularly the complex of features comprising the formal garden. All of the identified outbuildings associated with the main structure at Cedar Oaks were located in the backyard. As noted previously, these consist of a privy, a wooden shed, an old smokehouse, the kitchen, and a well. Both the privy and the shed date to the twentieth century. The shed is close to the house (7 m) in the approximate area of the old kitchen, while the privy is some 22 m to the east-northeast of the house. The well is believed to belong to the nineteenth century occupation of Cedar Oaks and is located 16 m due east of the northeast corner of the house. All of these features were visible above ground and were not investigated through excavation. As noted above, probable remnants of the original detached kitchen were exposed in Block 2, located immediately south and west of the shed. This is based on the presence of several structural features (Features 3 and 10, both brick piers), and a moderate to dense concentration of artifacts. Consisting mainly of plain undecorated whitewares (plates, saucers, cups), utilitarian ceramics, foodstuff bottle and jar fragments and a moderate amount of bone and shell, these artifacts strongly suggest the occurrence of domestic activities in the area.

The only other outbuilding encountered during the excavations at Cedar Oaks was the smokehouse (Feature 1). This building was located in the southeast corner of the backyard some 20 m from the house. The structure appears to have had a small porch or veranda on its north side. This is evidenced by a number of postmolds (Features 7, 37-39, 43, 44, 60-63) forming a rectangular pattern adjacent to the structure (Figure 8). There also appears to have been a fence (Features 31, 32, 36 and 64) behind the south side of the smokehouse at one time. Archaeological, oral historical, and architectural data indicate that this structure appears to have been abandoned and salvaged very late in the nineteenth century or early in the twentieth century. It is clear that for most of its history, the outbuildings associated with Cedar Oaks were restricted to the backyard.

The backyard and the area north of the house contained the most well developed and complex part of the midden (Figure 6). At its maximum extent the very dark brown and thickest portion of the midden is located in the south central quarter of the backyard extending approximately 40 m east of the house. Not only does this area contain the smokehouse at its eastern edge, but there is also a discrete area of late nineteenth and twentieth century refuse disposal. To the south of this area (south of Blocks 1 and 3), the midden was capped by a clay layer, apparently the product of a fairly recent twentieth century leveling operation. The borrow area for this appears to be located to the southeast of Block 1 (Figure 6). The midden thins and lightens in color appreciably along the southern boundary of the site and in the eastern third of the site. A similar situation was observed in the northern half of the backyard, particularly under the kitchen ell, and in the portion of the yard north of the house. Artifacts within the thickest portion of the midden excavated were moderate to dense, with most of the artifacts being either domestic or structural in nature and

belonging to the latter third of the nineteenth century and the early portions of the twentieth century. The same was found to be true in the northern portion of the backyard as in the yard north of the house, although the artifact density was greatly reduced. Several areas of discrete refuse disposal were encountered in these areas of the yard. These consist of Features 21 and 53, both of which date to the latter part of the nineteenth century or early part of the twentieth century. The extreme northeast corner of the site was sterile and was only minimally utilized.

The front yard of the site exhibited only a shallow dark brown midden (Figure 6) with a low to moderate artifact density. All of the structural remains uncovered in the front yard are related to the direct approach to the house (the walkway) and its decorative appendages (the garden). It is interesting to note that the formal garden was restricted to the area south of the front walkway. No evidence of a garden was exposed north of the walkway. That is, the front yard lacked bilateral symmetry. Again, the majority of the artifacts recovered from the front yard date to the latter portions of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century. In the extreme southwestern corner of the front yard, the midden was slightly thicker, darker, and appears to have had a slightly higher artifact density along its southern edge. Exact determination of relative artifact densities between these two areas of the front yard is difficult due to the limited amount of testing carried out in the extreme southwestern corner of the front yard.

Clearly, the portions of the yard located south and east of the house experienced the heaviest amount of activity as evidenced by the nature of the midden in this area (Figure 6) and the relative density of the artifacts in it. Intensity of utilization drops off markedly around this area particularly to the northeast. Except for the outbuildings identified above, only five other activity areas have been defined in the back and side yards. These include the leveling operation along the southern edge of the site previously mentioned, the two discrete refuse disposal areas (Features 21 and 53), a possible small animal pen (Feature 13) in Block 2, and a twentieth century gravel concentration and septic tank on the south side of the house (Figure 6). The front yard experienced little disposal activity and appears to have been oriented primarily towards the visual presentation and welcoming aspects of the house.

As has been eluded to there are several identifiable changes in the refuse disposal patterns at the site over the period of its occupancy. Throughout much of the second half of the nineteenth century, refuse disposal was focused away from the house. Diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Blocks 1, 2, and 7 and also from a number of the isolated units in the back yard (Units 85, 86, 87, 90 and 95). The area of highest artifact density grossly correlates with the extent of the thickest and darkest segments of the midden. Only one discrete dumping area ascribable to the second half of the nineteenth

century was identified. This was Feature 53 located in Block 7 approximately 10 m north of the house. Feature 53 was fairly sizeable measuring 18 to 23 m in length (N/S), 9.6 m in width (E/W) and 59 cm deep. This feature produced a variety of household or structural garbage (dinner or utilitarian ceramics, bottle glass, bone, nails, brick and mortar). The diagnostic artifacts indicate the area was used for trash disposal between ca. 1860 and the early twentieth century.

Diagnostic artifacts ascribable to a pre-1860 context were relatively rare at the site and did not occur in any discrete concentrations. The distribution of material from this period coincides with that from the second half of the nineteenth century. Blocks 1 and 2 produced a fair amount of material datable to ca. 1840-1860, especially near the smokehouse (Feature 1). A minor amount of artifacts diagnostic of a pre-1850 context also occurred in Feature 53 and Units 90 and 95. The available evidence suggests primarily a dispersed pattern of refuse disposal away from the north, east, and southeast portions of the house during much of the middle of the nineteenth century. This behavior was most intense in the southern portions of the site area.

Around the period between 1860 and 1870, the refuse disposal patterns began to alter. There is a definite shift from a pattern characterized by disposal away from the house to one that occurs much closer to the house. This shift is exemplified in Feature 21 in Block 3. This feature is a large area of late nineteenth to early twentieth century materials located under the southern end of the rear veranda of the house. Very few pre-1870 ceramics were represented with a majority of the specimens consisting of plain, undecorated white paste earthenwares and decalcomania plates. Most of the bottle glasses recovered were datable to the twentieth century. Composed primarily of personal effects, clothing parts, and assorted household items, the debris deposited in Feature 21 is clearly domestic in origin. Block 5 in the front of the house also produced a sparse amount of artifacts which date primarily to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In addition to this, there appears to have been at least a moderate amount of "away from the house" disposal still being carried on into the twentieth century. This is evidenced by the presence of a moderate amount of early twentieth century materials in Unit 91 and the presence of a surface scatter of modern refuse including three cars from the 1930s and 1940s along the eastern edge of the site.

The archaeological investigation of the Cedar Oaks house and its immediate environs firmly established the integrity of the house and its historic value as a part of the Barton community. Without a doubt the house has not significantly moved since its construction. Associated with the house were a number of functionally specific outbuildings which were integrated with the successful functioning of the household. The broad patterns of refuse disposal over the course of the occupancy were also identified and documented.

CHAPTER 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE BARTON TOWNSITE (22C1807),
MISSISSIPPI.

by

W. Stephen McBride

In the fall of 1979, Michigan State University contracted with Interagency Archaeological Services-Atlanta to identify and evaluate historic period sites within the proposed Barton Ferry Recreation Area of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Located in present Clay County, Mississippi, this area was thought to be the probable location of three extinct nineteenth century towns: Colbert, Barton, and Vinton, Mississippi (Elliott 1978). Chronologically, Barton was the middle town (ca. 1848-1870) and geographically, it occupied the south-central portion of the recreation area (Fractional Section 31, Township 16, Range 8E of the Chickasaw Meridian). The community of Vinton, which flourished after the demise of Barton, was in the northern third of the recreation area, while Colbert (ca. 1834-1847) was located on now private property south of Barton.

Site History

The histories of these three communities are interlinked. This is especially true of Barton and Colbert, for the founding of the former is unquestionably linked with the destruction of the latter by the Tombigbee River flood of 1847. After this natural disaster, many residents, including merchants, sought higher ground on which to settle, and the nearby feature known as Barton's Bluff was an ideal location.

By the early 1850s, Barton was a growing community with a ferry, a steamboat landing, and roads between Aberdeen and Columbus diverted through it. Indeed, by the middle 1850s Barton possessed several general merchandise stores, 10-12 houses, a few warehouses, a tavern and hotel, a church, a school, a blacksmith shop, a post office, and a hat manufactory. Also by this time Barton had been platted into blocks, lots (uplands), and strips (alluvial plain to the east). Although a copy of the original plat has not been located, a hypothetical town plat was recently constructed from extant deeds that depicts the location of structures and personal land holdings in the town, including the principal commercial district along the Tombigbee River to the north (Figure 2).

As noted above, Barton inherited the functions of Colbert, including providing a ferry and lodging for travelers between Columbus and Aberdeen, providing for storage and shipping of cotton, and providing a source of credit and goods for the inhabitants of the town and its prairie hinterland. The occupations of Barton residents documented in the 1850 U.S. Census indicate that the town functioned as a service center. These occupations included shopkeepers, carpenters, physicians, a tailor, a tavern keeper, a gunwright, a ferryman, a blacksmith, and planters. At its peak in the middle 1850s, Barton's population may have topped one hundred persons.

After the growth and prosperity of Barton through the middle 1850s, two events altered the direction of its course in the settlement history of the Tombigbee Valley. The first and most crucial event was the opening in 1857 of the Gulf Mobile and Ohio Railroad through West Point, located in the prairie margin 10 miles west of Barton. The railroad

represented a new and more dependable mechanism for cotton transport and quickly reduced the volume of commerce on the river. The second event was a flood that devastated the topographically low eastern portion of Barton. The flood likely damaged the ferry and steamboat landing, as well as warehouses in this area.

After 1857, the decline of Barton was swift. By 1858, the post office was transferred to Vinton and by 1862, the voting precinct center relocated there as well. Some individuals and businesses undoubtedly remained through the 1860s, but by 1870 Barton qualified as an extinct river trade community. A small number of residents continued to occupy the townsite through the remainder of the nineteenth and into the early twentieth century, although they proved a very transient and changing population. These people used the area for residences and farming and aerial photographs suggest that much of the townsite area was cleared well into the 1930s. After around 1940, trees and underbrush were allowed to grow and develop into the wooded, unoccupied state of the townsite today.

Geography

The Barton townsite is located in the region known as the Tombigbee Sand Hills. This formation, which is situated between the Tombigbee River on the east and the rich Black Prairie soils to the west, consists of dissected sandy to sandy clay uplands that reach a maximum height of 60-80 ft. above the river (220-240 ft. above sea level) along the northern edge. The upland soils fall into the Sweatman-Smithdale association of the Sweatman series (Murphree and Miller 1976:22). As with most of this association, the Barton townsite area consists of long winding ridges and side slopes cut by natural drainageways (Murphree and Miller 1976:22). The soil profile is generally as follows: 0-8 cm, dark grayish brown sandy loam and organic matter, A0 or incipient A1 horizons; 4-20 cm, pale brown to yellowish brown sandy loam, Ap-A2 horizon; 20 cm, red silty clay, B2 horizon (subsoil) and below this, a mottled red and pale brown to gray silty clay B3 horizon. This profile is consistent over the ridges of Barton, but exceptions have been noted. Some areas reveal a thicker and well-developed A1 horizon (10 cm+ deep), and the B horizon is not always consistent, sometimes having a transitional B1 horizon or subdivision within the B2 horizon.

Much like the ridgetop profiles, those of the drainageways and slopes also have peculiarities. The low-lying soils generally have a higher clay content and often thicker A horizons. Occasionally, the B horizon seems to be absent and an A-C profile is evident. On the other hand, the slopes tend to have a less well-developed A horizon, with the B2 horizon often situated no more than a few centimeters below the surface. Undoubtedly there has been considerable erosion on the ridges and slopes.

The soils of the alluvial plain to the east are considerably different from the upland soils and actually fall closer to those of the Smithdale series. These soils are much sandier and have the following

general profile: 0-10 cm, dark grayish brown sandy loam (A1); 10-20 cm, brown to yellowish brown sandy loam (A2); and below 20 cm, a red sandy loam to sandy clay (B2). A buried A horizon was sometimes observed below the B2, but this was rare.

Much of the Barton townsite was subjected to plowing until the late 1930s, after which it was largely undisturbed. Today it is dominated by an upland hardwood and pine forest, which includes loblolly pine, sweet gum, red oak, sugar maple, and red cedar, among other trees; the size of these trees indicates that most did not predate the 1930s. All large-crowned hardwoods on the townsite are concentrated near historic roads or house sites. Although the forest at Barton is fairly free of underbrush and vines, as one moves east the undergrowth becomes thicker, especially in the alluvial area. The heavily forested nature of the site, as well as the quality of soils, presented logistical problems that will be described below.

Field Methods

From recent historical research (Elliott 1978) and remote sensing data (Miller 1979), it was generally agreed that the most probable location of the extinct town of Barton was the upland area northwest of the landing known today as Barton's Ferry. Therefore, this upland area, more specifically that part of it above the 190 ft. contour line, was chosen as the sample area and assigned the Smithsonian site identification number 22C1807. The large size of this sample area, approximately 650 m north-south by 800 m east-west, had the potential to create a number of logistical problems, particularly with the surveying of excavation units. To reduce this problem, professional surveyors were contracted to lay a grid over the entire sample area. The grid was oriented toward magnetic north and consisted of iron reinforcement rods placed every 50 m. Thus, a total of 157 50 x 50 m cells comprised the Barton study area.

By 15 November 1979, the grid was sufficiently complete to begin field work. The first task was to investigate and document stratigraphy over the entire site, and this was accomplished by digging 2 m square soil control units dispersed evenly over the site; 14 of these units were excavated to a depth of generally 40-60 cm below surface. From these excavations, excavation by stratigraphic levels, appeared feasible. While soil control units were being excavated, unit coordinates for the random sample were being generated. The strategy for choosing this stratified disproportional random cluster sample consisted of dividing the site into two strata: areas with a slope of less than 10 percent (Stratum 1), and areas with a slope of greater than 10 percent (Stratum 2). We proposed to recover a 3.5 percent and a 1.5 percent sample from Stratum 1 and Stratum 2, respectively. With the completion of the sample, it was expected that settlement and other land utilization patterns would be discernible.

By 14 December, a sufficient number of random unit coordinates had been generated and the surveying of these units began. Excavation was

initiated on 19 December and one person excavated each unit. Natural strata were excavated and screened separately through quarter-inch mesh wire screens hung from tripods, while the actual digging was carried out with shovels and mason trowels. Because units were excavated until a level was sterile or contained only a very sparse amount of cultural material, excavation rarely went deep into the B2 horizon (red silty clay). Features such as postmolds and trash pits were generally excavated in two sections so that one profile could be recorded, and all features were excavated to their bases. The author took photographs of approximately 15 percent of these test units. The photographs, both color and black and white, were generally of two adjacent vertical profiles plus any features or abnormalities that were encountered.

Excavation continued by this method until 14 January 1980 (completion of 20 test units) when it became obvious that excavation by natural stratigraphy was far too time-consuming. Although the stratigraphy is fairly uniform, slight variations in and the greater precision necessary for this excavation method slowed the excavation process. Other hindrances included the plowed nature of the soils and the shallow depth of artifact positioning. All of these factors reduced the usefulness of excavating by natural levels and after 14 January, excavation by arbitrary 10 cm levels began. Although each unit was generally taken to a depth of 20 cm below surface, if a moderate to dense amount of cultural material was still present at this depth, excavation was continued until there were no artifacts, or at least a very sparse number. If dense red clay (B2 horizon) were present above 20 cm and contained no artifacts, excavation ceased regardless.

Another methodological development in the early winter months was a change in soil screening procedures. With the onset of winter rains, dry screening became extremely inefficient. To rectify this problem, a waterscreening program was implemented and carried out at the Colbert townsite locale where two industrial water pumps and quarter-inch wire mesh screens were placed. Soil was temporarily stored in reinforced burlap bags and transported to this location from Barton by truck and from excavation units to nearby roads by carts. Throughout the remainder of Phase I (February-April 1980), between 50 and 75 percent of the excavated soil was waterscreened. During Phase II (9 June-29 August 1980), soil conditions improved and waterscreening was used less frequently until it no longer became necessary.

Undoubtedly the most important change in field methods occurred shortly after waterscreening began. It was very obvious at this time that the random sampling strategy was too slow and inefficient and that the proposed sample size could not be met. The reasons for this are many and include the inflexibility of surveying methods. Because units were laid out in sequence, surveyors were forced to place units over a wide area each day and hence spent much time carrying and resetting the transit. The heavy vegetation and undulating topography also created great difficulties for the surveyors since there was no flexibility in the placement of units. Excavators experienced similar problems. Because units were dug more or less in sequence, they often had to cover considerable distances from one unit to the next; this also made

supervising more difficult since excavations were spaced over the entire site. The vegetation and topography also created problems for excavators, as some test units often had large trees and roots within their boundaries. Because of these factors, the random strategy was abandoned and on 19 February, a judgmentally based (nonrandom) strategy was implemented. It was hoped that by using this method, more units could be completed in areas likely to produce evidence of human occupation.

The judgmental strategy called for the intuitive placement of test squares in a dispersed manner to facilitate economical coverage of each 50 m cell. From three to five units were dispersed in cells located in high probability areas, which included flat ridgetops and other areas suggested by historical and remote sensing information. Historical data were primarily structure locations provided in land deeds, while the remote sensing information included the locations of historic roads, large-crowned hardwoods, and ornamentals such as yucca and crape myrtle. Less probable areas, such as slopes and low drainageways, had far fewer units in their cells, and some cells in these areas had no units at all. Rather than getting economical coverage of each cell, as in the uplands, lowland units were dispersed to facilitate an economical coverage of that particular region, such as a single drainageway. However, more slopes and lowlands, such as those opposite known sites, did receive more intensive investigations.

The excavation methods described above continued unchanged throughout the remainder of Phase I and into Phase II. One additional change that did occur during Phase II called for termination of excavation at 20 cm below surface whether sterile or not. Since this was primarily a testing phase, further excavation was unnecessary at this time and by enacting this change, unit excavation could be significantly increased.

The only development in field methods after this time was the shovel testing program that began after 1 August. This program was conducted to determine the limits of each site and consisted of digging 30 x 30 cm shovel tests every two meters across each site in the four cardinal directions until three consecutive sterile units were encountered. The shovel testing was very successful and allowed us to determine site limits for all 22 sites at Barton. It was also useful for preliminary determination of site function.

Results

At the end of Phase II, 375 excavation units had been completed at Barton (Figure 12). Generally, these units were evenly distributed across the sample frame although a higher proportion was placed on the ridgetops. As a result of test excavations, we located 22 domestic and commercial sites, which were defined on the basis of the presence of a moderate to dense amount of artifacts recovered from two or more adjacent units. Vegetation, particularly ornamentals, and historical data were also used to determine site locations. Once each site was identified, shovel testing determined its boundaries (Figure 13).

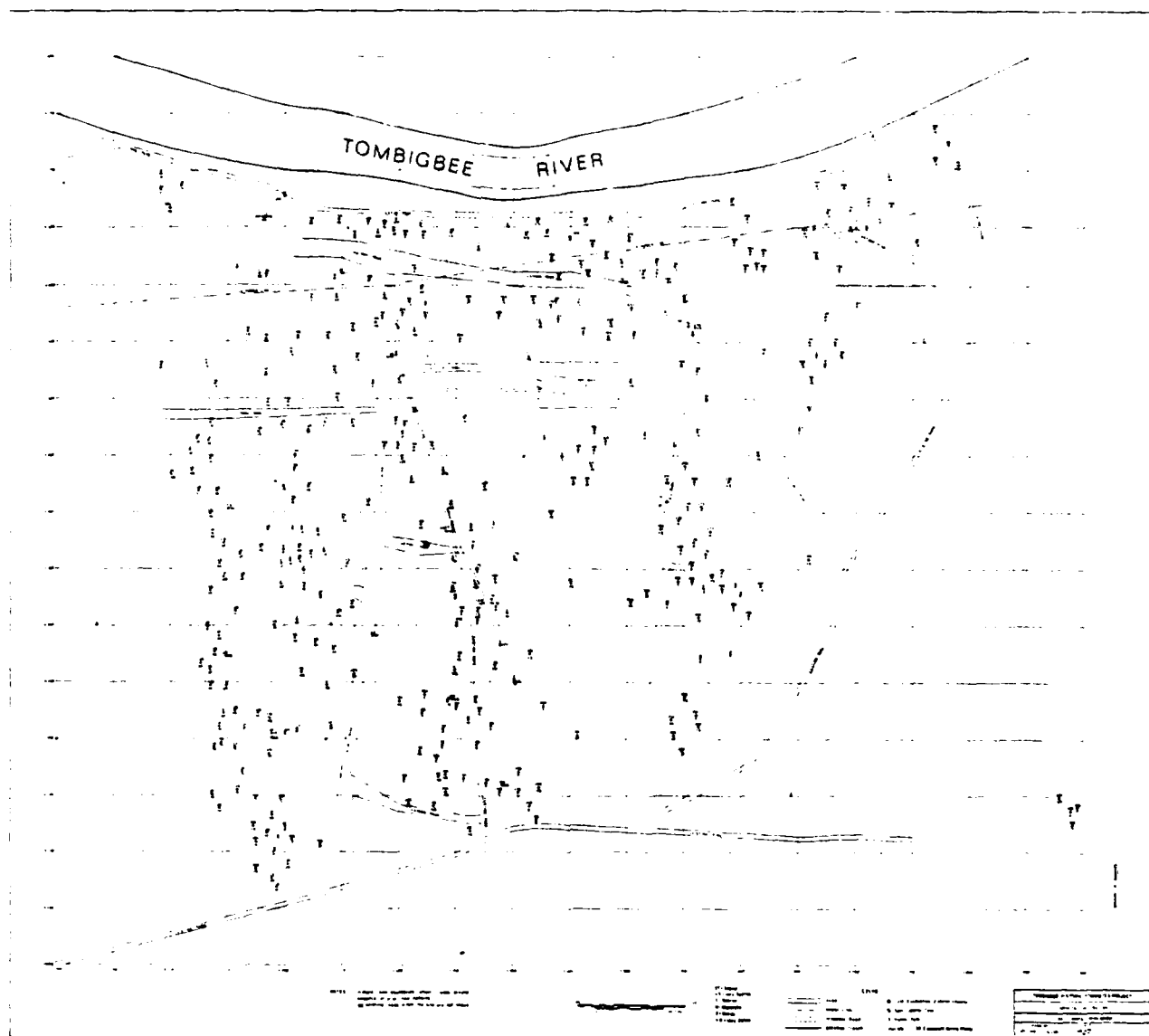


Figure 12. Archaeological Test Excavations at the Townsite of Barton.

In the following report, each site and associated units are described and discussed, units not associated with any particular site are discussed next, and then all excavation units are ranked by the frequency of artifacts recovered. The ranking is as follows: 0 artifacts = sterile; 1-25 artifacts = very sparse; 25-100 artifacts = sparse; 100-300 artifacts = moderate; 300-1000 artifacts = dense; and 1000+ artifacts = very dense. Units associated with sites are also categorized by this method. To avoid lengthy explanations, soil profiles will be categorized either as typical or atypical. Deviations from the typical profile are most commonly a thicker A1 horizon or a lack of an A2 horizon. Feature soils are discussed separately.

The following site descriptions include all units within site boundaries, as well as presumably associated adjacent units. These latter units generally have a moderate to dense frequency of cultural material and fall just beyond the extent of the shovel-tested limits of a site.

The vast majority of units with a moderate (86%) or a dense (85%) amount of artifacts were associated with sites. Those units with a moderate to dense amount of artifacts not associated with sites primarily contained mid to late twentieth century artifacts. These areas were not assigned site numbers and therefore are not included in site descriptions.

Site and Unit Descriptions

B-1. This site is on the southern extremity of Barton's most western ridge, which is very narrow and slopes sharply on the eastern and western perimeters; the perimeters are N94 to N134 by E150 to E212, giving it dimensions of 40 m north-south by 62 m east-west. Site vegetation is sparse and includes a few loblolly pines and sweet gums as well as yuccas. Soils indicate plowing. Although the site has no historical documentation, the artifacts suggest that it was a domestic site dating from the second to third quarters of the nineteenth century. Except for brick, the artifact frequency was sparse, perhaps indicating that this site was inhabited by low economic status individuals or for a brief period of time.

Unit 62 (N116 E184)

Location	On the ridgetop.
Soil Profile	Thicker than usual A1 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle and window glass, and ceramic sherds. One blue printed whiteware sherd.

Unit 64 (N100 E190)

Location On the slight southern slope of the ridge.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, cut nails, and two slip-banded whiteware ceramic sherds.

Unit 67 (N112 E194)

Location On the ridgetop.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes bricks, cut nails, window and bottle glass, tableware, and one black transfer printed whiteware ceramic sherd.

Unit 69 (N132 E188)

Location On the ridgetop.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, glass, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 365 (N108 E174)

Location On the western slope of the ridge.

Soil Profile Thick A1 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, window and bottle glass, tableware fragments, lamp chimney glass, and two blue transfer printed and one sponge decorated whiteware sherd.

Unit 366 (N122 E172)

Location On the western slope.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, and window and bottle glass.

Unit 367 (N122 E200)

Location On the eastern slope of the ridge.

Soil Profile	Typical, including a distinct Ap horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, window and bottle glass, and one slip-decorated yellow paste earthenware sherd.

Unit 368 (N110 E206)

Location	On the eastern slope.
Soil Profile	Lacks an A2 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, window glass, one cast iron butt hinge, one blue transfer printed whiteware sherd, and one blue hand-painted whiteware sherd.

B-2. With perimeters of N206 to N212 by E182 to E218, this site is on the western ridge of the townsite on a small eastern lobe that has a narrow flat top and slopes toward the north, south, and east. Site dimensions are 10 m (north-south) by 36 m (east-west), making it the smallest known site at Barton. Vegetation is sparse and includes loblolly pines, a few small hardwoods, and one osage orange tree, which is generally considered to be an ornamental. Soils indicate this area has been plowed. Site function is unclear; the site is probably too small to be domestic in origin and it is also positioned just west of the "schoolhouse lot" identified on the hypothetical plat (Clay County Deed Book F:380-381) (see Figure 2). Although the small size of the site and general sparsity of artifacts supports the possibility that it was a school, such evidence is inconclusive and for the present, the function of this site remains unknown. Artifacts date from the second to third quarter of the nineteenth century. Outside of Feature 3, refuse seems to be concentrated on the eastern edge of the site, including the slope.

Unit 79 (N200 E188)

Location	On the ridgetop.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, metal, and window glass.

Unit 80 (N204 E188)

Location	On the ridgetop just north of Test Unit 79.
Soil Profile	Typical, except for Feature 3.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. Primarily brick and cut nails; also includes slate, bone, metal,

undecorated whiteware, bottle glass (two applied lips), window glass, two buttons, and one brass pen point.

Feature 3

Originating at the base of the A1 horizon, this feature is an 18 cm deep pit densely filled with artifacts. The soils here were generally very dark (10YR2/1 to 4/2) and included burned ashy soil (10YR5/2), indicating considerable burning had occurred here; the fired condition of many artifacts supports this proposition. The high concentration of brick and the burned soil suggest this pit may have been dug for the placement of a chimney base.

Unit 81 (N206 E200)

Location

On the ridgetop east of Unit 80.

Soil Profile

Thicker than usual A1 horizon plus a dark (10YR4/4) soil pocket, Area 1, under the A1 horizon on the southern wall.

Artifacts

Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut nails, one wire nail, window and bottle glass, bone, two buttons, metal fragments, and one sponge decorated whiteware sherd.

Feature 4

A small postmold, located in the western edge of this unit.

Unit 373 (N208 E210)

Location

On the slope east of Unit 81.

Soil Profile

Typical, except for a thin A2 horizon.

Artifacts

Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, slate board fragments, window and bottle glass, two knife fragments, and bone. Ceramics include three blue and one red transfer printed whiteware sherds, two handpainted whiteware sherds, one slip decorated whiteware sherd, and one slip decorated yellow paste earthenware sherd.

B-3. Located on a short ridgetop between the extreme western and central ridges, this site's perimeters are N340 to N398 by E162 to E268, making it 58 m north-south by 106 m east-west. This is one of the largest sites at Barton and is unquestionably a house site. Vegetation is moderate and includes pine trees, two large oak trees, holly, and crape myrtle. Soils are fairly typical, although some units have a thicker A1 horizon, and they also indicate that much of this site, especially just north of the house, has been plowed. Artifacts are

fairly dense and generally date from the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century, although there are some earlier artifacts concentrated west of the structure; the twentieth century material is scattered over the entire site. Unfortunately, there does not appear to be any stratigraphic (vertical) separation of the early and late material. Historical documentation of this site is plentiful and indicates that the house was probably built in the early 1850s (Clay County Deed Book D:554). The structure survived until the middle 1930s, when the house was dismantled.

Unit 109 (N368 E212)

Location	On the ridgetop just north of the chimney fall (Unit 110).
Soil Profile	Typical, except for Feature 6.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. Includes brick, much window glass, bottle glass, one horseshoe, wire nails, a few undecorated ceramic sherds, and a 1852 two-cent coin.
Feature 6	A small, dark (10YR4/3) pit that extends 10 cm below the A1 horizon. This feature contained window glass, two whole bricks, and brick fragments. Its function is unclear, but it is possibly the remains of a house pier.

Unit 110 (N358 E212)

Location	Directly over the chimney (Feature 5) of the house.
Soil Profile	Over most of this pit, the profile consists of a very thick A1 horizon (midden), a transitional brown sandy loam, and an A1 horizon. The northeastern quarter contained a chimney base of four courses.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. Includes brick, cut and wire nails, window and bottle glass, metal, and undecorated ceramic sherds. Except for cut nails, most datable artifacts appear to be late nineteenth or early twentieth century.
Feature 5	A chimney base (Figure 14).
Features 9 and 10	Deep post holes. Both appear to have been filled with rubble after their posts were removed. They are parallel to and just west of the chimney.

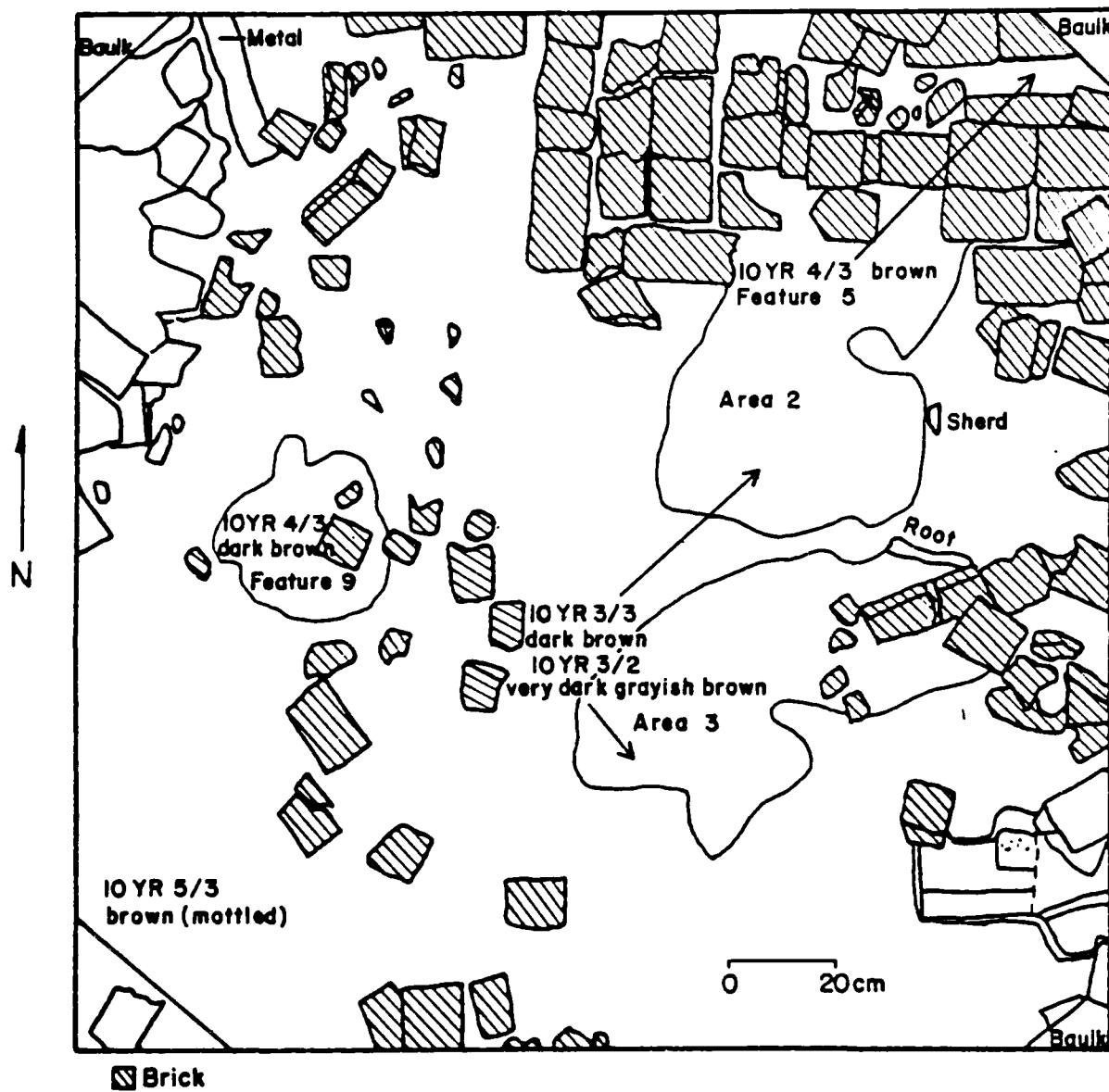


Figure 14. Feature 5, Unit 110, Townsite of Barton.

Unit 111 (N348 E216)

Location On the ridgetop due south of Unit 110.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut and wire nails, window and bottle glass, and ceramic sherds, including one black transfer printed whiteware sherd.

Unit 112 (N364 E222)

Location On the ridgetop east of the chimney.

Soil Profile Contained a thick midden (10YR4/3) between the A1 and A2 horizons.

Artifacts Frequency: very dense. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, wire nails, a few cut nails, undecorated whiteware and porcelain sherds, and one lead ball.

Unit 113 (N366 E198)

Location On a slope west of the chimney.

Soil Profile As in Unit 112, this test possessed a midden zone of 10YR4/2 sandy loam between its A1 and A2 horizons.

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut and wire nails, window glass, bottle glass (a mid-nineteenth century neck and a twentieth century soda bottle base), and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 114 (N354 E196)

Location In the low-lying area southwest of the chimney.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes a mid- to late nineteenth century bottle neck, other bottle glass, brick, cut nails, one plastic shotgun shell case, and window glass.

Unit 115 (N356 E204)

Location On the ridgetop just southwest of the chimney.

Soil Profile	Very thick A1 horizon and a thick midden zone (10YR4/3) along its eastern edge.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, cut and wire nails, metal, one whiteware basal sherd with a registry mark dating September 29, 1851.

Unit 116 (N384 E214)

Location	On the ridgetop north of the chimney and Unit 109.
Soil Profile	Typical, and possesses a distinguishable plow zone (Ap horizon).
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes cut nails, glass, brick, metal, and ceramics, including two blue shell edge whiteware sherds and two whiteware sherds with maker's marks. One mark belonged to Alfred Meakin, who was active in the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Godden 1964:425).

Unit 117 (N384 E206)

Location	On the ridgetop north of the chimney and west of Unit 116.
Soil Profile	Typical. Revealed evidence of plowing.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes bricks, cut nails, glass, metal, and undecorated whiteware ceramic sherds.

Unit 118 (N364 E234)

Location	At the base of the slope east of the structure.
Soil Profile	A thick A1 horizon with a midden zone (10YR4/1) below it.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, wire and cut nails, undecorated whiteware sherds, stoneware sherds, bottle glass, and one zinc fruit jar lid.

Unit 119 (N382 E228)

Location	In the low area north of Unit 198.
Soil Profile	Typical. No A2 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes a twentieth century whole Lysol bottle, brick, metal fragments, wire, and bottle fragments.

Unit 120 (N368 E188)

Location	In the low-lying region west of the structure.
Soil Profile	Typical, except for Feature 8.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense to very dense. In Level 1 (general level), artifacts include a twentieth century food jar, other bottle glass, cut nails, brick, one blue transfer printed and one slip-banded earthenware sherd.
Feature 8	A refuse pit originating at the base of the A1 horizon (Figure 15). Soil here is a dark greasy loam (10YR3/2 to 10YR4/3). The feature is approximately 130 x 110 cm in area and 34 cm deep. Artifacts all date from the mid-nineteenth century and include brick, cut nails, bone, shell, one wine bottle neck, one beer bottle base, other bottle glass, and many decorated and undecorated whiteware ceramic sherds.

Unit 121 (N384 E184)

Location	West and just north of Unit 120.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. Consisted of bottle and automobile windshield glass.

Unit 127 (N354 E254)

Location	Near the eastern edge of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical, except for a transitional A3 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick, bottle glass, and wire fragments.

B-4. This site is on the northern extremity of the western ridge, approximately 80 cm south of the bluff. Although the shovel tested perimeters of the site are N554 to N618 by E234 to E280, creating dimensions of 64 m north-south by 46 m east-west. Unit 146, which is just east of these limits, is undoubtedly associated with this site. Hence, the eastern limits could be expanded to E286. Vegetation here is fairly dense and include pine trees, small hardwoods, and one small concentration of crape myrtle. Historical documentation for this site identifies it as the Barton Hotel and Stables (Clay County Deed Book E:574), which began operations around 1850 and, according to oral testimony, was moved to Darracott, Mississippi, in the 1870s. With diagnostic artifacts dating from the second to third quarter of the nineteenth century, archaeological evidence tends to support these dates. Clearing and construction activities associated with the Alabama-Mississippi electrical

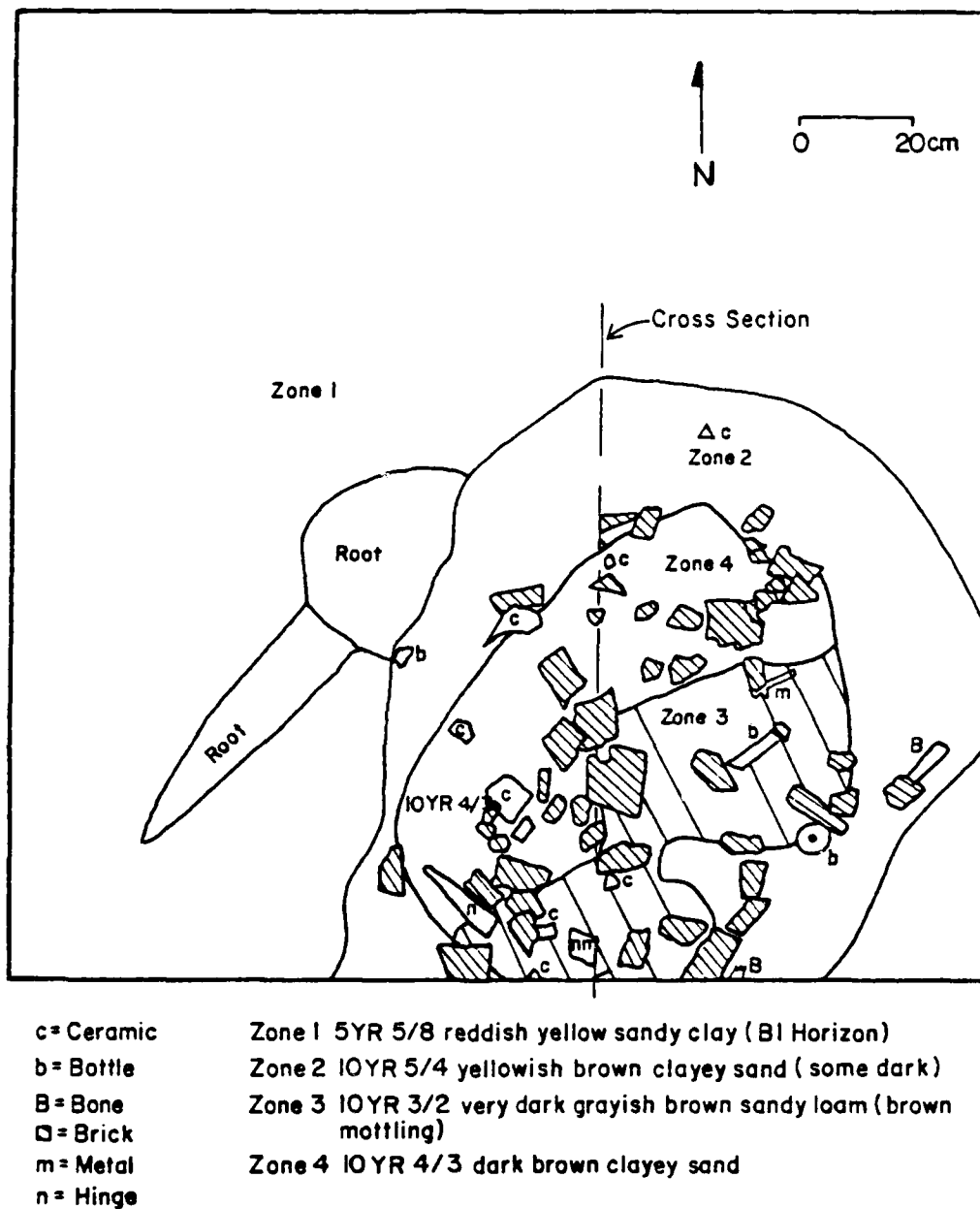


Figure 15. Feature 8, Unit 120, Townsite of Barton.

power transmission line have greatly disturbed the northern half of this site, and plowing has disturbed the southern half. The most probable area for refuse disposal is down the slope west of Unit 145.

Unit 17 (N606 E242)

Location	Near the northwestern boundary of the site and within the powerline clearing.
Soil Profile	Typical, although the B2 horizon is only 10 cm from the surface.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, bone, window and bottle glass, and a few whiteware ceramic sherds.

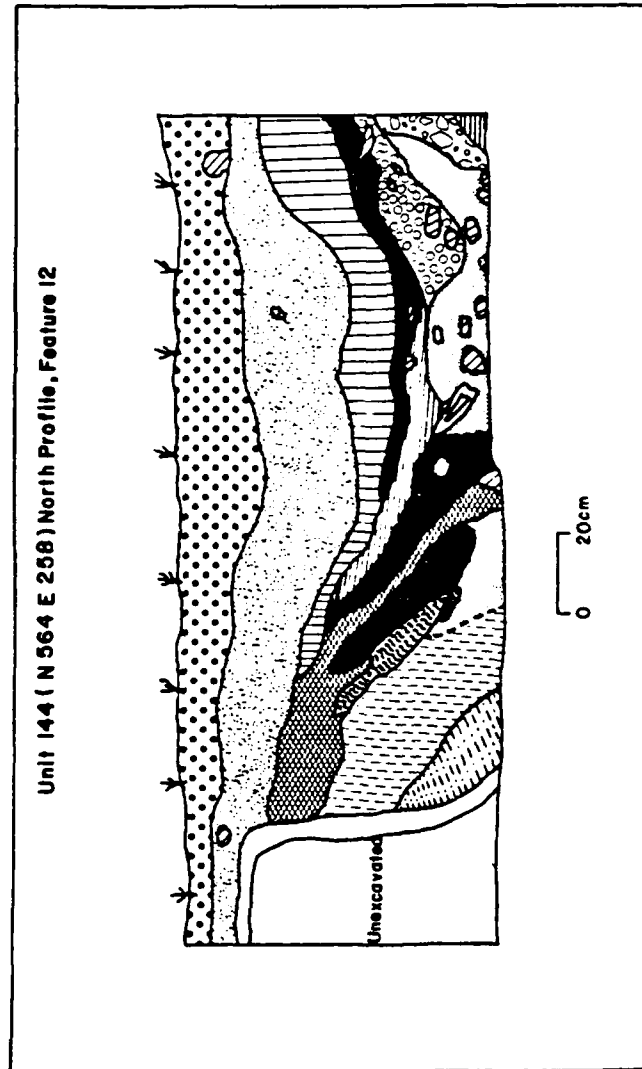
Unit 22 (N608 E248)

Location	Within the powerline clearing and a few meters northeast of Unit 17.
Soil Profile	Similar to that of Unit 17; the B2 horizon is 4-8 cm below the surface.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes mostly brick, cut nails, bottle and window glass, and one sponge decorated whiteware sherd.

Unit 144 (N564 E260)

Location	On the slope in the southwest quadrant of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical, except for Feature 12 (Figure 16).
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense (Feature 12) to dense (Levels 1 and 2). All artifacts date from the second to third quarter of the nineteenth century and include brick, cut nails, bottle glass, bone, shell, tableware, iron fragments, and one metal bucket. Decorated ceramics include blue shell edge whiteware, blue transfer printed whiteware, blue sponge decorated whiteware, and handpainted polychrome whiteware.

Feature 12	A very large pit measuring 1.5 x 2 m in diameter. It probably functioned as a privy or cistern and in the process of use was filled in with cultural debris. The soil is very complex and consists of many dark and light lenses of loam. The darker lenses (10YR3/2 to 4/2) contained a higher frequency of artifacts. The feature was probed to a depth of 2 m and excavated to 80 cm below surface.
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Unit 144 (N 564 E 258) North Profile, Feature 12

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 4/3 dark brown sandy loam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.5 YR 4/6 red silty clay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal - Rim lock | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown sandy loam |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oyster Shell | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 4/3 - 4/2 mottled - sandy loam |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy loam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 4/3, 4/4 and 2.5Y 4/4 mottled sandy loam |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10YR 4/4, 6/4 and 2.5YR 4/6 mottled sandy clay |

Figure 16. North Profile of Feature 12, Unit 144, Townsite of Barton.

Unit 145 (N578 E268)

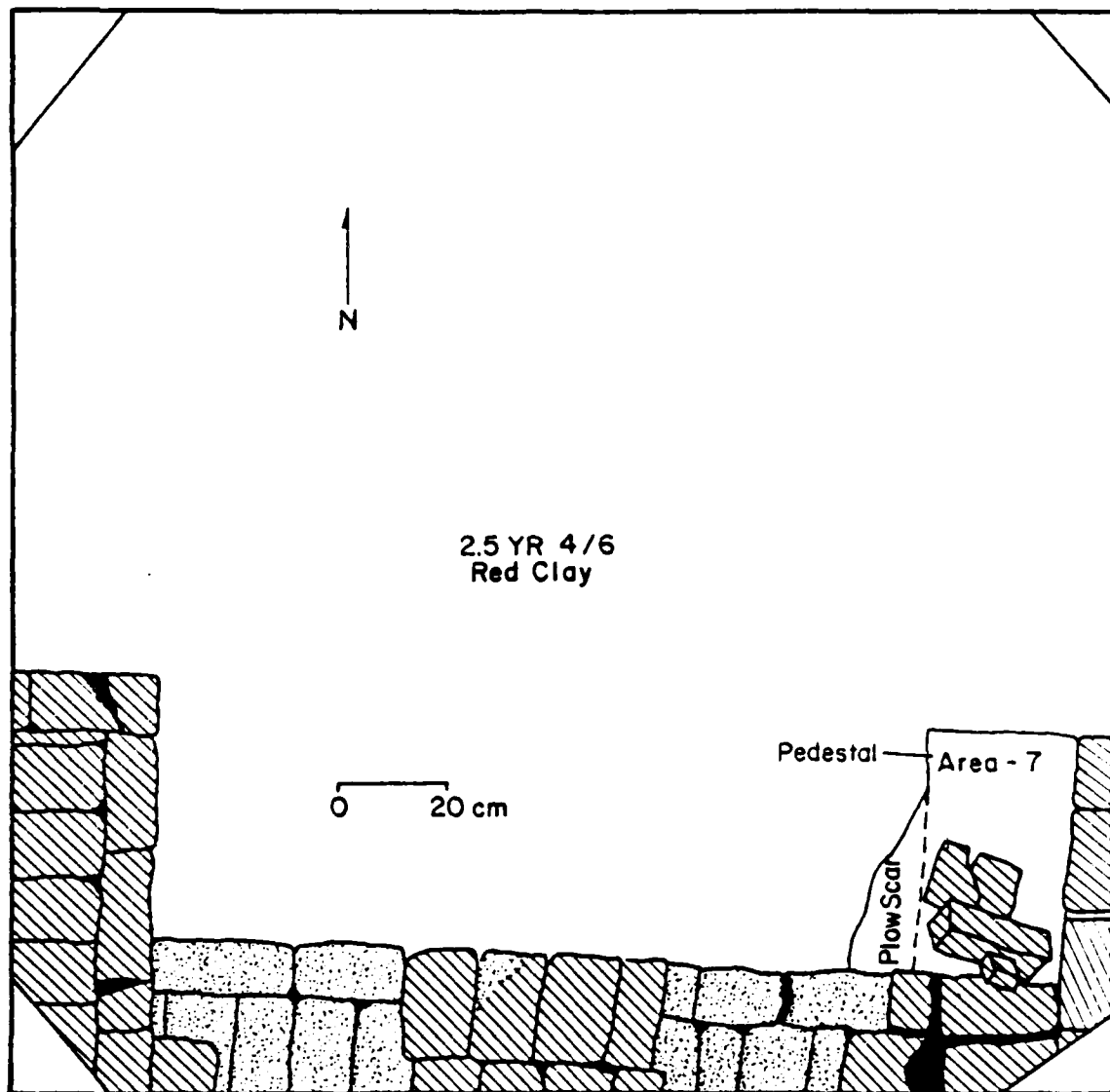
- Location Just south of the powerline on the ridgetop near the east-central edge of the site.
- Soil Profile Atypical. There is a very thick A1 (midden) horizon, which in the eastern quarter of the unit is covered with a yellowish brown sandy loam. Ashy soil deposits below the A1 horizon undoubtedly relate to the presence of a chimney base in this unit.
- Artifacts Frequency: very dense. All date around the mid-nineteenth century and include many decorated whiteware sherds (transfer printed, flow blue, handpainted, shell edged, and sponged), bottle glass--including two bases with pontil marks, cut nails, brick, buttons, shell and pipe bowl fragments.
- Feature 11 A large, two-course high chimney base with a fire box approximately 120 cm across (Figure 17). It is positioned along the southern wall and is perhaps the southern-most chimney of the hotel. A photograph of the hotel recovered by members of the Oral History Program indicated the structure had two chimneys, one at each end, when it was re-erected in Darracott, Mississippi.

Unit 146 (N588 E284)

- Location On the ridgetop just west of Unit 145 and actually 4 m west of the shovel tested limits of the site. As there is no site in closer proximity, this unit probably belongs with this site.
- Soil Profile Typical
- Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, cut nails, and one black transfer printed sherd.

Unit 147 (N590 E246)

- Location On the western slope of the site slightly northwest of Unit 145 and the chimney in the powerline clearing.
- Soil Profile No A2 horizon.
- Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle and window glass, one clay smoking pipe bowl fragment, and whiteware ceramic sherds.



[Hatched Box] First course brick
 [Dotted Box] Second course brick

Area 7 - 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown
sandy loam

Figure 17. Feature 11, Unit 145, Townsite of Barton.

Unit 149 (N604 E272)

Location	Within the powerline cut in the northeastern quarter of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical, although the A1 horizon is rather thin.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, many cut nails, window glass, bottle glass, including two handfinished lips. Whiteware sherds include two flow blue, one blue transfer printed, and one blue handpainted.

B-5. This site is in the northwestern corner of the townsite just east of site B-4. Vegetation includes pines and one large cedar except in the northern half of the site, which is in the powerline clearing. Site perimeters are N572 to N602 and E306 to E344, and its dimensions are 30 m north-south by 38 m east-west. Its small size indicates it probably was not a house site and indeed, historical documentation suggests that this site was a store owned by John A. Curtis (Clay County Deed Book F:339). It was probably built ca. 1850, but there is no documentary evidence as to when occupation ceased, although Curtis left Barton in 1858. From archaeological data, it can be suggested that there was some utilization of this site into the twentieth century, and some oral testimony indicates that this was the site of a blacksmith shop in the early twentieth century. Whether or not there was continuous occupation of this site is unknown, but it probably ceased functioning as a store with the demise of Barton during the 1860s.

Unit 29 (N584 E322)

Location	On the slope toward the eastern half of the site.
Soil Profile	Contains an apparent midden zone between A1 and A2 horizons.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, cut nails, barbed wire, and mussel shell.

Unit 162 (N596 E316)

Location	On the ridgetop just south of the powerline clearing.
Soil Profile	Thick A1 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. Includes iron fragments, leather, wire and cut nails, brick, buttons, one pipestem, gunflint, bottle glass (including 34 scroll flask fragments), window glass, and shell edged, transfer printed, and sponged white earthenware sherds.

Unit 321 (N584 E308)

Location	On the slope near the western border.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, undecorated whiteware sherds, one blue sponge decorated handle fragment, and window and bottle glass.

Unit 322 (N572 E322)

Location	On the slope in the southern edge of the site.
Soil Profile	Thick A1 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick fragments, undecorated whiteware, cut nails, and shell.

B-6. This site is in the center of Barton on the wide central ridge where it narrows considerably and slopes off sharply to the east and west. Site perimeters are N368 to N400 by E316 to E388, giving it dimensions of 32 m north-south by 72 m east-west. Vegetation is fairly dense and includes pines and small hardwoods. The little amount of historical documentation for this site indicates that there was a structure here in 1851 (Clay County Deed Book D:578). From archaeological remains, it appears to have been a domestic site occupied from the second to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Refuse seems to be concentrated on the ridgetop and in lesser amounts down the east and west slopes.

Unit 37 (N388 E382)

Location	On a slight eastern slope near the eastern edge of the site.
Soil Profile	A thicker than average A1 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Consists mostly of brick fragments, but also contained one bottle glass fragment and one undecorated whiteware sherd.

Unit 167 (N388 E364)

Location	On the slope in the eastern half of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes undecorated whiteware, one blue shell edge whiteware sherd, coarse earthenware sherds, brick, cut nails, one brass fragment, and glass.

Unit 169 (N390 E330)

Location On the slope on the western edge of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick and window glass.

Unit 170 (N384 E348)

Location On the ridgetop in the center of the site.

Soil Profile Disturbed, with a 10YR5/6 sandy clay over the A1 and A2 horizons. This unit is adjacent to Unit 346, which has a chimney foundation (Feature 16) in it.

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes one pipe bowl fragment, cut nails, brick, bottle fragments, window glass, bone, shell, buttons, metal machine parts, and transfer printed, flow blue, and handpainted white earthenware sherds. One has a maker's mark dating 1842 to 1882 (Godden 1964:230).

Unit 171 (N372 E366)

Location On the slope in the eastern half of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, bottle glass, undecorated whiteware sherds, stoneware sherds, mortar, and cut nails.

Unit 339 (N380 E332)

Location On the slope in the western half of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle and window glass, stoneware sherds, and whiteware, including one purple and one blue transfer printed sherd, one sponge decorated sherd, one annular decorated sherd, and one handpainted sherd.

Unit 346 (N386 E346)

Location On the ridgetop of the central part of the site.

Soil Profile	Typical, except around Feature 16.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle and window glass, one bottle fragment, and whiteware, including one blue transfer printed sherd.
Feature 16	One corner of a chimney hearth (Figure 18). It is one course thick and located in the southeast corner of the unit.
Feature 19	Medium-sized square postmold in the center of the unit (Figure 18).
Feature 20	Medium-sized square postmold in the southwest edge of the unit (Figure 18).

B-7. With perimeters of N282 to N342 by E320 to E400, this site is on the wide central ridge between sites B-6 and B-8 and encompasses an area 60 m north-south by 80 m east-west. The vegetation here is fairly dense and includes the usual small hardwoods and pines. Historical documentation indicates that the lot on which this site was located was bought in 1851 by James Collins (Clay County Deed Book D:579). No information on a dwelling or residents was located. Archaeological evidence suggests that the site was occupied from the second to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Although the artifact distribution is unusual, this is probably because of the disturbed soils. Refuse appears to be concentrated on the slopes north, west, and south of Unit 343.

Unit 48 (N310 E394)

Location	On the ridgetop near the eastern edge of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 174 (N336 E348)

Location	In the low area near the northwestern edge of the site.
Soil Profile	Thin A1 horizon underlain by a B2 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: sterile.

Unit 175 (N324 E382)

Location	On the ridgetop of the northeastern portion of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical

Artifacts Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick fragments, cut nails, and glass.

Unit 176 (N318 E336)

Location On the western slope of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, glass, two pipe stems, and whiteware, including one flow blue sherd.

Unit 179 (N234 E344)

Location On the slope of the southwestern extremity of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, bottle glass, cut nails, iron fragments, one two-pronged fork, one empontilled bottle base, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 186 (N314 E356)

Location On a slight western slope in the center of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, window glass, cut nails, bottle glass (two empontilled bases), a two-pronged fork, and whiteware sherds, including one blue transfer printed, one flow blue, and one slip-banded.

Unit 190 (N314 E370)

Location On the ridgetop in the east-central portion of the site.

Soil Profile No A2 horizon, but there are A1 and B2 horizons. The A horizon seems to have been removed.

Artifacts Frequency: very sparse. This includes brick, cut nails, and glass.

Unit 340 (N336 E366)

Location On the ridgetop in the north-central portion of the site.

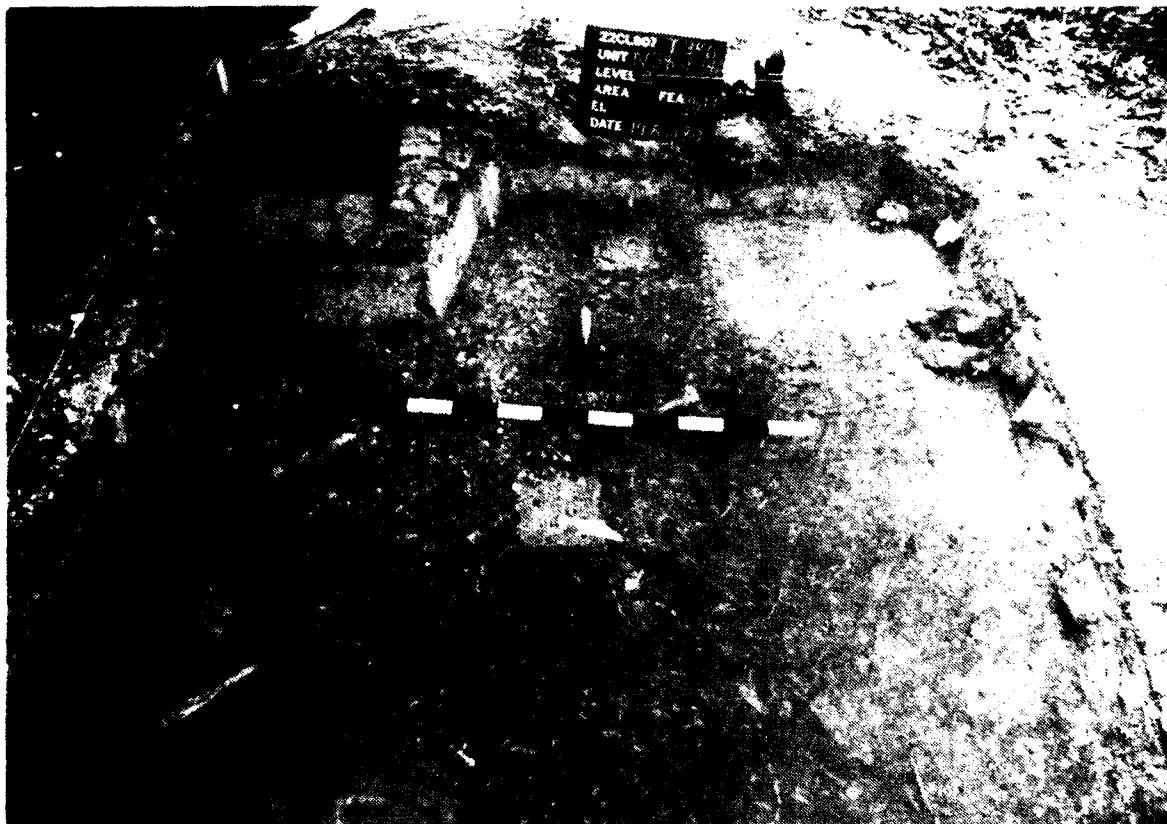


Figure 18. Features 16, 19, and 20, Unit 346, Townsite of Barton.

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle and window glass, shells, and whiteware sherds, including one transfer printed.

Unit 343 (N322 E372)

Location	On the ridgetop in the northeastern quadrant of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. Includes brick, cut nails, two buttons, bottle and window glass, shell, metal fragments, white clay pipe bowl fragments, yellow paste earthenware, and whiteware, including blue shell edge, transfer printed, and sponge decorated sherds.
Feature 17	One row of bricks one course thick extending from the east wall (Figure 19), possibly part of a chimney base.
Feature 18	A postmold located in the southeastern corner of the unit.

Unit 344 (N340 E384)

Location	Just east of the site limits on the ridgetop.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, glass, metal fragments, shell, and one blue shell edge sherd.

Unit 345 (N304 E368)

Location	In the southeastern portion of the site on the ridgetop.
Soil Profile	Typical, except for a thin A2 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes a bottle base with a pontil mark, cut nails, brick, other bottle glass, and whiteware sherds.

Unit 347 (N326 E348)

Location	On a slope in the northwestern portion of the site.
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Soil Profile Disturbed; the A2 horizon is buried beneath red silty clay. This disturbance is undoubtedly related to the modern road east of this unit.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes three blue shell edge fragments, three transfer printed sherds, two annular decorated sherds, cut glass fragments, one empontilled bottle base, other bottle fragments, cut nails, and brick.

Unit 348 (N302 E350)

Location On a slope in the south-central part of the site.

Soil Profile No A2 horizon, but the A1 and B2 horizons are present.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, shell, stoneware, cut nails, bottle glass, and whiteware.

B-8. Located in the southern quarter of Barton on the wide central ridge, B-8 is the largest site at Barton with perimeters of N176 to N266 and E306 to E392, giving it dimensions of 90 m north-south by 86 m east-west. Vegetations includes the usual trees and one small grouping of crape myrtle. The hypothetical plat identifies this site as the residence of Peter Warren, a Barton merchant who probably moved to Barton about 1848. The end date of occupation is unknown because the last deed for this site was recorded in 1857 (Clay County Deed Book F:518-519). Archaeological data suggest an occupation no later than the third quarter of the nineteenth century and probably not long after 1860. Artifacts, including many decorated ceramic sherds and pre-1860 bottle fragments, are dense in the central portion of the site but sparse along perimeters. Unfortunately, there was no structural evidence. The only feature (Feature 21) was a filled refuse pit, and one of three deep brick wells at the townsite is located within the limits of this site. The slopes north and south of Unit 352 are likely refuse areas.

Unit 59 (N216 E360)

Location On the ridgetop in the east-central region of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, cut nails, and a few whiteware sherds.

Unit 180 (N236 E368)

Location In the northeastern region of the site on the ridgetop.



Figure 19. Feature 17, Unit 343, Townsite of Barton.

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick fragments and cut nails.

Unit 183 (N230 E350)

Location	In the central region of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle glass fragments (with one empontilled base), stoneware sherds, porcelain sherds, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 184 (N212 E382)

Location	On the slope near the eastern extremity of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, and bottle glass fragments.

Unit 187 (N210 E340)

Location	On the ridgetop and in the central region of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, shell, bottle glass, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 188 (N224 E322)

Location	On a gradual slope in the west-central part of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, fragments of porcelain, and one blue sponge decorated and one blue transfer printed ceramic sherd.

Unit 189 (N196 E370)

Location	On the slope in the southeastern extremity of the site.
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Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, one pipe bowl fragment, glass, and one slip decorated sherd.

Unit 191 (N196 E340)

Location On a gradual slope in the south-central region of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut nails, one button, and ceramic sherds. One blue transfer printed whiteware sherd was recovered.

Unit 192 (N190 E320)

Location On the slope on the southwestern edge of the site.

Soil Profile Typical A2 horizon and a thick A1 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick, bottle glass, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 195 (N248 E338)

Location At the base of the slope in the northwestern region of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, glass, and one annular, one blue transfer printed, and one blue sponge decorated whiteware sherd.

Unit 349 (N260 E348)

Location In the low area on the northern end of this site.

Soil Profile Indicates considerable disturbance. A mottled red sandy clay was found overlying the A2 and B1 horizons.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, and one transfer printed and one handpainted earthenware sherd.

Unit 352 (N234 E346)

Location On the ridgetop in the central portion of the site.

Soil Profile	Typical, except for Feature 21.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. Feature 21 yielded the vast majority of artifacts, which include brick fragments, cut nails, shell, bone, bottle glass, pipe fragments, and decorated whiteware (flow blue, sponged, transfer printed, slip-banded) sherds.
Feature 21	A large semicircular refuse pit (103 x 171 cm). Soils within the feature were a dark (10YR3/8) greasy sandy loam. Although the feature was not excavated to its base, it produced much refuse, including bone and shell fragments.

Unit 353 (N238 E322)

Location	On the slope in the northwestern portion of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, and undecorated whiteware ceramic sherds.

Unit 354 (N224 E370)

Location	On the ridgetop in the east-central portion of the site.
Soil Profile	Thick A1 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, window glass, sheet metal, and whiteware.

Unit 355 (N182 E332)

Location	On the ridgetop of the extreme southern boundary of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle and window glass, and undecorated whiteware.

B-9. This site is on the southern end of the townsite on the eastern side of the central ridge. Site perimeters are N124 to N188 by E382 to E412, and its dimensions are 64 m north-south by 30 m east-west. Vegetation includes small hardwoods, pines, and crape myrtle. Historical documentation indicates that this site was domestic in origin and occupied from about 1854 to 1915 (Clay County Deed Book F:402; Book E:461-462). Archaeological evidence supports these dates. Although refuse seems to be distributed mainly on the ridgetop and the north

slope, some was recovered from the low area to the south. Much of site B-9 appears to have been plowed, and the excavation of a septic tank has disturbed the ridgetop south of the chimney fall.

Unit 202 (N154 E390)

Location	On the ridgetop in the center of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes wire and cut nails, bottle and window glass, two bottle necks, lead shot, and undecorated whiteware.

Unit 205 (N154 E406)

Location	On the ridgetop near the eastern edge of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, nails, bottle and window glass, and whiteware, including one black transfer printed sherd.

Unit 206 (N128 E400)

Location	In the low area near the southern edge of the site.
Soil Profile	A very thick A1 horizon appears to be partially a midden.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, glass, cut nails, and decorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 208 (N142 E416)

Location	In a low area just southeast of the site limits, but this unit is undoubtedly associated with this site.
Soil Profile	Typical; shows evidence of plowing.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, lead fragments, bottle and window glass, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 209 (N172 E406)

Location	On the slope at the northeastern boundary of the site.
Soil Profile	No A2 horizon, but the A1 and B2 horizons are present.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes cut nails, brick, bottle and window glass, stoneware sherds, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 356 (N158 E390)

Location On the ridgetop in the center of the site.

Soil Profile Typical, except for Feature 22.

Artifacts Frequency: very dense. Includes brick, cut and wire nails, one earring, one pipe fragment, shell, bone, and window and bottle glass.

Feature 22 A heavy concentration of whole bricks and large brick fragments over the eastern half of this unit. It is probably part of a chimney fall.

Unit 357 (N168 E390)

Location On the slope north of the chimney fall.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: very dense. Includes cut and wire nails, brick fragments, four cartridge cases, buttons, farm implement parts, and bottle and window glass. Ceramics include stoneware, coarse earthenware, and undecorated whiteware.

B-10. This site is on the high flat ridge northeast of Cedar Oaks, and its northern half is in the powerline clearing. It is one of the smallest sites at Barton with perimeters of N608 to N634 by E514 to E544, which border an area 26 m north-south by 30 m east-west. The incomplete historical documentation on this site indicates that this was the location of a blacksmith shop from circa 1860 (Loundes County Estate Files 1071, Jerome Atkinson; 913, Peter Warren; and 857, Carson Shinn). Archaeological evidence, including an abundance of slag, bar metal, horseshoe nails, hand wrought items, and cut nails, confirms this. North of this unit in the powerline clearing, artifacts appear on the surface. The dark midden soil also extends well into the powerline clearing.

Unit 231 (N608 E524)

Location Near the southwestern border of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes hand wrought nails, horseshoe nails, cut nails, unidentified metal fragments, and one blue shell edge whiteware sherd.

Unit 232 (N618 E524)

Location	In the site center just south of the powerline clearing.
Soil Profile	Thick A1 horizon with an A12 (midden) below it. The unit was stopped at 20 cm below surface and it was still in the A12 soil.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes pipe fragments, bar metal fragments, slag, horseshoe nails, cut nails, ceramics, and bottle glass, including an historic flask fragment.

Unit 236 (N614 E540)

Location	On the southeastern edge of this site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, iron fragments, and undecorated whiteware.

B-11. Although this site is just north of site B-12 on the southern end of Barton's long eastern ridge, shovel testing indicates they are separate sites. Site perimeters are N292 to N338 by E572 to E626, encompassing an area 46 m north-south by 54 m east-west; the terrain slopes off sharply to the northeast and west. Vegetation here is moderate and includes pines, hardwoods, yuccas, and crape myrtle, and soils indicate plowing. Historic documentation is as yet unknown for this site, but archaeological data suggest this was a domestic site occupied from the second to the third quarters of the nineteenth century. There is an open, brick-lined well within the site but except for brick, unit artifact frequency is usually sparse. This is probably because refuse was thrown down the eastern bank in the vicinity of Unit 290.

Unit 3 (N334 E594)

Location	On the northern slope of the site.
Soil Profile	A thick A1 horizon (10 cm) overlies the A2 and B2 horizons.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, cut nails, metal, and both decorated and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 5 (N324 E598)

Location	On the edge of the northern slope of this site.
Soil Profile	Typical

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick fragments, cut nails, bottle and window glass, shell, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 286 (N332 E582)

Location On the ridgetop in the northwestern portion of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes large brick fragments, cut nails, glass, slate, scrap metal, one pintle, stoneware sherds, and undecorated whiteware.

Unit 288 (N316 E592)

Location On the ridgetop in the site center.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick (some large fragments), bottle and window glass, cut nails, and whiteware.

Unit 290 (N308 E606)

Location On the eastern slope in the southeastern portion of the site.

Soil Profile Typical, although the A2 horizon has a higher clay content than usual.

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut nails, window and bottle glass, lead shot, pipe fragments, scrap iron, shell, stoneware sherds, and decorated whiteware.

B-12. Commonly known as the High Water House, this site is at the southern end of the long eastern ridge, which is narrow here and slopes gently to the west and steeply to the east. Vegetation is dense and includes large loblolly pines and small hardwoods, as well as a bed of daffodils. Although there is no definite written documentation as yet known for this site, oral testimony suggests that sharecroppers occupied the house in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Archaeological data indicate that this was a domestic site occupied from ca. 1850 to 1920. A more complete description of the Phase II High Water House site excavations is being prepared.

Unit 7 (N274 E590)

Location On the ridgetop in the east-central part of the site.

Soil Profile	Typical, except for Feature 1.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes wire and cut nails, brick, barbed wire, bottle and window glass, stoneware, porcelain, and whiteware.

Unit 8 (N270 E564)

Location	On the ridgetop in the west-central portion of the site.
Soil Profile	A thick A1 horizon overlies to A2 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, window and bottle glass, cut and wire nails, one pipe bowl fragment, and whiteware sherds.

B-13. Located on the extreme northeastern bluff of Barton, this site is completely within the powerline clearing and therefore only sparsely vegetated. Site perimeters are N652 to N686 by E706 to E738, giving it dimensions of 34 m north-south by 32 m east-west. Soils have been highly disturbed, although less so on the southern slope near and north of Unit 10, where there is a modern garden that appears to have a well-developed profile with a moderate amount of mid-nineteenth century material within it. Historical documentation indicates that B-13 is the site of the Barton warehouse and cotton shed (Clay County Deed Book F:94-95, 352). Although its chronological placement is unclear, this structure was mentioned in an 1852 deed record. Archaeological evidence suggests an occupation from the second to third quarters of the nineteenth century. Additionally, this site is near the present residence of Mr. Felix Uithoven. Recent activities associated with this residence have undoubtedly further disturbed the site.

Unit 10 (N654 E720)

Location	On a slope in the southern part of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, bottle glass, and whiteware, including two sponge decorated sherds.

Unit 247 (N672 E710)

Location	On the bluff top in the northwestern portion of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical, although the A2 horizon is thin.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, wire and cut nails, one can, two keys, and one handpainted polychrome sherd.

Unit 248 (N668 E730)

Location	On the bluff top near the northeastern border of the site.
Soil Profile	No A2 horizon, but the A1 and B2 horizons are present.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, glass, cut nails, and one button.

B-16. This site is on the central ridge just north of site B-6; the ridge is very narrow at this point. The perimeters are N448 to N480 by E294 to E318, creating dimensions of 32 m north-south by 24 m east-west. Vegetation is very dense and includes pines, small hardwoods, and two large cedars. There is no historical documentation for this site, but archaeological data, including site size and the lack of structural evidence, suggest that it was a nondomestic site occupied from the second to third quarters of the nineteenth century. Except for the present north-south roadway and plowing, this site was not badly disturbed.

Unit 35 (N458 E298)

Location	On the ridgetop in the southwestern portion of the site.
Soil Profile	A thick A1 horizon overlies a B2 horizon. Lacks an A2 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes cut nails, bottle glass (two bases with partial pontil marks), brick, and decorated whiteware.

Unit 161 (N480 E296)

Location	In an historic roadbed over the western slope, just northwest of the site boundary.
Soil Profile	Thick A1 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, bottle glass, cut nails, undecorated whiteware, and porcelain sherds.

Unit 163 (N458 E312)

Location	On the slope on the southeastern boundary of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes bottle glass, cut nails, metal fragments, and one empontilled bottle base.

Unit 334 (N476 E304)

Location	On the ridgetop in the northeast portion of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, undecorated whiteware, and bottle glass.

Unit 335 (N445 E302)

Location	On the ridgetop on the extreme southern tip of this site.
Soil Profile	Thick A1 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, undecorated whiteware sherds, bottle and window glass, and cut nails.

Unit 337 (N468 E302)

Location	On the ridgetop in the north-central portion of this site.
Soil Profile	Unusually thick A1 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, window and bottle glass, stoneware sherds, an iron pot fragment, one hand wrought spike, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

B-17. Site perimeters are N106 to N166 by E830 to E912, creating dimensions of 60 m north-south by 82 m east-west. This site is located on a knoll just north of the present Barton Ferry. Soils are generally sandy and vegetation is very sparse but includes some pines and small hardwoods. There is no written documentation for this site, but oral testimony identifies it as the Harris Ferry House, which remained standing into the first part of this century. Archaeological data confirm this was a house site occupied from the third or fourth quarter of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The artifact density and soil condition indicate a long and/or intensive occupation. Unit 364 appears to be near the central portion of the structure.

Unit 358 (N152 E908)

Location	On the top of the knoll toward its northeastern edge.
Soil Profile	Very sandy soils; thick dark midden (10YR3/3) between the A1 and A2 horizons.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes wire fragments, cut and wire nails, twentieth century bottle glass,



Figure 20. Feature 25 and 28, Unit 364, Townsite of Barton.

brick, miscellaneous metal fragments, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 359 (N142 E894)

Location On the east-central part of the knoll.

Soil Profile Very sandy soil; very thick A1 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, wire and cut nails, fragments of plastic, crown bottle caps, bottle glass, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 360 (N136 E886)

Location On the center of the knoll.

Soil Profile Very sandy soil; thick A1 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, plastic fragments, rubber, wire nails, cut nails, window and bottle glass, leather, staples, metal fragments, shotgun shell casings, one flow blue whiteware sherd, and one sponge decorated whiteware sherd.

Feature 24 A small square postmold located in the center of this unit. Probably associated with a fence rather than a structure.

Unit 363 (N124 E890)

Location On the southern edge of the knoll.

Soil Profile Thick A1 horizon and a layer of ash (Feature 23).

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, wire and cut nails, bolts, bottle and window glass, mortar, stoneware, an iron pump handle (?), and decorated whiteware sherds.

Feature 23 An ash layer covering the eastern half of this unit has the appearance of a floor, but this needs further investigation. Artifacts include undecorated whiteware sherds, bone, and one stemmed pipe bowl.

Unit 364 (N148 E878)

Location West of the above units and on the ridgetop.

Soil Profile Similar to those above; very thick A1 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: very dense. Includes brick, cut nails, wire nails, bottle and window glass, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Feature 25 | A brick foundation, one course thick and six bricks wide, protruding from the west wall (Figure 20). Probably part of a chimney or a walkway. |
| Feature 26 | A small irregular depression filled with twentieth century artifacts. Its soil is a continuation of the A1 horizon described above. |
| Feature 27 | A large rubble-filled post hole, probably for a house pier. |
| Feature 28 | A post hole very much like Feature 27 and located 120 cm southeast of it (Figure 20). Contained brick rubble and cut nails. |

B-22. This site is on the small, far, eastern ridge at Barton. Site perimeters are N490 to N572 by E664 to E734 and bound an area 82 m north-south by 70 m east-west. Undoubtedly because of the twentieth century structure standing north of the site, vegetation on the ridgetop is very sparse. The slopes, however, are densely covered with trees. Unfortunately, there is no documentary evidence for this site. Archaeological evidence suggests that it was a domestic site occupied from the second quarter to the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century; the end date of occupation is difficult to discern because of the presence of twentieth century materials, which are probably associated with the northern structure. Shovel testing revealed a dense amount of artifacts on the eastern slope, which is southeast of Unit 259. Slightly south of Unit 256 there is a mounded area, approximately 6 x 10 m in size, which closely resembles the house mound at site B-3. The ridge and eastern slope display no evidence of plowing, but the ridgetop is heavily eroded.

Unit 256 (N550 E682)

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|--------------|---|
| Location | On the eastern edge of the ridgetop in the north-central portion of the site. |
| Soil Profile | Thick A1 horizon underlain by a B1 horizon. |
| Artifacts | Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, window and bottle glass, cut nails, and decorated whiteware. |
| Feature 13 | One course thick brick platform located in the southern half of the unit (Figure 21). The bricks appear to be intact and are probably the remains of a walkway. |

Unit 257 (N540 E666)

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Location | On the western edge of the ridgetop in the west-central portion of the site. |
| Soil Profile | No A2 horizon, but the A1 and B1 horizons are present. |



Figure 21. Feature 13, Unit 256, Townsite of Barton.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut and wire nails, undecorated whiteware, bottle glass, and window glass.

Unit 258 (N540 E660)

Location On the western slope just west of Unit 257.

Soil Profile No A2 horizon, but the A1 horizon is thicker than usual.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, cut nails, stoneware, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 259 (N540 E688)

Location Just down the eastern slope in the central portion of the site.

Soil Profile Very thick A1 horizon covering a B2 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: very dense. Includes a large amount of cut nails, brick fragments, two pipe bowl fragments, one button, bone, shell, a wrought spoon, and decorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 261 (N532 E674)

Location On the ridgetop in the west-central portion of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, window glass, cut nails, and bottle glass, including two twentieth century soda bottle fragments, two crown caps, and two tin cans.

B-23. Located completely within the powerline, this site lies just northwest of the blacksmith shop (B-10). Site perimeters are N630 to N644 by E432 to E474 and its dimensions are 14 m north-south by 42 m east-west. The extent of site disturbance is undetermined but may be considerable. Historical records indicate that this was the site of the F. M. and J. H. Griswold general merchandise store that operated from at least 1851 to 1860, although the end date is unclear (Clay County Deed Book F:386-387). Archaeological data support this and indicate a temporal span from the second to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Although no features were found, a high frequency of large brick fragments from Unit 243 suggests the unit may be near a structure.

Unit 215 (N640 E448)

Location On the slope extending toward the western edge of the site.

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut nails, glass, stoneware, and decorated whiteware.

Unit 243 (N634 E468)

Location	On the ridgetop in the eastern half of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical, although the A2 horizon is thin.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, stoneware, glass, cut nails, scrap metal, and decorated whiteware sherds.

B-24. This site, an old animal pen, is on the slope northwest of Cedar Oaks, just south of the powerline and an historic road. Site perimeters are N560 to N596 by E424 to E444, encompassing an area of 36 m north-south by 20 m east-west. Vegetation is dense and typical. Historical documentation suggests this site was probably the location of the McGowan-Rainey-Duling store, which operated from 1852 to 1859 (Clay County Deed Book D:554). Archaeological evidence tends to confirm these dates. Since its abandonment, this site appears to have undergone considerable erosion, probably because of its location on a slope and because of animal activity. The hogs kept in this pen could have gradually moved the artifacts formerly concentrated in Unit 375, which is near the fence.

Unit 221 (N588 E438)

Location	On the small slope in the northeastern part of the site.
Soil Profile	No A2 horizon, but A1 and B2 horizons were present.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, cut nails, glass, and one slip banded earthenware sherd.

Unit 222 (N570 E424)

Location	On the slope in the southwestern corner of the site.
Soil Profile	Lacks an A2 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick and a few cut nails.

Unit 223 (N572 E440)

Location	On the northern slope in the southeastern portion of the site.
Soil Profile	Lacks an A2 horizon.

Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, one hand wrought nail, bottle glass, and whiteware sherds.
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Unit 375 (N582 E432)

Location	In the east-central part of the site.
Soil Profile	Lacks an A2 horizon, but the A1 horizon was thicker than usual. This unit is very near the fence-line of the pen, and the soil and artifact differences are undoubtedly related to this factor.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick, window glass, bottle glass, cut nails, and whiteware, including two blue sponge decorated, one blue transfer printed, one purple handpainted, one blue shell edge, and one blue handpainted sherd.
Feature 29	A large concentration of brick, brick fragments, and rubble. It is possibly part of a chimney fall or related to some later disturbance.

B-25. This site, 56 m north-south by 48 m east-west, is on the long eastern ridge just north of site B-11; site perimeters are N360 to N416 by E528 to E576. Vegetation is moderately dense and includes loblolly pines, small hardwoods, and one large cedar tree; soils indicate that there has been considerable plowing in this area. Unfortunately, no documentary or oral accounts of this site survive. Based on artifact types, artifact frequencies, and site size, it appears to be a domestic site occupied around the second to third quarter of the nineteenth century. The artifact distributions here are difficult to interpret, but it appears that most artifacts are located in the central and south-central portions of the site, primarily on the ridgetop. However, the slopes around the site have not been adequately tested. No structural features were located here.

Unit 272 (N408 E534)

Location	In the northwest portion of the site on the western slope.
Soil Profile	Typical; distinctive Ap horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle glass, metal fragments, and whiteware sherds.

Unit 273 (N406 E566)

Location	On the eastern edge of the ridgetop in the north-eastern part of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical, except for Feature 14.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut and wire nails, glass, and decorated whiteware sherds.

Feature 14 A small square postmold originating at the base of the Ap (plow zone) horizon. Its size suggests that it was probably associated with a fence or a small structure, probably the former.

Unit 274 (N404 E552)

Location On the ridgetop in the north-central portion of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, glass, and some decorated whiteware sherds, one of which is a blue transfer print.

Unit 276 (N392 E544)

Location On the ridgetop in the center of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes bricks, cut nails, bottle and window glass, a harness ring, and decorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 277 (N382 E572)

Location On the eastern edge of the ridge in the south-eastern portion of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, one hand wrought nails, bottle glass, stoneware, and decorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 278 (N372 E558)

Location On the ridgetop in the southern half of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle and window glass, metal fragments, and blue, black, and purple transfer printed whiteware sherds.

Unit 279 (N362 E568)

Location On the eastern edge of the ridge at the extreme southeastern boundary of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, cut nails, unidentified metal fragments, slate, and decorated whiteware.

Unit 280 (N366 E546)

Location On the southwestern edge of the ridgetop in the southern portion of the site.

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, bottle and window glass, shell, cut nails, hand wrought nails, one screw, one pocket knife, one button, pipe bowl fragments, one belt buckle, yellow earthenware, porcelain, and decorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 284 (N384 E528)

Location On the western slope in the west-central portion of the site.

Soil Profile Lacks an A2 horizon, but the A1 and A3 horizons are present.

Artifacts Frequency: very sparse. Includes brick fragments and one undecorated whiteware sherd.

B-26. This site is on the southern slope of a small ridge between Barton's extreme eastern ridges. Site perimeters are N592 to N636 by E588 to E634 and its dimensions are 44 m north-south by 46 m east-west. The northern part of the site is in the powerline and therefore disturbed; the northern boundary could have extended farther onto the ridgetop before clearing for the powerline took place. Vegetation includes pine trees and small hardwoods. Historical documentation of this site is incomplete but available sources indicate that a residence once owned by William Natcher stood here in 1858; by 1860, the Natcher family had moved (Clay County Deed Book E:461-462). Archaeological data suggest a middle nineteenth century date. The artifact density is quite sparse and includes mostly brick, cut nails, and assorted other metal artifacts. Horse and mule shoes are more numerous than kitchen materials, a phenomenon as yet unexplained.

Unit 304 (N628 E606)

Location On the southern slope of the site near its center.

Soil Profile No A2 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, one iron scale weight, one horseshoe, and decorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 305 (N612 E602)

Location On the southern slope in the south-central part of the site.

Soil Profile Only the A1 and B2 horizons are present.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, window glass, undecorated whiteware sherds, cut nails, miscellaneous metal fragments, and stoneware sherds.

Unit 306 (N626 E618)

Location On the slope east of Unit 304.

Soil Profile Lacks an A2 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Includes brick, one cut iron spike, one antler fragment, cut nails, glass, two horseshoes, miscellaneous metal fragments, mussel shell, and decorated whiteware sherds.

Unit 307 (N614 E612)

Location On the southern slope just east of Unit 305.

Soil Profile No A2 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, one shoe heel plate, and one large iron bolt. Ceramics include one green and blue sponge decorated sherd and one slip banded sherd.

Unit 308 (N612 E618)

Location In the low area near the southeastern border of the site.

Soil Profile Contains A1, B1, and B2 horizons.

Artifacts Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, undecorated whiteware sherds, and bottle and window glass.

Unit 309 (N636 E592)

Location In the northwestern corner of the site in the powerline.

Soil Profile No A2 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle glass, undecorated whiteware sherds, metal fragments, and two mule shoes.

B-27. This site is in the north-central portion of the townsite near the bluff edge; it is also on land that slopes toward the west. The perimeters of this site are N644 to N664 by E254 to E312, and its dimensions are 20 m north-south by 58 m east-west. Vegetation includes loblolly pine and small hardwoods. The historical documentation for this site indicates that this was the location of Peter Warren's store from ca. 1848 to 1853. It was sold in 1853 and later donated for use as a church (Clay County Deed Book F:599-600). This is the least disturbed of the store sites. Archaeological data support a nondomestic use of the site. There is no indication of the actual location of the structure. Temporally, the artifacts suggest an occupation from the second to third quarter of the nineteenth century. The highest concentration of artifacts is near Unit 326.

Unit 151 (N642 E260)

Location	Immediately southwest of the site limits.
Soil Profile	Reveals a red clay cap over the buried A1 and A2 horizons.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, bottle glass, miscellaneous metal fragments, and whiteware sherds.

Unit 152 (N646 E294)

Location	Near the southeastern border of the site.
Soil Profile	A thick A1 horizon overlies the A2 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Includes brick, cut nails, undecorated whiteware sherds, window glass, and bottle glass. One bottle neck displays an applied lip.

Unit 324 (N656 E296)

Location	In the northeastern portion of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, slag, shell, and undecorated whiteware, yellow paste earthenware, and stoneware sherds.

Unit 326 (N652 E286)

Location	In the center of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes cut nails, brick, window glass, bottle glass, and shell. Ceramics include one slip decorated and one blue shell edge decorated sherd.

Unit 328 (N644 E280)

Location	On the south-central limit of the site.
Soil Profile	A thick A1 horizon over the A2 horizon.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, glass, cut nails, and shell fragments.

Unit 330 (N654 E272)

Location	In the northwestern portion of the site.
Soil Profile	Thick A1 horizon, possibly due to erosional activity.
Artifacts	Frequency: sparse. Includes brick, cut nails, glass, shell, and undecorated whiteware sherds.

B-29. Located in the low swampy area in the northwestern corner of Barton, this site is 22 m north-south by 40 m east-west, with perimeters of N644 to N666 by E164 to E204. Vegetation is very dense and consists of large loblolly pines and sweetgums; the soils show evidence of plowing. Historical documentation indicates that this was the location, or at least near the location, of Johnson's store, which operated between ca. 1848 and 1860 (Clay County Deed Book F:550-551). Archaeological evidence for this site is inconclusive on this point, but there is evidence (Feature 2) that there may have been a brick kiln here. Further testing is needed to determine if it is a store, a brick kiln, or both.

Unit 43 (N658 E182)

Location	In the center of the site.
Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Includes brick fragments, cut nails, and one olive green bottle glass fragment.
Feature 2	A scatter of poorly fired and/or decomposed bricks and burned bricks over the floor of Level 3. Other indications of burning include the presence of charcoal and ash deposits. Artifacts consisted of bricks, brick fragments, a few cut nails, and one bottle glass sherd.

Unit 155 (N658 E180)

Location	Adjacent to and east of Unit 43.
Soil Profile	Typical, except for the disturbances related to Feature 2 within the A2 horizon.

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Includes brick and green bottle glass.

Feature 2 Continues into this unit and generally maintains the same expression. There were no complete bricks. There did appear to be a diagonal band extending northeast to southwest across the unit that contained little brick and many charcoal flecks. This area was particularly interesting because the northwestern and southeastern corners of this unit contained high concentrations of brick.

Other Units

The following units are not associated with the designated sites above. They are grouped by artifact density in the following order: Dense, Moderate, Sparse, Very Sparse, and Sterile.

Dense (300-100 artifacts). 24, 158, 159, 219, 263, 333.

Moderate (100-300 artifacts). 1, 27, 47, 227, 241, 255, 313.

Sparse (25-100 artifacts). 4, 11, 16, 18, 19, 31, 33, 44, 63, 84, 85, 102, 122, 134, 136, 143, 164, 165, 166, 168, 172, 173, 177, 195, 196, 197, 198, 207, 211, 217, 220, 226, 233, 235, 242, 245, 246, 249, 250, 252, 264, 266, 269, 270, 282, 291, 296, 297, 301, 310, 312, 314, 315, 316, 323, 325, 329, 334, 342.

Very Sparse (1-25 artifacts). 2, 6, 14, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 34, 39, 41, 45, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 65, 66, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 78, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 148, 153, 156, 157, 160, 178, 181, 182, 185, 193, 194, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 210, 212, 213, 214, 216, 224, 225, 228, 229, 230, 234, 237, 238, 239, 240, 244, 251, 253, 254, 260, 262, 267, 271, 275, 281, 285, 287, 289, 292, 293, 294, 295, 300, 302, 303, 311, 317, 319, 327, 332, 336, 338, 341, 350, 351, 362, 370.

Sterile. 9, 12, 13, 15, 38, 40, 42, 50, 57, 58, 60, 68, 73, 76, 77, 89, 91, 95, 103, 129, 135, 150, 154, 218, 265, 268, 283, 298, 299, 318, 320, 361, 369, 371, 372, 374.

Summary

At the conclusion of Phase II 375 2 x 2m units had been excavated at the site of the extinct town of Barton, Mississippi (ca. 1848-1865). These excavations resulted in the identification of twenty-one sites within Barton Townsite proper plus one additional site (B-17) to the east. This, of course, does not include Cedar Oaks (B-14) which is discussed separately in Chapter 5.

Thirty-one features were located during the testing program. These consisted mostly of chimney foundations and post holes. Seven of the posts were house piers, while four others were of unknown function, but were probably associated with outbuildings or fences. Other features include three refuse pits, one unlined well, and two brick lined wells. The refuse pits and unlined well contained a fairly dense amount of refuse and were the main source of recovered faunal remains. The artifacts from these four features dated consistently from the mid-nineteenth century. The brick wells were not excavated.

On the whole, artifact density at Barton was sparse. Brick fragments were the most common artifact type, followed by nails (generally machine cut), bottle glass, window glass, and ceramics. All of these dated from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the second quarter of the twentieth century. The majority of the refuse appeared not to have been deposited in pits but rather deposited in a "sheet refuse" fashion in the yard adjacent to structures and on the nearby slopes, where a fairly dense amount of material was recovered. Given the topography at the site, throwing garbage down the slopes is an obvious and simple method of removing it and eliminates the need for many refuse pits.

Of the twenty-two sites located, documentary and/or oral accounts are available for fifteen. This evidence indicates that the occupation of eleven of these documented sites was restricted to the period of the town. The other four (B-3, B-9, B-12, and B-17), however, survived the demise of the town and continued to be occupied until the first to second quarter of the twentieth century.

As I noted above, site areas were determined for each site (except B-12 and Cedar Oaks) through a shovel testing program (see pg. 189). The results of this are quite interesting when compared with the known functions of the sites as follows:

Commercial Sites (excluding the hotel):

<u>site</u>	<u>function</u>	<u>area</u>	<u>chronology</u>
B-5	store	1140m ²	mid 19th century
B-10	blacksmith shop	780m ²	mid 19th century
B-13	warehouse	1088m ²	mid 19th century
B-23	store	588m ²	mid 19th century
B-24	store	720m ²	mid 19th century
B-27	store	1160m ²	mid 19th century

Domestic Sites (including the hotel)-- Group 1

<u>site</u>	<u>function</u>	<u>area</u>	<u>chronology</u>
B-4	hotel	2944m ²	mid 19th century
B-6	residence	2304m ²	mid 19th century
B-9	residence	1920m ²	mid 19th century
B-26	residence	2024m ²	mid 19th century

Domestic Sites -- Group 2

<u>site</u>	<u>function</u>	<u>area</u>	<u>chronology</u>
B-3	residence	6148m ²	mid 19th/early 20th century
B-7	residence	4800m ²	mid 19th century
B-8	residence	7740m ²	mid 19th century
B-17	residence	4920m ²	mid 19th century

As the above tables indicate the commercial sites (excluding the hotel) are significantly smaller than the domestic sites (mean=913m²). This is undoubtedly related to the less intensive (non-domestic) activities that occurred at these sites.

The domestic sites, which are much longer, have been divided into two groups. The first group averages 2298m² in area while the second group averages 5902m². The significance of this difference is not clear, but it may be related to the length of occupation or the socio-economic status of the occupants, or both. It should be stressed at this point, however, that too much emphasis should not be placed on the shovel testing data (site area) alone since many of these sites were highly disturbed by plowing and/or grading (along the powerline and roads). Also, this shovel testing program is still somewhat experimental.

I do feel, however, that when viewed in conjunction with other data the shovel tested limits are useful at least in separating domestic from non-domestic sites. Of the seven undocumented sites four have site areas within the ranges of the domestic sites. These sites, B-1, B-11, B-25 and B-22, have areas of 2480m², 2484m², 2488m², and 5740m² respectively. The greater frequency of artifacts, especially "kitchen" type artifacts (ceramics and bottle glass), also supports the conclusion that these are domestic sites.

The other three undocumented sites, B-2, B-16, and B-29, had areas of 360m², 768m², and 880m² respectively, and therefore fall within the range of the non-domestic sites. Site B-2 is the smallest and artifactually the sparsest site at Barton. As we noted above it falls near the location of the "schoolhouse lot," so perhaps this was the site of the Barton school. This conclusion, however, should be viewed as tentative.

Site B-27, which is located in a low swampy area in the northwestern portion of the townsite, appears to be a poorly preserved brick kiln. Remains of two firing chambers and two fragmentary brick rows were uncovered through excavation.

Site B-16 is more of an enigma. Though it is small, the artifact assemblage is more like that found at a domestic site with a higher frequency of "kitchen" type artifacts. If it was a domestic site, perhaps it was occupied for a very short period of time or by very low status individuals. There is no documentary evidence to support either of these suggestions, however, and the functional nature of this site will have to remain a mystery for the present.

The location of sites at Barton is also related to their functions. The commercial sites, including the hotel, the stores, the warehouse, and the blacksmith shop are all concentrated near the bluff on the northern edge of the sample frame. Their location was definitely related to the road system, since all of them, except the warehouse, are located on the same east-west running road which leads to the ferry.

While the commercial sites are situated in an east-west manner across the northern edge of the townsite, the housesites are generally located in the southern half of the townsite on the long, wide, north-south oriented ridge tops.

These locational/functional relationships are undoubtedly indicative of the function of the town as a river oriented market center. The placement of the commercial district is definitely tied to the proximity to the river and the original ferry at Barton.

In conclusion, our preliminary assumptions on town location and chronology were verified by archaeological testing. Also, historical information on site locations and functions which was recovered during Phase II tentatively verified these assumptions as well. With the knowledge gained in the testing phase at Barton Townsite we have been able to determine site location, extent, function, and chronology and therefore are able to make decisions on the extent of impact and how this can be best mitigated.

CHAPTER 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE VINTON TOWNSITE (22CL808),
MISSISSIPPI

by

Dean L. Anderson

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Beginning in the fall of 1979 and continuing through the summer of 1980, the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project conducted a two phase archaeological testing program at Vinton for the purpose of locating and evaluating the archaeological components of the Vinton townsite as well as assessing other cultural resources encountered within the sample area. The following is a brief statement on Vinton's historical background, a description of the sample area, and a description of the testing program conducted there, and the results obtained.

It should be noted at the outset that the use of the term "town" in conjunction with Vinton may be somewhat misleading in its implications of concentrated commercial and residential areas arranged in some kind of orderly fashion within a localized setting. Current knowledge indicates that Vinton did not conform to this common conception of a town; rather, it was actually a dispersed, loosely structured farming community with a small commercial focal area centered around the Vinton store. Unlike Barton to the south, Vinton was never platted (Elliott 1978:66) and it never developed the configuration of a relatively spatially compact, structured village. The purpose in calling attention to these circumstances illustrates the particular nature of the Vinton community and more clearly specifies the type of settlement to which the term "town" is being applied.

Site History

Like other settlements in northeastern Mississippi, Vinton's origins can be traced to the development of trade along the Tombigbee River. In this area, cotton was the predominant commodity being shipped downriver to Mobile, Alabama. This emphasis on river traffic for the transport of goods and as a link to distant markets established those sites with good river access as natural centers of activity and potential areas of growth. Thus, the emergence of river towns along the Tombigbee during the mid-nineteenth century was in large part a result of the blossoming and diversification of activity around localized landings and ports of trade on the river. Additionally, as agriculture along the river expanded and population increased, cotton farmers and their families comprised a viable market for commercially available goods and services. This situation further contributed to growth around the river ports as stores, blacksmith shops, milling operations, schools, churches, and hotels appeared to serve the needs of the surrounding countryside.

In the 1840s, Sherod Keaton, who owned and operated a ferry on the Tombigbee River, established river access in the area that would eventually be known as Vinton (Elliott 1978:65). This same location later served as the Vinton landing. From the ferry crossing and landing area, a road known as the Keaton Ferry Road extended west to its intersection with the major north-south road through that region, the Colbert-Aberdeen Road, later known as the Vinton-Aberdeen Road. At the intersection of these two routes, a store began operating in the 1840s that was to become the commercial focal point for the community of Vinton (Elliott 1978:65). With these developments, the groundwork for the emergence of Vinton had been laid. Convenient river access, which

represented an outlet for agricultural commodities, was available, and supplies could be acquired from the store that stood approximately one-half mile to the west of the landing. Around 1850, the name Vinton first began to be used to refer to the developing community (Elliott 1978:65), which continued to grow and add other features to its composition. Archaeological, oral historical, and archival data indicate that Vinton possessed a store, a cotton gin and grist mill, at least one blacksmith shop, a church and lodge, a school, a stagecoach inn, lumber yard, a cotton shed, and several residences; all of these establishments were located generally along the Keaton Ferry or Vinton-Aberdeen roads (Elliott 1978; McClurken and Anderson 1981: 25, 29, 37-38, 109, 239, 240, 285, 511, 512, 517, 591, 626, 653-667, 942, 1047, 1379, 1529).

Vinton persisted through the second half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, although it seems to have begun declining after 1880. Steamboat traffic on the Tombigbee River continued, though greatly diminished, into the twentieth century (McClurken and Anderson, 1981: 713-714, 528) but railroad transportation was available in the region in 1857 and hence the river was losing its importance as a trade route (Elliott 1978:67). Reduction of the river trade brought about a corresponding decline in the utility of the river towns. By 1910, nearly all of the commercial and residential establishments that had once comprised the viable Vinton community of the nineteenth century had disappeared. Appropriately, the last vestiges of Vinton seem to have been the store and the Trotter House, in which a series of owners and operators of the store had lived. The Vinton store, which had also served as the post office for the surrounding area between 1858 and 1904, continued to function until ca. 1910 (McClurken and Anderson, 1981: 963, 1008). And the Trotter House, although abandoned, remained standing until it was salvaged for lumber in 1975 (Elliott 1978:68). With the destruction of these last two structures, the Vinton cemetery remains the only intact physical evidence bearing witness to the existence of Vinton. Despite the demise of the businesses and households that comprised Vinton, it is interesting to note the durability of the concept of community demonstrated by the fact that present inhabitants of that vicinity still describe themselves as Vinton residents (McClurken and Anderson, 1981: 994, 1490).

The Sample Frame

The Vinton townsite sample frame is situated entirely within Corps of Engineers property in the northern portion of the proposed Barton Ferry Recreation Area. It is bounded on the west by the Vinton-Aberdeen Road and on the east by the Tombigbee River. Northern and southern boundaries for the sample frame were established on the basis of Corps of Engineers property lines, topographic elevation considerations, and the distribution of remotely sensed cultural features as determined by Mississippi State University (see MSU Museum 1979). After incorporating the entire sample frame within a grid system, an area measuring approximately 650 m north-south by 700 m east-west was delimited for testing. This area was assigned the Smithsonian designation 22C1808.

The topography within the Vinton sample frame does not display a great deal of differentiation, but at the same time it is not a particularly uniform surface. The vast majority of the area lies between the 190 and 250 ft contours, but within this elevation range, widespread stream dissection and extensive erosional patterns have produced a surface marked by slope development and irregularity. Much of the erosional alteration resulted from episodes of clearing and cultivation that occurred during the last half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century.

Today, oak-hickory and oak-pine forest covers the area, with loblolly pine, sweetgum, and several varieties of oak dominating the landscape. Heavy undergrowth in the form of young, thick, secondary vegetation is also widespread across most of the townsite region. Soils in the sample frame are primarily those of the Sweatman-Smithdale association, which is described as "well drained soils that have a dominantly clayey and loamy subsoil" that occur "on narrow ridge tops and hilly sideslopes in the eastern part of the county bordering the Tombigbee River" (Murphree and Miller 1976). Further discussion of soil characteristics is presented in the next section in conjunction with the description of soil test excavations.

Phase I

Soil Tests. Phase I field work at the Vinton townsite began on November 14, 1979. Before the initiation of the actual testing program, 18 2 m x 2 m soil test units were excavated at various locations across the sample frame to obtain a more detailed picture of the soil conditions, the depth of the soil horizons, and the extent of subsurface disturbances at the site. In addition to the profiles obtained through excavation of soil test units, two natural erosional exposures were cut back and cleaned with shovels and trowels to facilitate examination of these readily accessible soil profile opportunities. Soil test units were excavated at Vinton before a control grid had been established for the site. As a result, the units were surveyed using Corps of Engineers alignment stakes for proposed roads and arbitrarily located soil test control points are reference points. Following completion of the grid system, all soil test units were located within its boundaries and the coordinates of the southwest corner stake of each unit were established. Material was removed from the soil tests in 10 cm levels. Whenever possible, the soil test units were dug to a depth of one meter. Recording the test units consisted of profile drawings made of two adjacent walls. In some instances, more than two walls were drawn to more clearly depict particular information. Floor plans were also drawn if cultural materials were present. Photographs were taken of profiles of selected units.

Taken as a group, the soil test units provided three general kinds of information. First, they indicated that the Vinton area is characterized by a virtually nonexistent or poorly developed A1 soil zone. This suggests disturbance of the soil, which in this instance is primarily the result of row crop cultivation. A plow zone was identifiable in the wall profiles of many of the units excavated during the formal

testing program, and in many areas old plow furrows were still visible on the surface. Second, a generally typical soil profile for the uplands and slopes of the Vinton sample frame was determined. This profile consisted of a very thin A0 or newly developing A1 zone composed of a dark grayish brown sandy loam between 0-2 cm thick; a light colored Ap zone of pale brown or yellowish brown sandy clay 2-20 cm thick; a B2 zone of red, silty clay extending 20-50 cm; and below the 50 cm depth, a mottled red and pale brown to gray silty clay. Third, the soil tests provided information on the general nature of the soils in low lying areas. A more well-developed A1 horizon was often encountered because cultivation here was infrequent. Beneath the A1 zone, the profile was characterized by a lack of differentiation, apparently due to moisture, resulting in difficulty segregating soil zones within it. Color was usually a very pale brown or gray, and a generally higher clay content was present throughout the deposits in comparison to those found in the uplands.

Control Grid. During late November and December while the soil test units were being excavated, control grids were established for the townsites, beginning at Barton and later at Vinton and Colbert. This work was performed by an engineering firm located in Jackson, Mississippi. The grid system was to be constructed such that the sample frame would be included wholly in the northeast quadrant of the coordinate system. To achieve this, a N000 E000 point was chosen that would allow the y axis to fall west of the sample frame and the x axis to fall south of the sample frame. Because of the configuration of the property owned by the Corps of Engineers, it was not possible to establish such a point on Corps property at the Vinton townsite. As a result, the grid system was set up using a starting point in the southwest corner of the government owned property that was then designated N000 E200. In this way, the point of origin for the grid could be kept on federal property, and that portion of the sample frame lying west of that point would still be within the positive quadrant. A Corps of Engineers brass monument marked "C-BF-11 1975" was used as the N000 E200 point. The x axis, or E200 line, was established running due north from that point using the appropriate declination information for that monument. The y axis, or N000 line, was established running due east from the N000 E000 point at a ninety degree angle from the x axis. From these two base lines, the entire sample area was gridded into 50 m cells. Along the N000 and the E000 line, each point at every 100 m increment was marked with a brass monument. All other points on the base lines, as well as the rest of the grid points, were marked with a steel reinforcing rod driven into the ground. A small metal tag was attached to the base of reinforcement rods, and each tag had the grid coordinates for each point impressed upon it. Also, a piece of hollow, white, polyvinyl tubing was placed over each of the reinforcing rods to provide better visibility against the surrounding forest vegetation. This system of 50 m grid cells provided the basis for horizontal control throughout the testing program.

With the completion of the soil test units and the control grid at Vinton, the main body of the testing program could be initiated. The field crew at this point consisted of six crew persons and one program assistant, and this level of manpower was maintained throughout Phase I.

Other factors relevant to work output during Phase I were the weather conditions and, relatedly, the soil conditions. Phase I field work was carried out during the winter and early spring, which comprise the rainy season in Mississippi. Work was hampered by frequent rain during this particularly wet, as well as cold, winter and the resulting soggy soil conditions further impeded excavation progress and eroded crew morale.

Sampling Strategy. At the beginning of the testing program at Vinton, the strategy employed was that of a stratified disproportional random cluster sample (see MSU Museum 1979). The Vinton sample frame was partitioned into two unequal sized strata based upon the topographic features of elevation and percentage of slope. Stratum 1 was defined as upland areas generally between the elevations of 190 and 245 ft above sea level and displaying a slope gradient of equal to or less than 10 percent per 100 ft. Stratum 2 was defined as upland areas of similar elevation to Stratum 1 but displaying a slope gradient greater than 10 percent per 100 ft. Based on remote sensing data, which indicated a higher site density of cultural features in Stratum 1, it was proposed to differentially sample the two strata, obtaining a 3.5 percent sample of Stratum 1 and a 1.5 percent sample of Stratum 2.

The field crew implemented this strategy by excavating test units identified by computer-generated random coordinates located within each of the strata. This was the procedure followed at the outset of the testing program. But as the sampling strategy was put into practice, it became apparent that a reassessment of the design would be highly advantageous. The operation of the testing program at Barton and Vinton revealed certain obstacles, mainly logistical, in effectively executing the sampling strategy as planned. First, completion of the control grids at Barton and Vinton put the testing program one month behind in its effort to excavate a sufficient number of units to attain a statistically reliable sample of the townsite. Second, the delay problem was compounded as it became apparent that logistical difficulties in both surveying in the random units as well as carrying out the excavations were making both processes considerably more time consuming than expected. The broken terrain, heavy vegetation, and the widely dispersed nature of the randomly selected units hindered the effort to survey in large numbers of units ahead of the excavators. Consequently, at least two crew members who were scheduled to divide their time between surveying and excavating, became full time surveyors. Excavators were faced with the time consuming process of packing up their gear, hiking perhaps several hundred meters across the site, finding the new unit, and getting set up to work. Additionally, since the software used to generate test unit locations did not take every detail of the ground surface into account, a unit might have a tree in it or a sharp elevation change due to an erosional cut, further impeding expedient excavation. The site supervisor was faced with similar logistical problems in his efforts to maintain control over each unit being excavated and to keep field work running smoothly. With several units under concurrent excavation scattered across the sample area, there was a constant potential for small delays to occur simply because precise coordination between the supervisor's availability and a particular crew member's need for consultation or photographs was not always possible. Third, heavy precipitation during the winter months of Phase I testing made field conditions

trying. The most damaging aspect of this situation proved to be the sluggish process of trying to dry screen the water-laden soil. It was apparent that in order to avoid a further setback in field work progress, a water screening operation would be necessary.

Reviewed in combination, the above factors called into question the feasibility and advisability of continuing the then current sampling design and attempting to obtain an adequate sample for statistical purposes. The experience of the first few weeks of testing indicated that the logistics of acquiring such a sample were unrealistic under the present format. In response to these circumstances, the project's Co-Principal Investigators and collaborators met and discussed the alternatives for revising the field program. Out of these discussions came the consensus that abandoning the probability sampling strategy and adopting a judgmentally based sampling procedure was the most favorable recourse in terms of economy and information return. Implementing this strategy would relieve some of the logistical problems in the field and would allow those random units already excavated to be incorporated into the judgmental sample, thus avoiding the prospect of discounting all testing done to date.

The judgmentally based sampling procedure was put into effect in late February 1980. Under this approach, the sample area would be covered on a cell-by-cell basis utilizing the 50 m units defined by the control grid. An effort would be made to excavate five judgmentally located two-meter square test units in each of the cells. The assignment of units in each cell was designed to test high potential site areas and/or gain some measure of uniform coverage of the cell. At the supervisor's discretion, fewer units, or even no units, might be placed in specific cells that contained wet, low lying areas or a high degree of slope and consequently held little potential for yielding site locations. This scheme had two major logistical advantages: it allowed the surveyors to locate and stake groups of units, which resulted in fewer transit setups and the elimination of long treks across the sample area, and it allowed the excavation crew members to remain in relatively close proximity to one another, which helped raise crew morale and greatly expedited the excavation process, especially photographs.

Perhaps the most significant approach alteration involved in adopting the judgmental sampling procedure was in the basis for locating units to be excavated. Rather than digging randomly located units, site supervisors were now responsible for choosing the unit placements. In order to make these decisions, a variety of criteria were used, most of which were a product of the remote sensing work carried out at the town-sites by Mississippi State University (Miller 1979). These data were further augmented by information gained from the testing completed thus far in Phase I and from site location descriptions provided by the Oral History Program. Primary considerations in locating test units remained essentially consistent with the criteria used to define Stratum 1 and Stratum 2, namely elevation and slope. Within a given cell, high level areas were given the first priority for testing. Low lying areas and areas of greater than 10 percent slope were generally low priority regions although they were sometimes investigated for refuse deposits or slope-washed material, especially when they occurred immediately adjacent to known site locations.

As stated earlier, information supplied by the remote sensing program proved extremely valuable in guiding decisions made in the field concerning the location of test units. The remote sensing data incorporated into the archaeology program suggested topographical and vegetational situations that might indicate past cultural activity. Some of these feature types included large crowned trees; ornamental vegetation such as crape myrtle, osage orange, or yucca; geometric or straight line vegetational configurations; cleared areas; disturbed areas; and other vegetational anomalies. In addition to these factors that suggest areas of occupation, other aspects of the landscape such as erosional patterns or sharp breaks in vegetational composition may indicate old roadways; still other disturbances may reveal previously cultivated areas. All of these currently observable characteristics can serve as surrogates of unobserved archaeological phenomena and can thus be of enormous value in planning the distribution of test units across the sample area. Attention to these kinds of indicators played a major role in shaping the orientation and development of the testing programs at both Barton and Vinton.

Finally, information return from the early stages of the Field Archaeological Program and the Oral History Program had some bearing, in both a general and specific sense, on the continuing process of test pit placement. Generally early testing results and oral descriptions of preferred habitation environments aided in constructing a picture of the settlement pattern at the site that could be used to direct subsequent testing. And more specifically, test results in an adjacent cell or location-specific oral historical information might influence the approach taken in testing a particular cell.

Field Methods. Archaeological testing of the Vinton townsite was accomplished through the excavation of 2 m square test units. These units were established in relation to the 50 m increment grid using a transit and fiberglass tape, and each unit was designated by the coordinates of its southwest corner stake according to its position within the grid system. In addition, each unit was given a numerical designation proceeding in consecutive order, generally in the order of excavation.

Excavation of each unit was normally conducted by one member of the field crew, although at times two persons might be assigned to a single unit. Removal of soil from each unit proceeded according to arbitrary 10 cm levels. At the Barton townsite, an initial attempt had been made to excavate test units by segregating natural stratigraphic layers, but this procedure proved uneconomical in terms of the time investment it required, especially in light of the extensive plow disturbance in the sample area. Based on this experience, no stratigraphic excavation was attempted at Vinton. Each unit was excavated until sterile soil was encountered or until artifact recovery diminished to the extent that continued excavation would be relatively unprofitable. In most units, removal of two 10 cm levels was sufficient to attain this objective. Some units required the excavation of three levels to confidently ascertain the depth of the deposits present; rarely did any unit go beyond 30 cm below surface.

Soil from each level of each unit was sifted through one quarter inch hardware cloth utilizing one of two methods. When conditions permitted, soil was dry screened immediately at the excavation site. But often during Phase I testing, the wet soil conditions were not conducive to an efficient dry screening operation. To alleviate this problem and avert costly time expenditures in continued dry screening efforts, a water screening system was implemented. By this method, soil was placed in laminated burlap bags marked with the appropriate provenience information and then hauled by truck to a screening station established on the bank of the Tombigbee River. There the soil was emptied into sluice boxes, subjected to a stream of pressurized water, and washed out the end of the sluice box into a screen. This system proved to be an effective, reliable alternative to dry screening and subsequently was used to process perhaps 50 percent of the soil excavated during the Phase I testing program.

Archaeological features encountered were numbered consecutively as they were discovered during the testing program. Soil removed from designated features was screened separately, and any cultural materials recovered were segregated from those produced by the unit proper. Features were often bisected during excavation to obtain a profile of the deposit. In addition to the identification of features, the archaeological program employed "area" designations. This practice allowed the site supervisor to isolate a portion of a unit that was inconsistent with the rest of the unit but that did not yet warrant assignment of a feature number. Excavation was then continued in order to assess the nature of the area and confirm or deny the appropriateness of upgrading it to feature status.

Recording Procedures. Information generated from each test excavation was recorded through notes taken by both crew members and the site supervisor, photographic documentation, and a variety of field forms. As part of the standard procedure, a level form was completed for each level of each unit excavated. Along with this, a minimum of two profile drawings were made depicting two adjacent walls, and Munsell soil color values were recorded on these drawings for each soil zone described. Floorplan drawings were generally done only in units that contained cultural remains. Features and postmolds were given additional attention on more detailed, specialized forms and were usually drawn in both profile and plan view as well. Supplementary information for any aspect of a particular unit was recorded in notes taken by the excavator on the reverse of the appropriate field form. The site supervisor also maintained a field notebook documenting both general and specific information on the day-to-day progress of the testing program. Finally, both color 35mm photography and black and white 35mm and medium negative format photography were used to record data in the field. Photographic records were made of wall profiles, floors, features, and artifact scatters as well as surface characteristics, field operations in progress, and the general landscape.

Phase I testing concluded on April 18, 1980. At this point in the Vinton testing program, the control grid had been completed and 18 two-meter square soil tests had been excavated before the initiation of formal testing. Thirty randomly located units had been excavated under the

implementation of the probability sampling strategy. At that point, a substantial alteration in the research design was adopted in which probability sampling was dropped in favor of a judgmental approach. Subsequent to this modification, 33 more units were completed before the end of the phase, producing a total of 63 excavated test units during Phase I.

Phase II

Phase II field work began on June 9, 1980, and continued through August 29, 1980. In virtually every respect, Phase II represented a continuation of the testing program carried out in Phase I. The judgmental sample initiated in Phase I was resumed and adhered to throughout the second phase. Although for the most part field procedures remained unchanged, there were three factors in the Phase II program that differed from Phase I and that contributed to improved efficiency in the excavation process. First, Phase II weather conditions were vastly improved over those of Phase I. The summer months were hot and dry, and even those parts of the site that were most affected by the Phase I moisture had dried out before the end of Phase II. This in turn meant that soil conditions during Phase II were much more amenable to dry screening. In fact, only a very small percentage of the soil excavated during Phase II required water screening, a circumstance that ultimately promoted excavation progress. Second, manpower levels were increased over those of Phase I. During Phase II, the Vinton field crew averaged 12 persons, including two surveyors. This significant expansion in crew size was probably the single most important factor in the dramatic acceleration of production during Phase II. And third, a modification in field procedures also facilitated the increased rate of excavation achieved during the summer months. Approximately one month into Phase II, it was decided that based on our experience to date with the typical deposit depth we encountered we could increase efficiency with very little sacrifice in information return by limiting excavation to 20 cm in depth in each unit. Rarely did the excavation of a third level provide us with anything more than confirmation that the deposits were, in fact, approximately 20 cm deep.

Near the end of Phase II, an auxiliary testing procedure was added to the program that was implemented at each of the sites located during the two phases. This procedure involved the use of shovel tests to determine approximate site limits. At each of the identified site loci, shovel tests were excavated radiating out from the projected center of the site in each of the four cardinal directions at 2 m intervals. Testing was continued along each transect until a series of three consecutive sterile tests were encountered. Based on decreasing artifact frequency and ultimately on observed presence or absence of artifacts, an estimate of site parameters was thus obtained.

The end of Phase II marked the termination of the testing program at Vinton. An additional 210 units were completed during Phase II, producing a total of 273 units for the two phases combined (Figure 22). Further, shovel test excavations, as previously described, were conducted at all but one of the sites located in order to gain some understanding of site parameters.

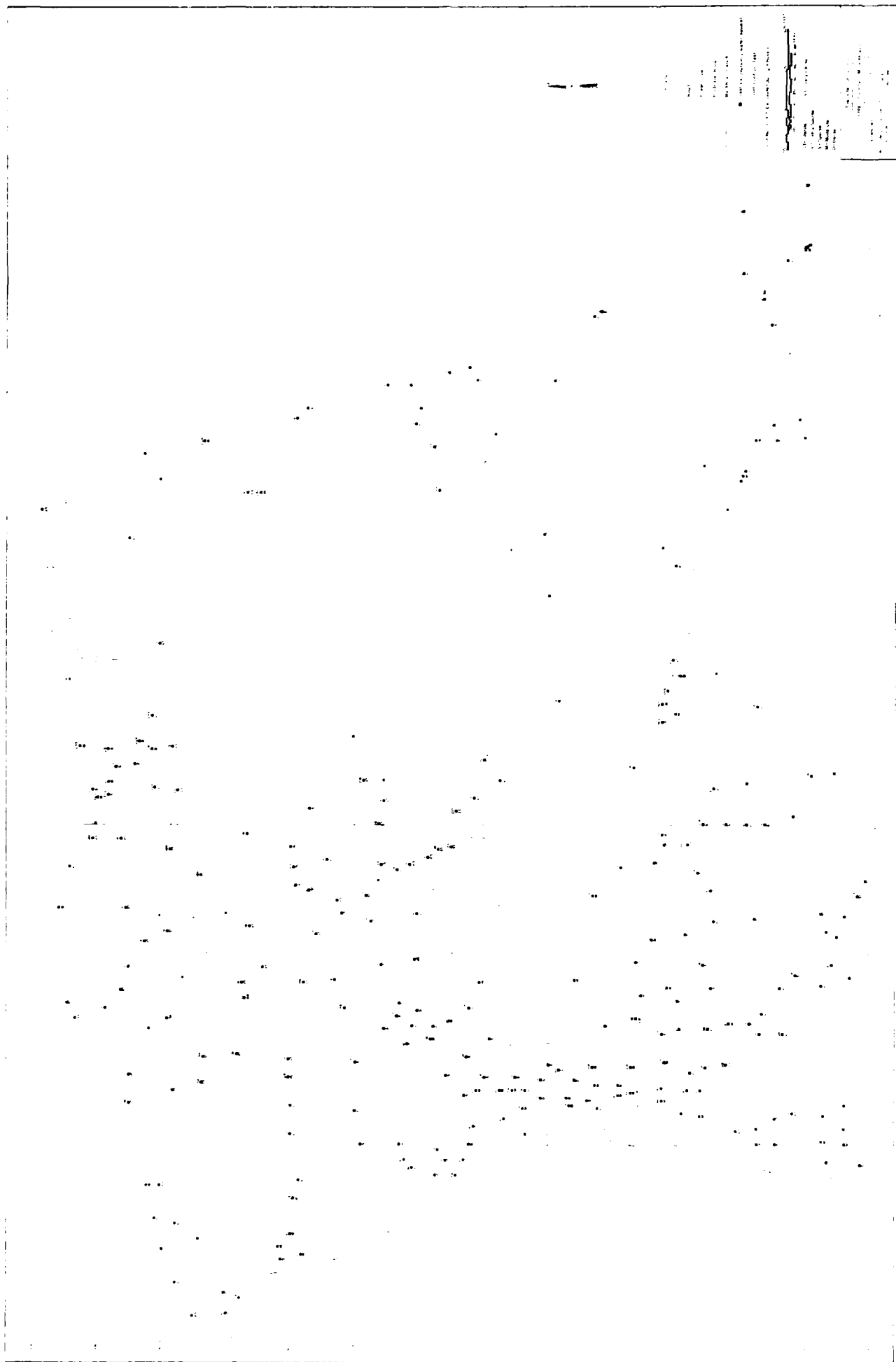


Figure 22. Archaeological Test Excavations at the Townsite of Vinton.

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Phases I and II Results

Test excavations conducted at Vinton during Phases I and II, in conjunction with oral historical and archival information, resulted in the identification of nine historical sites within the sample area. These nine sites were posited as component parts of the Vinton community of the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and as such were incorporated into a numbering system shared with the Oral History Program designating those sites that comprised Vinton. These numbers will be used to identify each site in the ensuing descriptions. Breaks in the numbering sequence occur because some of the sites to which numbers were assigned by the Oral History Program are located off the sampling area. Also, numbers were assigned to sites on the townsit sample frame based on oral historical data which, upon subsequent archaeological investigation, did not yield corroborating evidence. Other site loci not pertaining to the Vinton community, such as modern camphouse sites and prehistoric occupations, were also encountered during the testing program. These occurrences were recorded but not included in the inventory of Vinton sites.

Individual site areas at Vinton were defined on the basis of a variety of information. Topographical setting, vegetational configurations, and archival and oral historical data could all contribute to the assignment of a site number to a particular location. Archaeologically, site definition depended primarily upon the density of cultural material present, the occurrence of features, or both. In parts of the townsit, notably in the extreme western portion around the intersection of the Vinton-Aberdeen and Keaton Ferry roads, the general concentration of past cultural activity was such that artifact frequencies were relatively high over a large area. In situations like this, it can be difficult to identify discrete site loci on the basis of artifact density alone, making other kinds of evidence particularly valuable in attempting to segregate specific sites.

In reporting the results of the testing program at Vinton, descriptions of all test excavations completed are provided. As a basic level of description, all units are characterized according to the amount of cultural materials produced. This is accomplished by depicting the artifact recovery from each unit as either sterile, very sparse (1-25 artifacts), sparse (26-100 artifacts), moderate (101-300 artifacts), dense (301-1,000 artifacts), or very dense (over 1,000 artifacts). These increments of artifact frequency are based upon an examination of the range of frequencies that occurred in the test excavations and the identification of general patterns of clustering that appeared to be present among them. For the distribution of excavation units according to artifact frequency, refer to the Vinton site map (Figure 22).

Descriptions of units that fall into the categories sterile, very sparse, or sparse may include a comment on the soil conditions present but otherwise receive no further consideration. Only those units displaying moderate, dense, or very dense artifact frequencies are given more detailed descriptive attention. For those units that are on or around the nine identified site locations, a brief description of each site prefaces the unit descriptions. This includes site location, size,

vegetation present, nature of the deposits tested, kinds of materials recovered, suggested dating, and pertinent archival and oral historical data. Then each individual unit is described in terms of general artifact frequency, comments on the soil profile, unit assemblage, and present diagnostic items are offered. Some units peripheral to the proposed site limits are occasionally described in this section because the approximate site boundaries established may not incorporate all irregularities of the site configuration. Units of moderate, dense, or very dense artifact frequency that do not occur on sites are also given detailed attention. Most of these units can be accounted for by their association with roadways or more modern cultural activities.

The presentation of soil profile data for the test excavations will be carried out in a manner designed to allow for economy of description. Because the testing program was concentrated on relatively flat ridge tops and areas of gentle slope -- those same areas that have been subject to cultivation in the past -- a generally uniform soil profile was observed in the vast majority of the units excavated. This typical profile can be characterized as follows.

- Humus and A1 zone -- Sandy loam. Usually thin, ranges from 0-8 cm in thickness. Color is shades of brown and grayish brown ranging from Munsell values 10YR6/2, light grayish brown, to 10YR3/2, very dark grayish brown.
- Ap or A2 zone -- Sandy loam. Ranges from 4-20 cm in thickness. Color is shades of pale brown and yellowish brown ranging from Munsell value 10YR7/4, very pale brown, to 10YR3/6, dark yellowish brown, with 10YR6/4, light yellowish brown, being the most common.
- B1 or B2 zone -- Silty clay. Thickness is indeterminate since excavation usually did not intrude into this zone to any depth. Color is somewhat more variable, mainly because of the mottling that is frequently present in this layer. Common Munsell value is 5YR6/8, reddish yellow, but 7.5YR5/6, strong brown, and 7.5YR6/3, reddish yellow, also occur.

Because this type of profile, most commonly associated with a very thin humus and A1 horizon (which attest to plow disturbance) is so widespread on the townsite, those profiles that differ substantially from it warrant further attention. Consequently, those units listed under the headings "sterile," "very sparse," and "sparse" may be assumed to display a typical soil profile as described above unless some variability is noted. For units of moderate, dense, or very dense artifact frequencies, the presence of a typical soil profile will be indicated. If, however, the profile for a specific unit varies significantly from the typical composition, that variability is described.

Site and Unit Descriptions

V-1 Store-Commercial Area. This site is located on the extreme western portion of the townsite approximately 70 m north of the intersection of the Vinton-Aberdeen Road and the southern access road into Vinton. This area was probably the most archaeologically complex of those tested on the townsite. One specific structure within the area is easily recognized by virtue of a slightly raised, rectangular shaped feature with an apparent chimney fall at its eastern end. On the basis of archival information and on site oral history interviews, this site has been identified as the Vinton store.

But the general area surrounding the store site is not so easily interpreted. Intensive utilization of the region around the store has made it a difficult area to analyze. The possibility of a wagon yard associated with the store, as well as the presence of other structures suggested by archival and oral historical data, contribute to the high levels of activity indicated in this vicinity. Test excavations revealed a high frequency of cultural material throughout the area around the store but offered no satisfactory basis for defining other specified sites. In light of these circumstances, a generalized site location, referred to as the store-commercial area, was defined. The parameters of this area were established on the basis of two criteria: salient landscape features that suggested spatial boundaries and the distribution of test units exhibiting high artifact frequencies. Because of the number of 2 m units on this part of the townsite, and the more or less "natural" boundaries available for the area, no shovel testing to determine site limits was carried out here as was done at the other Vinton sites.

The store-commercial area is bounded by the Vinton-Aberdeen Road on the west, a sharp drop in slope leading down to the present day lake on the east, and vegetational changes on the north and south. The entire store-commercial area is heavily overgrown and contains numerous vine-covered osage orange trees and honeysuckle. The northern and southern boundaries are marked by a change from relatively open pine and hardwood forest to the heavy overgrowth that characterizes the store-commercial area. Within these general boundaries, a more restricted set of site limits was established on the basis of the amount of material recovered from 2 m square tests. Consequently, an area bounded on the north by the N306 line, on the south by the N240 line, on the west by the E176 line, and on the east by the E226 line was defined as the store-commercial area. This area incorporates 3,300 m².

Test units in this area indicated that deposits were shallow, with cultural material often confined to the first level. Soil disturbance is extensive, presumably from the high level of activity in the vicinity. By the same token, soil colors tend to be somewhat darker and more organic than usual.

As with most of the sites at Vinton, construction materials tend to dominate the artifact assemblages. But in the store-commercial area, a somewhat broader range of materials was recovered compared to other Vinton sites. Chronologically, archaeological materials spanning a time

range from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the second quarter of the twentieth century were recovered, but the bulk of the material is late nineteenth century and twentieth century in origin. Archival and oral historical information indicate that the store was in existence before 1850 and continued operating until ca. 1905, when it ceased to function as a store. Subsequently, it served as a dwelling until about 1940.

Unit 14 (N226 E192)

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Soil Profile | Disturbed profile marked by the absence of an A2 zone and generally shallow soil development. Relatively dark, organic soil. |
| Artifacts | Frequency: dense. Considerable construction material: brick, machine-cut nails, wire nails, window glass. Bottle/jar glass, ceramics, clothing, related items. Temporal Indicators--sponge decorated earthenware, tool finished bottle lips, screw top jar fragment. |
| Feature 1 | A shallow, basin shaped refuse deposit, roughly semicircular and measuring 50 cm east-west by 70 cm north-south. It extended into the unit from the west wall and was characterized by a dark soil stain that extended approximately 10 cm in depth. Artifact assemblage similar to that recovered from the rest of the unit. Glass tableware vessel. Nothing diagnostic. |

Unit 20 (N240 E208)

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Soil Profile | Essentially typical but displays a more well-developed humus and A1 zone as well as darker, more organic A2 zone. |
| Artifacts | Frequency: dense. Construction materials: brick, high frequency of nails, especially machine cut, wire nails, window glass. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass, ceramics. Temporal Indicators--handpainted earthenware, decalcomania decorated earthenware, applied bottle lip, tool finished bottle lip, plastic. |

Unit 55 (N244 E186)

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Soil Profile | Typical |
| Artifacts | Frequency: dense. Construction materials: brick, machine cut and wire nails, window glass. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass, earthenwares, stonewares, buckle, clothing eyelet. Temporal Indicators--machine finished bottle lip. |

Unit 56 (N254 E186)

This unit is directly on the raised, rectangular area identified as the store site.

Soil Profile

Typical

Artifacts

Frequency: dense. Predominance of construction materials, especially brick; nails, window glass also present. Bottle/jar glass, undecorated earthenwares, buttons. Temporal Indicators--handpainted and sponge decorated earthenwares, machine finished bottle lip, screw top bottle neck, plastic.

Feature 4

Feature 4 was characterized by a concentration of brick fragments and an irregularly shaped stain in the southeast quarter of the unit. The deposit was encountered in level one and continued into level three. Apart from the high frequency of brick fragments, the artifact yield from the feature was light and included little temporally sensitive material. A machine finished bottle lip, a screw top bottle neck, and fragments of plastic indicate a predominantly twentieth century deposit. Brick remains suggest Feature 4 may be structural in nature. Perhaps it relates to structural work (repairing or replacing brick piece?) that may have been done in the twentieth century when the building was being used as a dwelling.

Unit 58 (N268 E178)

Soil Profile

Typical

Artifacts

Frequency: moderate. Predominance of construction materials: brick, nails, and window glass. Bottle/jar glass. Undecorated earthenwares and stoneware. Temporal Indicators--very little, high proportion of machine cut nails to wire nails.

Unit 61 (N286 E192)

Soil Profile

Well-developed humus layer and A1 zone. Darker, more organic A2 zone.

Artifacts

Frequency: moderate. Construction materials present but at lower frequencies. Predominance of metal artifacts. Temporal Indicators--very little, higher proportion of machine cut nails to wire nails.

Unit 62 (N304 E182)

Soil Profile

Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Construction materials. Predominance of metal artifacts: nails and wire. Temporal Indicators--very little, high proportion of machine cut nails to wire nails.

Unit 111 (N254 E200)

Soil Profile Typical, with the exception of the Feature 6 region, which was marked by a dark gray to dark brown soil zone.

Artifacts Frequency: very dense. Most of the artifacts from this unit were recovered from Feature 6, which dominated the unit. Non-Feature 6 artifacts included construction materials, mainly nails, bottle/jar glass, and a small amount of ceramic.

Feature 6 This was a shallow refuse deposit, recognized virtually at the surface and continuing to a depth of ca. 10 cm. It was characterized by a dark soil stain that extended over approximately two-thirds of the unit. The feature produced a large quantity of material, especially metal artifacts. Construction materials are present, mainly nails, as well as bottle and jar glass, tableware glass, decorated and undecorated earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain. Temporal Indicators--edge decorated, painted, and printed earthenwares, a machine finished bottle lip, a crown bottle cap, and plastic. This unit is ca. 15 m east of Unit 56, on the store site. Preliminary assessment of materials suggests rough contemporaneity of Feature 4 in that unit with Feature 6.

Unit 112 (N274 E202)

Soil Profile Essentially typical, somewhat darker A2 zone.

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials, brick, nails, window glass. Mainly metal artifacts, bottle/jar glass, very little ceramic although a porcelain cup handle was recovered. Temporal Indicators--one painted earthenware sherd.

V-2 Trotter House Site. The Trotter house site, named for one W. E. Trotter who occupied the house from ca. 1855 to ca. 1880, is located south of the man-made lake at Vinton and north of the southern access road. This site is unique in that the house was still standing until relatively recently; it was torn down in 1975. Currently, several of the brick support piers are still in place, which, along with surface debris, give a fairly precise location for the structure. In addition to the house site, the Trotter site includes a substantial area surrounding the house site that also produced evidence of cultural activity.

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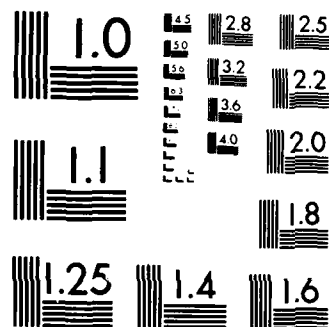
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Just off the southwest corner of the house site, there is an enormous white oak, easily the largest tree on the townsite. The extant structural remains are heavily overgrown and there is considerable honeysuckle immediately to the south of them. Daffodils marking a walkway can also be seen on the eastern and southern sides of the house site. Further to the east, vegetational configurations such as a large rectangular growth of thistle and a line of crape myrtle mark probable garden plots. There is also a very small extant outbuilding in this area.

Because the location of this site is well-established, a relatively limited amount of testing was done in the area and it was largely restricted to the presumed perimeters of the site. These units were intended to help define the spatial extent of archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the house site and the surrounding area. Shovel tests were also excavated along transects to the east, west, and south of the site. To the north, an artificial lake, which was constructed sometime after 1941, marks the effective limit of the site. The lake also affects the low area to the west of the house site, which is now very wet because of encroaching lake water and restricted drainage. Test units in that area did produce historic material, but it is difficult to determine if this is because of the proximity to the Trotter House or the result of more specific cultural activity that occurred there. The combined evidence from 2 m units and shovel tests suggests a southern site boundary at N154, a western boundary at E250, and an eastern boundary at E320. The northern boundary was placed at N220, roughly even with the top of the slope north of the lake shoreline. This site area incorporates 4,620 m².

All units dug in the Trotter House vicinity were excavated to a maximum depth of 20 cm, and most of the material from these units was recovered from Level 1. Based on the test around the periphery of the site, it is difficult to ascertain the degree of disturbance that may be present, but it seems likely that most of the site area (except the garden plots) is unplowed. In general, artifact recovery at the Trotter site consisted mainly of building construction materials. Domestic materials recovered are dominated by glass, with a relative paucity of ceramics.

Oral historical and archival information indicate that the Trotter House was occupied between 1850 and 1950. Archaeologically derived dating does not coincide entirely with this time frame; artifact data tend to relate primarily to the late nineteenth century and twentieth century portion of this period.

Unit 153 (N180 E292)

Soil Profile	Well-developed humus layer and A1 zone. Darker, more organic soil colors.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. High frequency of bottle/jar glass in this unit. Construction materials also present: brick, wire nails, machine cut nails, window glass. Stoneware, porcelain. Temporal Indicators--three machine finished bottle lips.

Unit 154 (N156 E272)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Construction materials: brick, window glass, two machine cut nails. Bottle/jar glass, undecorated earthenware, porcelain. Temporal Indicators--two slip decorated earthenware sherds.

Unit 173 (N168 E310)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Construction materials: mainly brick fragments, also machine cut nails and window glass. Bottle/jar glass, undecorated earthenware, stoneware. Temporal Indicators--tool finished bottle lip.

The following units are outside of the suggested limits for the Trotter House site but are included here because of their proximity to the site and the possibility that the amount of material they produced may be due to their association with it.

Unit 174 (N214 E344)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Mainly metal artifacts; quantities of wire, machine cut nails, and unidentified metal. Brick, small amounts of bottle/jar and window glass. Temporal Indicators--machine finished bottle lip.

Unit 151 (N228 E278)

Soil Profile	The entire profile was a fairly uniform brownish-yellow sandy clay. This unit is immediately adjacent to the lake on its southern shore; this profile is probably due to lake construction disturbance.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Bottle/jar glass accounts for three-quarters of the artifacts from this unit. Metal and brick are also present. Temporal Indicators--plastic.

Unit 105 (N180 E248)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Construction materials: mainly brick, also machine cut and wire nails and

window glass. Small amount of bottle/jar glass and miscellaneous metal. Temporal Indicators--1856 coin.

Unit 107 (N204 E242)

Soil Profile Virtually no humus layer. Profile is relatively uniform displaying zones of various shades of yellowish brown sandy and silty loam. Low organic content. This unit is in the low wet area to the west of the Trotter House. Organic material probably percolating down rapidly.

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials: high frequency of nails, both machine cut and wire, also brick, lesser amount of window glass. Bottle/jar glass, very little ceramic. Temporal Indicators--none.

V-3 Cotton Gin/Grist Mill Site. This site is in the southwestern portion of the townsite near the intersection of the Vinton-Aberdeen Road and the southern access road. There is an old roadbed running north-south (toward the store) that lies immediately to the west of the site and may be an earlier version of the Vinton-Aberdeen Road. Based on shovel test transects, the estimated site limits for the gin site are: north, N164; south, N110, east, E196; and west E162. These boundaries delimit an area of 1,836 square meters that is generally level and covered with young, moderately thick vegetation.

The deposits tested on this site produced cultural materials at greater depths than usually encountered. Extremely wet conditions prevented the excavation of all units to sterile soil, but artifacts were recovered from at least as deep as Levels 4 and 5. Additionally, Units 42 and 44 displayed a relatively deep, organic, cultural zone extending approximately 30 cm below the surface. Units 43, 45, and 46, however, do not exhibit this same cultural zone and in fact produced essentially typical profiles. This may indicate that the eastern portion of the site on which these units lie is disturbed or that these two groups of units represent spatially separated activities.

The most dramatic aspect of the materials recovered from this site was the discovery of a millstone (see Figure 23) lying on the surface just west of the eventual location of Unit 43. A scatter of brick and a small mortar spill reinforced the suggestion of a potential site. Archaeologically, construction materials accounted for the vast majority of artifacts recovered, with a substantial amount of metal occurring as well. The lack of domestic materials, as well as the recovery of metal fragments resembling gear parts, prompted initial interpretation of the site as some kind of industrial activity, possibly grist milling if the millstone was in situ.

Oral historical and archival data confirmed the suggestion that a cotton gin and grist mill operation had been located in this area during the late nineteenth century. Solid dating is as yet unavailable, but

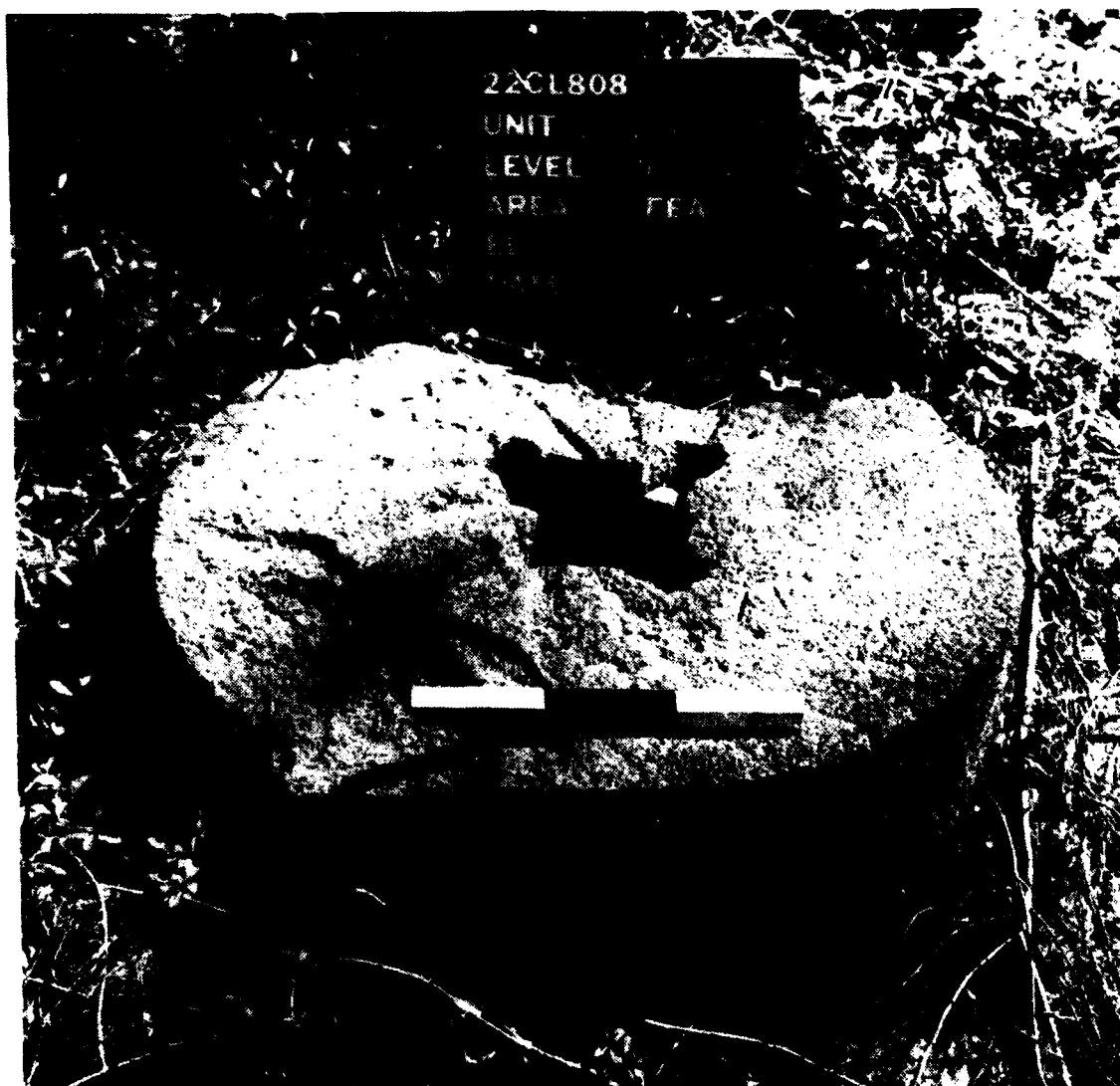


Figure 23. Milling Stone Located at Site V-3, Townsite of Vinton.

current information indicates that the gin and mill were in existence by 1870 and were destroyed by fire before ca. 1895. A lack of chronologically sensitive material produced by archaeological testing prevents corroboration or refinement of this time frame.

Unit 42 (N130 E172)

Soil Profile	Deep, well-developed A1 zone resulting from cultural activity.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Nearly entirely construction materials, especially brick and nails. Small amount of window glass. Small amounts of bottle/jar glass and ceramics. Temporal Indicators--none.

Unit 43 (N130 E192)

Soil Profile	Higher clay content than usual immediately below very thin humus. Colors lean more toward the reddish yellow shades characteristic of the B2 clay zone.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Construction materials: bricks account for majority of artifacts, also a few nails. Small amounts of metal and bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--none.

Unit 44 (N144 E172)

Soil Profile	Deep, well-developed A1 zone resulting from cultural activity. Feature 2 appears as a dark, organic deposit in the east wall.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Mainly construction materials, especially brick and nails, a small amount of window glass. Small amounts of bottle/jar glass and miscellaneous metal. Possible gear fragments. Temporal Indicators--none.
Feature 2	A shallow (maximum depth 15 cm), basin shaped deposit marked by a dark, organic soil stain. Like the rest of the unit, the feature produced quantities of brick fragments and nails. Its stratigraphic position below the deep cultural zone suggests that it relates to the construction of the gin site.

Unit 45 (N140 E192)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Mainly brick and nails. Small amount of stoneware. Temporal Indicators--more machine cut nails than wire nails.

Unit 46 (E160 E184)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Brick, lesser amounts of nails and window glass. Small amount of bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--plastic.

V-4. This site is in the west-central part of the townsite, on top of a small knoll just northwest of the artificial lake at Vinton. The site extends across the generally level ground on the northerly and easterly portions of the knoll and continues on to the upper reaches of the slope in those small areas. Based on shovel test results, the northern site limits were placed at N368, the southern limits at N314, and western limits at E214, and the eastern limits at E264; these boundaries enclose an area of 2,700 m². Vegetation consists primarily of pine with very little overgrowth. Osage orange, huckleberry, and cedar are also present in the site area.

Cultural materials occurred throughout Levels 1 and 2 in all of the excavation units on the site, as well as in Level 3 in the two units that were taken to that depth. In several units, there was a mixing of historic and prehistoric materials in Levels 1 and 2, suggesting some type of disturbance, probably cultivation. This likelihood is supported by the fact that the top 20 cm of Feature 7, a postmold, appeared to have been removed by the plow. Artifacts recovered from V-4 test units included mainly construction materials: brick fragments, nails, and window glass. Domestic materials such as tablewares of both ceramic and glass, utilitarian ceramics, and bottle and jar glass are also present. Very little was recovered in the way of personal items.

Based on this archaeological evidence, the preliminary interpretation of this site is that it was a dwelling. It may have been occupied as early as the second quarter of the nineteenth century and perhaps as late as the early twentieth century, but most evidence points to a solid second half of the nineteenth century occupation. This dating is based on decorated and undecorated ceramics, bottle glass, and the very small number of wire nails recovered. Neither the oral history nor archival programs obtained any data on the utilization or occupation of this part of the townsite.

Unit 10 (N364 E260)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Construction materials: brick, machine cut nails, window glass. Bottle/jar glass, decorated and undecorated earthenwares, stoneware, tableware glass, button. Temporal Indicators--sponge decorated earthenware, tool finished bottle lip.

Unit 115 (N326 E246)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Construction materials: brick, machine cut nails, window glass. Bottle/jar glass, decorated and undecorated earthenwares, stoneware. Temporal Indicators--blue shell edge decorated earthenware, tool finished bottle lip.

Unit 116 (N340 E232)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Construction materials: brick, machine cut nails, window glass. Undecorated earthenware, stoneware, bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--lack of wire nails.

Unit 119 (N338 E242)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials: numerous machine cut nails, also brick, window glass. Undecorated earthenware, stoneware, lamp chimney glass, bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--lack of wire nails.

Unit 120 (N354 E242)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials: brick, machine cut nails, two wire nails, window glass. Undecorated whiteware, stoneware. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass, buttons. Temporal Indicators--machine finished bottle lip.

Feature 7 A postmold. The feature appeared in Level 3; the upper portion of it was probably plowed off. In plan view, Feature 7 was a rectilinear stain approximately 30 cm by 25 cm. In profile, it appeared as a roughly conical shaped disturbance with a brown stain approximately 12 cm wide running vertically through it. Charcoal flecks were observed in the mold and three very small brick fragments were recovered from it. The small size of the brown vertical stain suggests this may have been a fence post.

Unit 121 (N358 E228)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials:
brick, machine cut nails, two wire nails, window
glass. Undecorated earthenware, stoneware. Lamp
chimney glass, bottle/jar glass. Glass button,
clay pipestem fragment. Temporal Indicators--
applied bottle lip, tool finished bottle lip.

Unit 123 (N350 E254)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials:
brick machine cut nails, five wire nails, window
glass. Decorated and undecorated earthenware,
stoneware. Bottle/jar glass, porcelain doll's
leg, glass button. Temporal Indicators--blue
transfer printed earthenware, applied bottle lip,
machine finished bottle lip.

Unit 124 (N366 E250)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials:
brick, machine cut nails, window glass. Undeco-
rated earthenware, stoneware. Lamp chimney glass,
bottle/jar glass including probable bitters bottle
fragments. Door hardware. Temporal Indicators--
lack of wire nails.

Unit 122 (N376 E240)

This unit is located just slightly down the slope
from the top of the knoll and fell eight meters
beyond the suggested site limits but it did pro-
duce a considerable quantity of historic materials
and is undoubtedly associated with the site.

Soil Profile Typical; well-developed A1 zone.

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials:
brick, machine cut nails, window glass. Decorated
and undecorated earthenware, stoneware, porcelain.
Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass. Temporal
Indicators--slip banded earthenware, shell edge
decorated earthenware, sponge decorated earthen-
ware. Tool finished bottle lip, machine finished
bottle lip.

V-5. This site is in the south-central portion of the sample area
on a flat, slightly elevated area just north of the southern access
road. Vegetation is dominated by a stand of pine accompanied by a mild
amount of general overgrowth. The limits of the site generally conform
to the margins of the elevated area except to the south, where the
limits extend across the currently existing road. The northern boundary
was placed at N170, the southern boundary at N134, the western boundary

at E478, and the eastern boundary at E532. These estimated site parameters were based on shovel test transect results.

Artifact-producing deposits on this site seem to be relatively shallow, with most material coming from Level 1. There is some material in Level 2 but in significantly lesser amounts. Some mixing of prehistoric and historic artifacts was observed in the test excavations which suggests a measure of disturbance. Whether or not this area was plowed is unclear, but there are what appear to be road cuts running east-west across the site, which may account for whatever disturbance is present. This site is unique in terms of the kinds of materials it produced. Bottle glass is by far the most frequent type of artifact present. Even more specifically, relatively thin blue and brown glass sherds, apparently from a similar kind of bottle, account for a great deal of the glass recovered. Apart from these glass remains, other kinds of materials were infrequently encountered.

Interpretation of the archaeological data from this site has remained uncertain. It has been suggested that it may be a dump site or that it may actually be a glass production site. Oral history informants indicate that this may have been the site of a blacksmith shop that operated during the late nineteenth century. While no archaeological evidence was recovered to support this latter possibility, further information is necessary in order to embrace or reject this or any other interpretation.

Evidence for dating this site is also incomplete. A sherd of shell edge decorated earthenware and a folded bottle lip suggest that this area may have been utilized during the early years of the townsite. But the bottle type that is responsible for most of the glass at the site is more difficult to analyze from a temporal standpoint. There are mold seams on the shoulders and neck of the bottle, but since the necks are nearly always badly chipped, it is difficult to tell if they are machine finished or tool finished. The flared shape and thinness of the lip suggest that it was tool finished, but this is uncertain. At present, it can only be estimated that this particular bottle type may date from the latter part of the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

Unit 30 (N150 E486)

Soil Profile	Relatively well-developed humus layer and A1 zone.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Virtually entirely bottle glass. A few nails. Temporal Indicators--machine finished bottle lip.

Unit 265 (N160 E494)

Soil Profile	Relatively well-developed humus layer and A1 zone.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Virtually all bottle glass. Two brick fragments. Temporal Indicators--tool finished bottle lips.

Unit 226 (N156 E504)

Soil Profile	Relatively well-developed humus layer and A1 zone.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. Nine brick fragments, one nail, one thousand two hundred and ten glass fragments. Temporal Indicators--tool finished bottle lips.

Unit 268 (N146 E516)

Soil Profile	Relatively well-developed humus layer and A1 zone.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Mainly bottle glass. Some brick, small amount of metal. Temporal Indicators --tool finished bottle lips.

V-9. Located in the southeastern portion of the sample area, this site is immediately adjacent to, and just south of, the southern access road. Just a few meters to the north and east, the old roadbed leading up from the landing area crests the slope and reaches level ground. The general site area is fairly open, due in part perhaps to its proximity to the in-place road. A cedar and an osage orange are among the local vegetation. Site limits were projected on the basis of shovel test excavations. N108 marks the northern boundary, N074 the southern, E638 the western, and E692 the eastern. The site area consists of 1,836 m².

Artifact recovery continued into Level 3 of the units excavated at the site. Disturbances are difficult to assess; there is some mixing of historic and prehistoric materials, but instances of a well-developed humus layer as well as an A1 soil horizon suggest that disturbances may be minimal. Construction of the southern access road has apparently removed a portion of the site and may have affected parts of what remain. Once again, construction materials were the predominant types of artifacts recovered, but there was a substantial amount of domestic material recovered, including a relatively wide variety of artifact categories. Ceramics and personal items both seemed to occur in relatively higher frequencies at this site than at most other Vinton sites.

Archival evidence suggests that this was the site of the house owned by Sherod Keaton, who operated a ferry at Vinton in the mid-nineteenth century. How long this house may have remained on the site is unknown, but it is distinctly possible it was occupied by subsequent ferry operators through most of the second half of the nineteenth century. Archaeological evidence appears to be compatible with this interpretation both in terms of the function of the site as a dwelling and in terms of a second half of the nineteenth century occupation.

Unit 262 (N098 E678)

Soil Profile	Typical except where Feature 10 occurs, between the humus-A1 zone and the A2 zone in the north and east profiles.
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Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials pre-dominate: brick, machine cut nails, and window glass. Decorated and undecorated earthenware, stoneware. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass. Buttons, buckle, door hardware. Temporal Indicators--edge decorated earthenware, sponge decorated earthenware, painted earthenware, printed earthenware, 1832 dime.

Feature 10 This feature appeared as a stained area and brick fragment concentration in the northern half of Level 1. It diminished in horizontal area with depth, disappearing in Level 3. The amount of brick suggests a structural significance for the feature, perhaps remains of a brick pier of chimney fall. The nature of the artifact assemblage was much like that of the rest of the unit--mainly construction materials, but producing glass and ceramics as well. Temporal Indicators--the same types of decorated earthenwares noted for the entire unit.

Unit 263 (N100 E668)

Soil Profile Typical, except for appearance of Feature 11 in Level 2 (A2 zone).

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Construction materials, especially machine cut nails, also brick and window glass. Decorated and undecorated earthenware, stoneware. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass. Metal container fragments. Temporal Indicators--sponge decorated earthenware, transfer printed earthenware. Lack of wire nails.

Feature 11 Feature 11 appeared in Level 2 as a dark disjointed stain with flecks of charcoal. It was confined to the northern half of the unit. The feature was excavated to the bottom of Level 2 and then eight bucket auger tests were made to further assess its depth. Based on these probes, it was determined that the feature continued through Level 3 but terminated at Level 4, where clay was encountered. Feature 11 contained the same variety of artifacts present in the unit proper with one notable exception--several bone fragments were recovered. It appears that this may have been a trash deposit, probably associated with Feature 10 to the east. Decorated ceramics, notably a sherd of green shell edge decorated earthenware, indicate a similar time frame.

Unit 269 (N096 E676)

Soil Profile	Well-developed A1 zone.
Artifacts	Frequency: very dense. Construction materials: brick, machine cut nails, window glass. Decorated and undecorated earthenware, stoneware. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass. Temporal Indicators--edge decorated earthenware, sponge decorated earthenware, printed earthenware. Tool finished bottle lip.

Unit 270 (N098 E672)

Soil Profile	Well-developed humus layer and A1 zone.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Construction materials: brick, machine cut nails, window glass. Decorated and undecorated earthenwares. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--transfer printed earthenware, painted earthenware. Lack of wire nails.

Unit 261 (N088 E700) This unit is eight meters to the east of the suggested limits for site V-9, but it did produce a moderate amount of material, including decorated ceramics of the same kind that came from units within the site area. It is included here because of its possible relationship with the site.

Soil Profile	Essentially typical, somewhat darker, more organic soil colors.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Mainly bricks and machine cut nails. Small amount of earthenware and bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--edge decorated earthenware, sponge decorated earthenware.

V-12. Two aspects of this site are particularly noteworthy. First, the site is easily recognized by the presence of a collapsed structure (apparently a house) and surface debris around it. On the basis of these remains, as well as archaeologically recovered material, it is apparent that this site was occupied predominantly during this century. Second, the site is on a small knoll on the north central part of the townsite, to the north of the northern access road. Its position in this part of the sample area is important because it distinguishes this site from those discussed so far. All previously mentioned sites have been arranged along or near either the Vinton-Aberdeen Road or the former route of the Keaton Ferry Road--roughly the current route of the southern access road. Taken in combination, these factors make the relationship between this site and the Vinton community somewhat unclear. It is certainly possible that this site was part of the community during its waning years, but it is also possible that the site largely postdates the demise of Vinton.

A large crowned oak tree down the slope to the west of the site is the primary vegetational indicator of probable activity. The area around the site itself is fairly open, with pine dominating the forest cover. Plow furrows still visible on the surface attest to recent cultivation. Proposed limits of the site conform fairly closely with the edges of the knoll top of the western, southern, and eastern sides. To the north and west of V-12, about 25 m away, there is another site, V-13. The northern limits of V-12 and the southern limits of V-13 overlap and in fact, there are two units, 224 and 227, that fall inside the limits of both sites, although they seem to relate more appropriately to V-13. The site limits for V-12 are north N600, south N542, east E476, and west E428. This area comprises 2,784 m².

Units near the collapsed structure produced considerable amounts of cultural material, primarily from Level 1, with lesser amounts from Level 2. Plow disturbance is widespread as indicated by visible furrows. Temporally, the site seems to be mainly a twentieth century occupation, possibly extending into the late nineteenth century. The house rested on concrete piers and was constructed with wire nails. Archaeological data confirm this dating with no indication of an earlier occupation. No oral historical or archival data are available for this site.

Unit 223 (N570 E446)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Construction materials: mainly wire nails, also machine cut nails, brick, and window glass. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass. Buckles. Lack of ceramics. Temporal Indicators--higher frequency of wire nails than machine cut nails.

Unit 228 (N556 E458)

Soil Profile	Essentially typical; unit appears to have been disturbed by root system.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Construction materials: mainly wire nails, also machine cut nails, brick, and window glass. Undecorated earthenware, stoneware. Bottle/jar glass. Clothing related items. Temporal Indicators--machine-finished bottle lips. Predominance of wire nails over machine cut nails.

Unit 229 (N566 E464)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. High frequency of nails but almost total lack of brick and window glass. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass. Usually large number of ceramics. Temporal Indicators--more wire nails than machine cut nails.

V-13. This site was on a narrow piece of high ground extending northwest from the knoll on which V-12 rests. Unlike V-12, the only extant surface indication of V-13's existence is an overgrown and partially buried pile of brick, possibly a chimney fall. On the basis of shovel testing, site limits were proposed at N606 to the north, N584 to the south, E420 to the west, and E472 to the east. Within this area of 1,144 m², vegetation is light with scattered pine and hardwoods and relatively little overgrowth.

As at V-12, most cultural material came from Level 1 in the units around V-13, although in somewhat diminished amounts compared to V-12. Also, because the pile of bricks marking V-13 has survived, it is possible that this area is unplowed, perhaps because of the narrowness of the ridge at this point. Although the usual construction materials are present here, there is a marked reduction in the relative amount of brick recovered. At the same time, glass seems to be the most abundant artifact type from the units excavated. Ceramic items are scarce.

Functionally, V-13 probably represents a dwelling site. From a temporal standpoint, it is largely a twentieth century occupation and is at least partially contemporaneous with V-12, but it does exhibit some evidence for nineteenth century origins and probably somewhat predates V-12. Neither the Oral History nor Archival Research programs could obtain any information on this site.

Unit 224 (N584 E444)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Construction materials: especially window glass and wire nails, very little brick or machine cut nails. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--predominance of wire nails.

Unit 225 (N598 E420)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Mainly bottle/jar glass. Small amounts of construction materials: brick, machine cut and wire nails, and window glass. Very small amounts of bottle/jar glass and undecorated earthenware. Temporal Indicators--applied bottle lips.

Unit 226 (N590 E422)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Construction materials: brick, machine cut and wire nails, window glass. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--none.

Unit 227 (N590 E432)

Soil Profile	Relatively well-developed humus and A1 zone.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Construction materials: mainly window glass, machine cut and wire nails, small amount of brick. Bottle/jar glass, undecorated earthenware, porcelain. Temporal Indicators--tool finished bottle lip.

Unit 232 (N602 E426)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: slightly less than moderate. Construction materials: mainly window glass, small amount of brick and nails. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--none.

Unit 233 (N612 E460)

Soil Profile	Relatively well-developed humus and A1 zone.
Artifacts	Frequency--moderate. Mainly bottle/jar glass and metal container fragments. Small amounts of construction materials. Temporal Indicators--applied finish bottle lip. From the surface, machine finished bottle lip.

V-14 Brick Kiln. V-14 is the remains of a brick kiln located in the extreme southeast corner of the sample area. This site is on the bluff top along the Tombigbee River south of the Vinton landing and approximately 35 m west of the riverbank. Although it is situated atop the bluff, the site is in a somewhat low area, and 20 m west of it there is standing water during the winter months. As it appears now, the general area is inhospitable for full-time occupation and perhaps has never been suited for anything other than very specialized use. The site lies at the southeastern end of a line of oak trees that runs across the flat piece of ground above the Vinton landing. Much of the vegetation immediately around the site is young and fairly thick. Plow furrows visible on the surface indicate that the area has been under cultivation relatively recently.

In determining the limits of this site, an attempt was made to define two different sets of spatial parameters. First, an estimated size of the kiln itself was obtained. This was accomplished by probing and observing the extent of soil staining in the excavation units. The kiln was judged to have been approximately five meters wide east-west and seven meters long north-south. Secondly, shovel tests were excavated in four directions out beyond the limits of the kiln itself. Very little was produced by these tests, and it is proposed that a 20 m by 20 m area with the kiln at the center more than adequately encompasses the entire site.

Units dug at the kiln site were excavated to the bottom of Level 2. Level 1 was plow-disturbed and produced large quantities of brick fragments, but in Level 2, the coursed brick of the firing rows remained substantially intact, although only one course thick. These in situ rows of brick were lying on the floor of Level 2. Other than the coursed brick itself, cultural materials were extremely sparse in the test units excavated at the kiln. Only one unit, 255, produced more than a very sparse amount of artifacts and most of that consisted of brick fragments. Bottle glass fragments and nails account for the rest of the items recovered.

The kiln itself had four firing chambers and five firing rows. These were oriented northwest to southwest. The firing chambers range from 42 to 50 cm in width. The firing rows consisted of double rows of bricks laid end to end and on edge. This is unquestionably a scove type kiln like those described by Atkinson and Elliott (1978:40).

Table 2 below compares this kiln with other found along the Tombigbee River. One difference between the Vinton kiln and those found at Waverly and Nance's Ferry is that the former had double brick firing rows while the latter two had triple brick firing rows.

Dating of the kiln is problematical. No archival or oral historical data were obtained for the site and the lack of artifactual material compounds the problem. One of the machine cut nails recovered appeared to display a transverse grain, which suggests an early nineteenth century manufacture date. But the nails recovered from the kiln may very likely be from wood fuel which was salvaged from buildings. Certainly, the period of nail use and the salvage of structure for fuel could have occurred well after the time period suggested by the manufacturing date of the nail. But this may suggest that the kiln was functional in the middle of the nineteenth century. Only one of the units listed below produced more than a very sparse amount of artifacts, but they are all included in this section as units that were excavated on the kiln site. All except 273 contain portions of Feature 9, the coursed brick.

Unit 255 (N050 E848)

Soil Profile	Typical, with the exception of Feature 9.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Mainly brick fragments. Small amounts of nails and bottle glass. Temporal Indicators--one transverse grain machine cut nail.
Feature 9	Feature 9 was the designation given to the coursed brick comprising the firing rows of the kiln (see Figure 24). The firing rows are comprised of double rows of bricks laid on edge. Between the firing rows, gaps or firing chambers accommodate the fuel used in the firing process. (see Table 2.)
Subfeatures 1 and 2	Two subfeatures were identified within Feature 9. Both of these proved to be nothing more than dark

TABLE 2. COMPARISON OF TOMBIGBEE SCOVE KILNS

	Length	Width	Firing Chambers	Firing* Rows	Chamber Width
Nance's Ferry (1PI76)					
Feature 2	6.0 m	4.35 m	4	5	40 cm
Feature 4	8.5 m	6.8 m	8	9	40-52 cm
Cox Plantation (22LO710)	7.0 m	6.0 m	5	6	40-70 cm
Waverly (22CL521)	9.0 m	6.0 m	5	6	30-45 cm
Vinton (22CL808)					
V-14	7.0 m	5.0 m	4	5	42-50 cm

Sources: Adapted from Adams 1979:258 and Atkinson and Elliott 1978:40-62.

* includes two outer walls in total

areas within the firing chambers resulting from charcoal and organic staining.

Unit 271 (N048 E848)

Soil Profile	Typical, with the exception of Feature 9.
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. One machine cut nail.
Feature 9	Present

Unit 272 (N050 E850)

Soil Profile	Typical, with the exception of Feature 9.
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. Five machine nails, one glass fragment.
Feature 9	Present

Unit 273 (N046 E852)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: very sparse. ten machine cut nails.

Moderate and Dense Units Occurring Off Sites

The following units produced a moderate or dense amount of artifacts but do not occur on or immediately adjacent to any of the nine sites previously described. Each of these units is described in the same manner as those units appearing on sites, and they are grouped according to spatial proximity and shared relationships with particular aspects of the townsite that contribute to their high artifact content (i.e., roadways, extant camphouses, etc.). These units are all located between V-3, the cotton gin site, and V-1, the store-commercial area. This general area, around the intersection of the Vinton-Aberdeen Road and the Keaton Ferry Road, was a focal point for the townsite. The relative level of activity and potential for formation of archaeological deposits was probably high throughout this locale. In addition, there is surface evidence of a roadway, perhaps an earlier edition of the Vinton-Aberdeen Road, that runs immediately adjacent to the west side of the gin site heading north to the store. It is along the general path of this roadway that these units are located. Presumably the road, as well as proximity to one of the busiest areas on the townsite, is the major factor contributing to the high frequencies of artifacts found in these units.

Unit 48 (N184 E190)

Soil Profile	Typical
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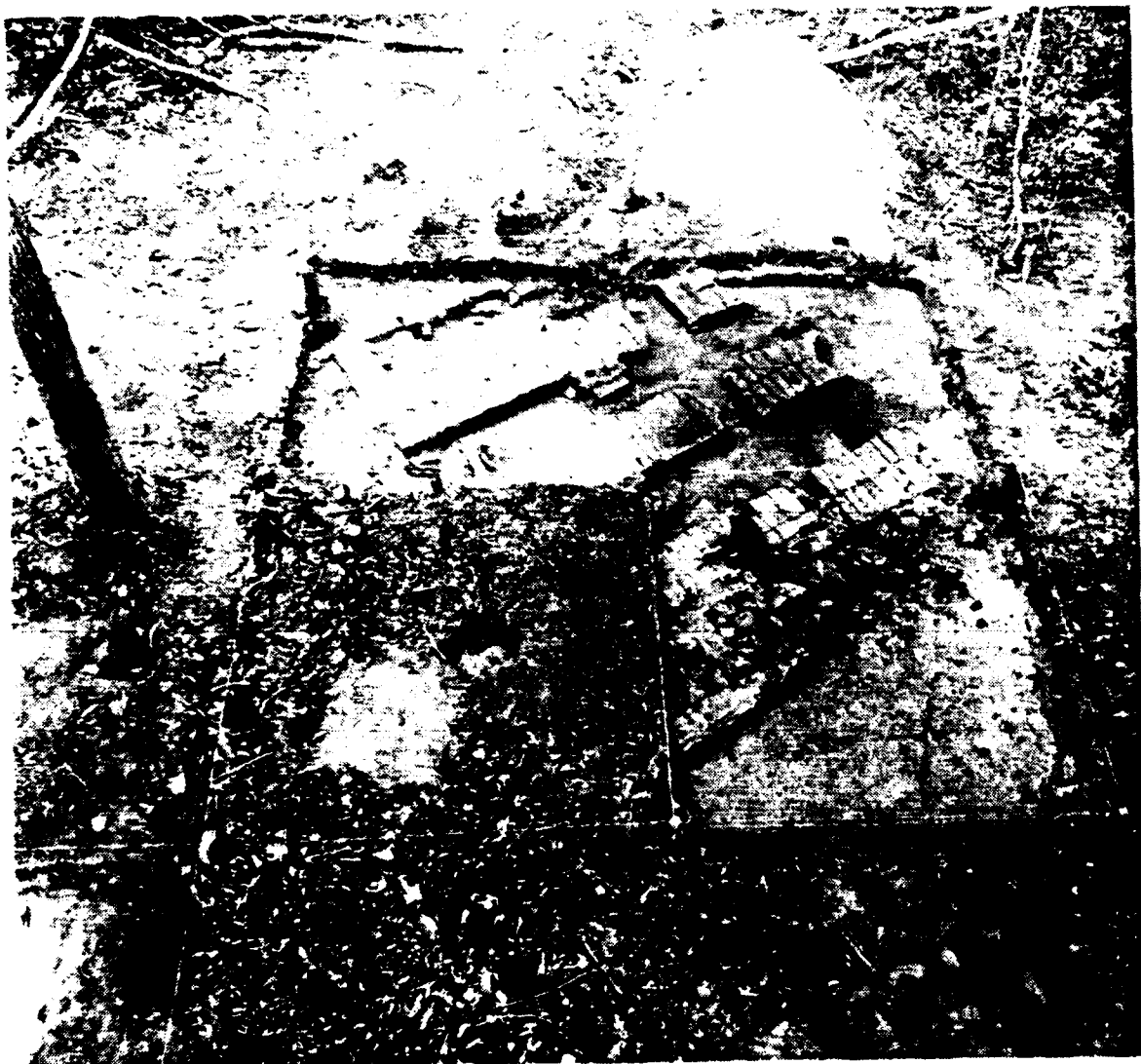


Figure 24. Feature 9, Units 255, 271, and 272, Townsite of Vinton.

Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Mainly construction materials, brick machine cut nails, window glass. Bottle/ jar glass, small amount of undecorated earthenware. Temporal Indicators--predominance of machine cut nails.
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Unit 49 (N194 E188)

Soil Profile	Typical
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Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Construction materials: brick and machine cut nails. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--predominance of machine cut nails.
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Unit 50 (N194 E196)

Soil Profile	Typical
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Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Construction materials: brick, machine cut and wire nails, window glass. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--predominance of machine cut nails.
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Unit 52 (N212 E196)

Soil Profile	Typical
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Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Brick, machine cut nails, window glass. Decorated and undecorated earthenware, stoneware. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass. Temporal Indicators--painted earthenware, transfer printed earthenware.
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Unit 54 (N232 E180)

Soil Profile	Typical
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Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Brick, machine cut nails, window glass. Decorated and undecorated earthenware, stoneware. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--slip decorated earthenware.
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Feature 5	Postmold. Circular stain 13 cm in diameter encountered in Level 2. Continued into Level 6; approximately 25 cm in total depth. No artifacts recovered from it. May be a fencepost relating to the roadway running north-south through this area.
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Unit 103 (N158 E214)

Soil Profile	Typical
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Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Mainly brick and machine cut nails, small amount of window glass. Small amount of bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--predominance of machine cut nails.

Unit 106 (N184 E210)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Brick, machine cut nails, small amount of window glass. Small amount of bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--applied finish bottle lip.

Unit 108 (N214 E210)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Brick, small amounts of machine cut nails and window glass. Decorated and undecorated earthenware, stoneware. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--sponge decorated earthenware, painted earthenware and transfer printed earthenware.

Unit 109 (N228 E200)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: dense. Brick, machine cut and wire nails, small amount of window glass. Decorated and undecorated earthenware, stoneware, bottle/jar glass, buttons, flatware handle. Temporal Indicators--edge decorated earthenware, sponge decorated earthenware, painted earthenware, transfer printed earthenware. Tool finished bottle lip.

The following unit is located in the Alabama-Mississippi electrical power transmission line in the extreme southwest corner of the sample area. Along with other units in this area, it provided evidence suggesting that there may be a site in the vicinity, but disturbance due to construction of the powerline has made a definite site identification virtually impossible.

Unit 34 (N036 E152)

Soil Profile Typical

Artifacts Frequency: moderate. Brick, machine cut and wire nails. Bottle/jar glass, tableware glass. Temporal Indicators--tool finished bottle lip.

The next three units are located in and along the cleared powerline corridor in the northwest portion of the sample area. Again, extensive disturbance due to powerline construction and plowing makes it difficult to determine if an activity locus is present.

Unit 82 (N458 E070)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Brick, machine cut and wire nails, small amount of window glass. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--predominance of machine cut nails.

Unit 83 (N440 E064)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Window glass, small amounts of brick and machine cut nails. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--predominance of machine cut nails over wire nails.

Unit 84 (N448 E080)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Brick, machine cut and wire nails, small amount of window glass. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--applied finish bottle lip. Tool finished bottle lip.

Unit 72 is located on a small section of high ground in the northwest portion of the sample area. Plow furrows are visible on the surface and other units in the vicinity produced only very sparse materials.

Unit 72 (N560 E118)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Brick, machine cut and wire nails, small amount of window glass. Small amount of undecorated earthenware. One porcelain sherd. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--predominance of cut nails over wire nails.

Units 96 and 97 are in the southwest portion of the sample area along an old roadbed running essentially north-south. Other units in the vicinity produced significantly less material. These units may represent roadside refuse disposal.

Unit 96 (N092 E244)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Brick, machine cut and wire nails. Small amount of undecorated earthenware. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--none.

Unit 97 (N108 E244)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Brick, machine cut and wire nails. Undecorated earthenware. Bottle/jar glass. Temporal Indicators--machine finished bottle lips.

Unit 239 is in the extreme northeastern part of the sample area, and is ca. 25 m west of the bluff and ca. 10-15 m south of an extant camphouse. The moderate yield of predominantly recent artifacts from this unit is undoubtedly due to its proximity to the camphouse.

Unit 239 (N516 E698)

Soil Profile	Typical, with exception of Feature 8.
Artifacts	Frequency: moderate. Brick, wire nails, bottle/jar glass, shotgun shells, crown bottle caps. Temporal Indicators--plastic.
Feature 8	Feature 8 was characterized by a shallow dark stain that appeared in Level 1 and extended over nearly the entire unit floor. The stain diminished in horizontal size with depth and averaged between 13 and 18 cm from top to bottom. Artifacts recovered are modern in nature and probably relate to the nearby camphouse. Bottle glass, shotgun shells, clay pigeon fragments, and plastic. Evidence of burning. The feature probably represents refuse disposal.

Unit 253 is in the southeastern portion of the sample area on the bluff top just north of the mouth of Mill Creek. Surface material here, including wooden structural members, tar paper, and stove parts, indicates that this is probably the site of a recent camphouse.

Unit 253 (N208 E800)

Soil Profile	Relatively well-developed humus layer and A1 zone.
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Virtually entirely metal and wood, wire nails. Temporal Indicators--lack of machine cut nails.

Units 254 and 256 are in the southeastern corner of the sample area near the extant camphouse just west of the Vinton landing. Early materials recovered from these units probably relate to the nineteenth century use of the Vinton Ferry crossing and steamboat landing.

Unit 254 (N098 E330)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. High frequency of bottle/jar glass, brick, wire nails, shotgun shells, clay pipe fragment. Temporal Indicators--screw top bottle neck, wire nails.

Unit 256 (N082 E810)

Soil Profile	Typical
Artifacts	Frequency: dense. Mainly bottle/jar glass, brick, wire nails. Temporal Indicators--painted earthenware, wire nails, plastic.

Sterile Units

4, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 38, 85, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 141, 142, 146, 158, 162, 163, 164, 168, 169, 170, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 198, 199, 206, 207, 210, 217, 218, 219, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249.

Very Sparse Units

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 36, 39, 40, 41, 51, 57, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 94, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 126, 129, 137, 140, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 150, 159, 160, 161, 165, 166, 167, 171, 178, 184, 185, 186, 187, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 200, 203, 205, 208, 209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 221, 222, 231, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 250, 251, 252, 257, 259, 267, 271, 272, 273.

Sparse Units

7, 12, 21, 22, 23, 32, 33, 35, 37, 47, 53, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 75, 80, 81, 88, 92, 93, 95, 104, 110, 113, 114, 117, 118, 125, 128, 149, 152, 155, 156, 157, 172, 201, 202, 204, 220, 226, 230, 232, 258, 260, 264.

Summary and Conclusions

The Phase I and II testing programs carried out at Vinton produced a variety of information on townsite structure and function. Nine discrete site loci were identified within the sample frame. Five of those

sites were interpreted as dwellings, and three as commercial-industrial sites: a store, brick kiln and cotton gin/gristmill. The function of one site, V-5, remains unknown. Oral historical data suggest it may have been the location of a blacksmith shop but archaeological investigation provided no evidence suggestive of smithing activities.

Two of the remaining eight sites, V-12 and V-13, were dwellings located on the extreme northern margin of the sample frame. These sites are geographically removed from the remaining sites and appear to be generally later occupations. Portions of a collapsed structure supported on concrete piers still exist at V-12. The spatial separation and possible temporal separation of these two sites from the others makes their relationship to the townsite unclear. It is likely that they were predominantly twentieth century occupations established after the decline of the Vinton community.

The six remaining sites represent components of the Vinton community identified within the sample frame. All six are located along or near the two principal roads in the Vinton area: The Vinton-Aberdeen road and the Keaton Ferry road. Three of these sites were dwelling locations. The Trotter house (V-2), located near the intersection of the two roads, is known to have been occupied by various owners and operators of the Vinton store. V-9, located just west of the Vinton landing may have been the home of the operator of the Vinton ferry in the mid-nineteenth century. The recovery of relatively early styles of historic ceramics at this site supports the supposition that this was an early Vinton structure. No archival data on the ownership or occupation of the third Vinton dwelling, V-4, was recovered.

Two of the three commercial-industrial sites, including the store (V-1) and the cotton gin/gristmill (V-3) were located near the intersection of the Vinton-Aberdeen and Keaton Ferry roads. This crossroads, and the area around it, was the center of activity of the Vinton community. The Vinton store, located north and east of the road intersection was the focal point of local commerce. Archaeological testing in the area surrounding the store site indicated that there was widespread activity occurring across that portion of the townsite. No additional instances of discrete structures or activity areas could be identified, however, so the entire area, including the store site, was designated the store-commercial area. The cotton gin/gristmill was located in the vicinity of the store-commercial area but further to the south, across the Keaton Ferry road. Archival and oral historical data indicate that other structures were present in this part of the townsite, including several located across the Vinton-Aberdeen road, off of the Vinton sample frame.

The third commercial-industrial site, a brick kiln (V-14), was located near the Vinton landing, at the east end of the Keaton Ferry road. The kiln was situated approximately 35 m west of the top of the river bluff. No structural evidence was found in association with the kiln nor was there any indication that structures had been located in the immediate area surrounding it. Plow furrows visible on the ground surface indicated the area had been under cultivation sometime subsequent to the construction of the kiln. As the data presented in

Table 2 indicate, in size and configuration, the Vinton kiln is very similar to other scove kilns found on sites along the Tombigbee River.

The data recovered from these sites during archaeological testing, along with that collected through archival and oral historical research, contributes to the body of knowledge on the Vinton community. Spatially, the structure of the site is tied closely to transportation routes. The two main activity areas at Vinton are the store-commercial area at the Vinton-Aberdeen/Keaton Ferry road intersection, and the Vinton landing, accessible via the river and the Keaton Ferry road. Of the nine sites located at Vinton, three are in the vicinity of the Vinton-Aberdeen/Keaton Ferry road intersection and two are near the Vinton landing. One site is along the Keaton Ferry road between the landing and the store. The two northernmost dwelling sites notwithstanding, only one Vinton site (V-4), an apparent domestic site, is not immediately proximate to the main road system. However, depending on the precise route of the original Keaton Ferry road, V-4 may have been within approximately one hundred meters of it. In the more heavily dissected interior portion of the sample frame, away from the road systems, no sites were located. The primary indication of cultural activity in that area was remnant plow furrowing attesting to previous episodes of cultivation.

From a functional standpoint, the site data recovered provides information on the various types of sites present at Vinton and the range of goods and services available. The three commercial-industrial sites indicate that Vinton was involved in general merchandising, the processing of agricultural products and the manufacture of construction materials. In addition to the sites identified archaeologically, archival and oral historical data indicate that Vinton also offered other commercial and community services including a blacksmith, an inn, a school and a church.

From a structural and functional standpoint, Vinton presented several contrasts with its nearby neighbor to the south, Barton. Vinton was not the structured community that Barton was nor did it display as much diversity. Barton seems to have possessed a greater range of goods and services to offer its patrons than did Vinton. Nonetheless, the close proximity of the two communities probably fostered a competitive relationship, especially with respect to river access opportunities. With the demise of the river trade and the introduction of rail transportation, however, Barton declined rapidly, but Vinton lingered through the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. By 1910, all of the commercial and industrial requirements that Vinton had previously fulfilled were being met by businesses in other communities and Vinton, like Barton, ceased to function as an active commercial entity.

CHAPTER 7. A REPORT ON THE PHASE II MAGNETOMETER SURVEY CONDUCTED AT
BARTON AND VINTON, MISSISSIPPI

by

Randall J. Mason

Introduction

A background to magnetic surveying and the essential points of the surveys conducted within the Barton Ferry Recreation Area have been discussed in the Phase I interim report (Minnerly 1982). The following report is primarily a record of alterations in the first phase procedure as carried out in July and August 1980 at the townsite of Vinton (22CL809). As in Phase I, the magnetometer survey provided a means of subsurface control beyond that which excavations can yield. The control obtained at Barton (22CL807) did not, however, occur at Vinton because the entire site was not surveyed. The bulk of the Phase II magnetometer work was performed within the Vinton grid and almost entirely located on ridges or areas of high elevation. The largest single block of cells surveyed was situated between Mill Creek on the west and the Tombigbee River on the east. Other areas surveyed include those adjacent to the above two watercourses, the area along the southern access road at the site, and the area adjacent to the Vinton-Aberdeen Road on the west. In all, 72 cells were surveyed at Vinton. Of these, 13 were complete cells and 59 were partial in size.

Preliminary Considerations

An assessment of the first phase work was deemed necessary before proceeding with the Vinton survey. In May 1980, Dr. Bruce W. Bevan, consultant to the project in the area of magnetic surveying and mapping, hand-contoured two cells from Barton and returned information concerning field data adjustment. Contouring by hand was necessary to bring the different levels of readings from the four magnetometers onto a single, common plane from which to accurately plot the magnetic fields of cells. Because the process of data adjustment proved to be an awkward and time-consuming task when done manually, a computer program was at this time prepared by Mr. George Lewis to facilitate and expedite this procedure. A description of the program appears in a following section of this report.

Also before work began in earnest at Vinton, a series of experimental transects were surveyed over known archaeological features at the recommendation of Dr. Bevan. These would ideally reveal magnetic profiles useful for the interpretation of the general magnetometer data. Accordingly, north-south and east-west transects were surveyed across two wells, one near the Barton gate, the other at Cedar Oaks; over the collapsed chimney at the High Water house site; and across the exposed brick foundation behind Cedar Oaks (Feature 1). Each transect was surveyed with readings spaced 50 cm apart and each was performed with a different sensor height. Sensors were placed atop a two foot staff, at approximately four feet in the backpack harness, and atop an eight foot staff. Survey transects were run twice in the same direction at each height to insure the accuracy of readings. A mini-cell of readings taken every 50 cm with the sensor mounted at two ft also was surveyed across the well and Feature 1 behind Cedar Oaks. This experimental work was performed in July using one GeoMetrics G 816/826A portable proton magnetometer.

Preliminary work at Vinton consisted of identifying high priority areas to be surveyed, as not all of the site could be surveyed during Phase II. The first area targeted for survey at the site was between Mill Creek and the Tombigbee River, where the installation of recreational facilities would have its greatest impact. Other target areas were defined at this time through consultations between the author and supervisory personnel. Specific 50 m cells here were to be surveyed if sites were likely to occur within (or were known to be located within) them, or if there was no information available to support the existence of cultural remains despite favorable topographic conditions. Other areas to receive attention during Phase II were: 1) two isolated knolls north of the north Vinton access road, 2) a ridge northeast of the pond behind the Trotter House and an area adjacent to it, 3) cells along the west border of the site at the Vinton-Aberdeen Road, 4) cells along the south access road, 5) the presumed landing located at the mouth of Mill Creek, and 6) a ridge located in the southwest corner of the Vinton control grid. Areas 3, 4, and 5 were known to contain both residential and commercial structures.

Instruments and Survey Procedures

As at Barton, four portable proton magnetometers were used, one being the GeoMetrics model G 816/826A mentioned above, the others being manufactured by Scintrex (model MP-2 767012). Scintrex magnetometers function identically to the GeoMetrics model except that the former completes its cycle of operation more quickly. Scintrex magnetometers may also be worn in a shoulder harness similar in style and configuration to that manufactured by GeoMetrics. The only other difference to be noted here between the two models concerns their power supply. Scintrex magnetometers use eight D-cell batteries; GeoMetrics instruments twelve. Plastic jacketed Union Carbide Hercules batteries remained the main source of power for both kinds of units, although some Eveready Heavy Duty batteries were utilized from time to time.

Field procedures were the same as those described for Barton with the exception of the general orientation of transects when doing a cell. Most reinforcement rods were placed at Vinton along lines cleared east-west across the site. Thus, the starting and ending tapes were run in this direction, resulting in the transects being done north to south or south to north between them. Also, complete 50 m cells were not usually surveyed. If the aim of the survey in a particular area was to cover the top of a ridge where a house site was suspected, for example, transects would only be done a short distance down the slope from this vicinity. Transects would also be truncated by the bluff edge, roads, or the typically denser foliage at Vinton. Because of such things as the latter, as well as heat, the length of time to complete a transect, and thus an entire cell, was noticeably longer than in Phase I.

In consultation with Dr. Bevan, some changes were made in the kinds of control readings kept. Because of the data adjustment program (see below), it was no longer deemed necessary to take hourly control readings. Yet there was a concern of the possibility of the data still being affected by more short-lived but extreme micropulsations. Toward

this end, though only on an irregular basis, readings were taken for a period during the day after every transect or two at an arbitrarily chosen point on the edge of a particular cell. It is perhaps worth nothing that the acquisition of monthly analog strip charts from magnetometer base stations maintained by the federal government that bracket this region is now under consideration. This may allow interpolation of extreme diurnal changes for our area during the time field work was done. It was also determined that the comparative checks made by the magnetometers against each other in the morning before work in Phase I were of limited use and thus not necessary.

Data Adjustment and Mapping

When a cell was completed, the transect sheets for that cell were checked by the magnetometer survey program assistant and then passed to the field laboratory. A program written by Mr. George Lewis brought the varying levels of readings recorded by the different magnetometers to a common plane. The first step of this process concerns obtaining averages for all individual transects of a cell. The manner in which this is achieved can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{transect average} = \frac{\text{reading}_0 + \text{reading}_1 + \dots + \text{reading}_n}{\# \text{ of readings used}}$$

The 26 maximum readings possible in a transect are here numbered 0 through 25. The readings are first sorted from the sequence actually recorded in the field into one of magnitude. Thus, for example, if the actual readings were taken in the order 200, 195, 300, 303, 203, they would be sorted into groups in which all members vary no more than five nanotesla from either neighbor. Readings which deviate more than this amount from any other in the sequence of five are not considered. Thus, for the above example, the two groups obtained would be: 1) 195, 200, 203, and 2) 300 and 303. The group with the most members is taken as the representative group and is used to obtain the average for the transect. If two or more groups of readings from the same transect have the same number of members, the group with the lowest average is used as the transect average. Often only one group was present, and consisted of most of the readings from the transect.

This process repeats for each transect until all transects for that cell have produced an average. Then the highest average (arbitrarily chosen, as the same end would be effected even if the lowest or the mean transect average for that cell was chosen) is used as the standard average to which all other transect averages are adjusted. The difference between this standard transect average and any particular transect average of the same cell is then added to each individual reading of that transect (including those of extra groups), and to the extreme readings of more than five nanotesla difference. The result is a final adjusted transect.

By way of further example, if Transect 1 had readings of 200, 202, 204, with an average of 202, and Transect 2 had readings of 220, 225, 221, with an average of 222, the latter is the highest average, and would be the standard average. The difference between the two averages is twenty nanotesla, resulting in this number being added to each individual reading of the first transect, with its adjusted readings being 220, 222, 224, clearly within the same range as the readings of the base transect, and thus more comparable than in the previous situation. After this is done separately for each transect, the result is that all of the transects and thus all of the readings for the entire cell have been adjusted to a common base plane. This eliminates the differences between individual magnetometers in recording the magnetic field.

The program of data adjustment is written in PASCAL language and operates on an Apple II Plus computer. Readings are stored on IBM compatible Memorex floppy discs with 76 tracks and 26 sectors, and on a Corvus IIAP hard disc drive. The adjusted readings are printed on a cell-by-cell basis on a Dec LA-36 impact printer.

Hard copy printout of the adjusted readings was then transferred from the project in Mississippi to Michigan State University. The uncleaned but adjusted data were filed on a site specific basis at the Michigan State University Computer Center. Data cleaning and preparation for mapping routing input was then conducted by Mr. Randy Donahue. Cleaning involves the generation of a temporary working file and the generation of hard copy frequency distributions and grid matrices. Transect or cell errors are then checked and corrected to produce a clean work file for mapping routine input. Cell priorities were based on instructions from Mississippi.

Because our mapping capacity was limited to 20 contour lines, our desire for contours at five nanotesla intervals meant that it was only possible to map a range of 95 nanotesla for each cell. The frequency distribution printout then allowed a decision to be made for each cell as to the central range of significant variation within which most readings fall, and hence important anomalies are likely to occur. This was done separately for each cell, with the result that there is not a precise match between the contour lines on maps of adjacent cells. The spacing of these lines is dependent on the absolute nanotesla values used as starting and ending points for the mapping, and these differ for each cell. Thus, while one cell may have contour lines at the intervals of 250, 255, and 260 nanotesla, those of the adjacent cell may be 252, 257, and 262.

Also the limitation of mappable readings usually results in some truncated anomalies because of their extreme terminus lying outside the range of the greater number of readings. But if the range of significant variation appeared to exceed 100 nanotesla, for example, a second map could be run on the same cell at an adjacent numerical range in order to retrieve large areas and anomalies of extreme variation that would otherwise be lost.

Finally, the parameters of the range to be mapped together with the readings are inputted into the Isomap routine of the GEOSYS IV system,

which is run on the CDC Cyber 750 computer at Michigan State University. The result is transferred to a Cal Comp 936 drum plotter, which then draws each cell as a 12 1/2 inch square map. Its scale is one half inch = 2 m. The contour lines are annotated at intervals and each map identified as to its southwest corner coordinates. The original is kept at The Museum, while three photocopies are made, one going to the program assistant in charge of the magnetometer field work and analysis, one to project collaborator Dr. William Lovis, and one to the project in Mississippi.

These maps will find their ultimate use in Phase III. They will be subject to interpretation, in which magnetic anomalies will be identified and ranked on a site by site basis. The interpreted versions of these maps will then be used in the field to investigate anomalies for their source. Archaeological features so identified will be subject to controlled excavation as part of the final Phase III mitigation effort --the end toward which all magnetic survey work has been focused. The details of this process and results of the 50 m cell magnetic contour map interpretation and field investigation of anomalies will be reported at length in the Phase III report.

PART FOUR: THE FIELD LABORATORY PROGRAM AND THE ASSESSMENT OF SITE
IMPACTS

CHAPTER 8. PHASE II ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE TOWNSITES PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LABORATORY PROGRAM

By

Robert C. Sonderman

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Like the other programs of the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project, the Archaeological Laboratory Program had specific goals to achieve during the second phase. The principal accomplishments of the Laboratory Program during Phase II were: 1) the establishment of a remote interactive computer terminal to enter and access data; 2) the establishment of additional laboratory facilities in East Lansing, Michigan; and 3) the successful completion of the comprehensive artifact inventory codebook. Although these achievements were the most significant, numerous secondary goals were met in terms of productivity, accuracy, and instruction. All of these contributed to the overall success of the second phase laboratory effort.

Computer Program

Along with the standard, day-to-day laboratory functions, the Laboratory Program was tacitly in charge of computer applications of the data recovered by project personnel. During Phase II, an Apple II+ remote interactive computer was installed in the in-field laboratory. With respect to the archaeological laboratory, the primary function of the remote terminal was to enter and assess data pertaining to discrete test unit contents and physical attributes of select artifacts. Laboratory personnel entered data in batches to conform to project time and financial restrictions, to more closely monitor the accuracy of coded data sheets, and to more realistically address on-site needs of the Field Archaeology Program. Following the conclusion of field operations, a skeleton crew remained in the laboratory for approximately four weeks to complete the processing of backlogged artifacts accumulated during the long field season.

Processing of Artifacts

Although the laboratory field crew washed, numbered, and coded 2,278 artifact bags, this figure does not give an accurate perspective of the magnitude of material processed because it represents only the coded bags and associated code sheets from each level of excavation yielding artifacts; the total number of bags entering the laboratory from the field exceeded 6,000. The individual statistics are as follows:

570	Cedar Oaks bags	(22CL809)
466	Vinton bags	(22CL808)
248	Colbert bags	(22CL806)
543	Barton bags	(22CL807)
151	Highwater House bags	(22CL8071)
251	Historical Archaeological	(22L0741)
	Site Survey bags	

Many of the excavation levels yielded more than one bag of artifacts within the same provenience. In this situation, the bags were lumped together, producing the misleading numerical reduction in the overall bag count.

An integral part of the in-field laboratory is the conservation of metal. Objects of iron suspected of revealing significant functional information and capable of withstanding such processes are first washed and subjected to electrolytic reduction to remove oxidation through ionic exchange. After reduction, these specimens are immersed in boiling distilled water to remove chlorides; additional cleaning, if necessary, is done mechanically. The artifact is then sealed with microcrystalline wax to prevent reoxidation. Artifacts of brass and other alloys are not usually subjected to electrolysis but are usually water-cleaned and immersed in a diluted citric or formic acid solution, washed in boiling distilled water, mechanically polished, and sealed in microcrystalline wax. The conservation lab preserved 245 metallic artifacts, approximately 75 percent of all artifacts selected for conservation. Following is a site-by-site breakdown.

145	Cedar Oaks	(22CL809)
30	Barton	(22CL807)
40	Colbert	(22CL806)
10	Vinton	(22CL808)
5	Highwater House	(22CL8071)
15	Historical Archaeological	(22L0741)
	Site Survey	

In total, the in-field laboratory successfully completed the processing, including data entry, of well over a quarter of a million artifacts.

Laboratory Relocation

With the close of the field season and the elimination of Phase II backlogged material, the laboratory staff and crew were reduced to essential personnel only, primarily to provide continuity between the close of Phase II and the beginning of Phase III. During this period (December 1980), the Laboratory Director, Assistant, and Conservator concentrated their efforts on the task of shipping all artifacts accumulated during Phases I and II to East Lansing, Michigan, for final analysis. All individual level bags were placed in storage mailer boxes, which were in turn placed in larger commercial storage boxes. Approximately 200 boxes were then loaded into a 16 ft U-Haul for shipment. The Laboratory Director later drove the truck to East Lansing to the new laboratory facilities in Akers Hall on the Michigan State University campus. There the artifacts were unloaded and shelved by site to await analysis.

Concurrent with the transportation of materials to East Lansing, the remaining laboratory personnel concentrated on correcting coding errors, which they had detected during a routine spot check to determine accuracy of coding procedures. Coding errors on materials from the Colbert, Barton, and Vinton sites were primarily based on differences in individual interpretation, but Cedar Oaks material contained sufficient errors to warrant a complete review; approximately one-third of the Cedar Oaks material underwent reanalysis and recoding. These problems were quickly rectified and a great many lessons learned.

Codebook Revision

At the close of Phase I, the artifact codebook was still in incipient form and plagued with problems posed by interpretation, lack of training, and semantics. With the initiation of Phase II operations, the nucleus of the trained laboratory crew was grappling with the tedious task of identifying artifacts and utilizing the first edition of the artifact codebook. Before using the codebook as a tool of identification and analysis of historic period artifacts, it was the responsibility of the author to instruct laboratory personnel in the essential aspects of identifying nineteenth century artifacts. Three standard behavioristic teaching techniques--Acquisition, Maintenance, and Proficiency--were integral to this training. In the Acquisition stage, all laboratory personnel were taught fundamentals of historic artifact identification, such as identifying paste types of ceramic sherds and manufacturing techniques of glass containers. This was accomplished under constant supervision and, in many cases, individual instruction. Maintenance is the second phase and ultimately the most important. At this point, laboratory personnel use the codebook as part of their daily routine and are periodically checked to make sure they are maintaining their Acquisition training. The final stage is Proficiency, where laboratory personnel have reached a point of expertise and require little supervision.

The most critical problem with the instruction scheme is determining at what point laboratory personnel can move from Maintenance to the Proficiency stage. This is extremely difficult when dealing with personnel who have little or no historic site experience. Additionally, it is often easy to assume personnel will understand everything taught in the Acquisition stage and so completely skip the Maintenance stage. If followed carefully, each stage has its own checks and balances system, and altering the format can cause great difficulties, especially if the order is reversed or interchanged. Another recurrent problem in this training regimen is the turnover of personnel. This is of particular importance to the Townsites Project because of its multiphase structure.

During peak employment, the laboratory had as many as 12 persons performing the everyday duties of washing, labeling, and coding artifacts. Accordingly, on the best of days it was difficult to monitor the accuracy and efficiency of all laboratory personnel. Consequently, mistakes were made; these were primarily interpretive in nature but there was also some carelessness. In addition, the artifact codebook used to enable laboratory personnel to easily identify the various artifact types proved very successful, although not every artifact group in the codebook fit into discrete categories. It became increasingly evident during the course of Phase II that there were problems with the codebook. By utilizing the often cogent suggestions of the laboratory personnel and observing the flexibility of the codebook, a list of probable revisions was compiled. These suggested changes, although many in number, did not pose a threat to the integrity of the codebook as originally conceived; quite the contrary: most of the adopted changes helped improve the flexibility and efficiency of the work. Co-Principal Investigator W. Lee Minnerly and the Laboratory Director decided to

incorporate these suggested changes into a revised edition of the codebook. This edition contains some significant category changes that have been introduced to more accurately address the temporal importance of the various artifact types encountered in the Barton Ferry Recreation Area. Although numerous changes were suggested and many were adopted, the basic structure and format of the codebook remain unaltered. The revised edition of the codebook will be discussed in the following pages, and changes are discussed adhering to the organizational format of the first edition.

Glass. The Glass section of the codebook has gone through a series of important changes, all of which should be comparatively simple to incorporate into the new coding format. The first 19 artifact sections remain unchanged.

Bottle/Jar Glass (20.00). The initial changes include a reduction in the variety of bottle glass colors and the addition of several new glass colors. While many of these changes do eliminate insignificant and redundant color categories, they were principally made to avoid difficulties with identification and to gain more control over temporally significant diagnostic features like color. The color changes are as follows.

- 1) Light/Medium Green and Dark Green are now simply Green, leaded and unleaded.
- 2) Light Medium Blue has been changed to Aqua.
- 3) Dark Blue is now Cobalt Blue, a color utilized primarily for medicines and chemicals during the second half of the nineteenth century.
- 4) Light/Medium Olive Green and Dark Olive Green are now lumped under the single category of Dark Olive Green.
- 5) Light/Medium Brown and Dark Brown now fall under the heading Brown. Included in this heading are the honey colored or Amber types.
- 6) Added to the Clear Glass subheading is Solarized, the so-called purple glass indicating the use of manganese as a clearing agent.
- 7) The heading Other has been expanded to include Other Lead and Unleaded.

Lip/Neck Fragments (30.00). The changes in this section are basically semantic in nature. Hand Finished has been changed to Applied, which includes folded lips, sheared lips, and applied lips. There does not seem to be one word or phrase that accurately describes the wide variety of early lipping techniques; applied in its extended form seems, at present, the most efficacious. Tool Finished has been altered to Non-Applied, which includes those finishes that are not applied, folded, or sheared and that exhibit the advanced tooling techniques associated with the introduction of the snap case and later developments. These necks display a much more regular and finely tooled finish. Mold Finished has been changed to Machine Finished. This category corresponds to the introduction of automated bottle machinery ca. 1903. These categories are simply reversed by the presence of a mold seam extending through the bottle lip.

Bottle Bodies (40.00). The bottle bodies section has been slightly expanded; the previous heading of Mold Decorated has been split into the categories of Embossed and Lettered. Embossed now includes any body with a molded design, e.g., a scroll, cornucopia, historical scene, etc. Bottles with a molded body similar to Coke bottles were not considered embossed in the first version of the codebook, nor are they in the revised version. Embossed only refers to a "decorative" motif. The second category, Lettered, includes any bottle body with embossed or impressed letters on its surface. At this juncture, the authors considered the addition of a third category, Embossed/Lettered, to include those bottle bodies displaying both an embossed and lettered surface. However, we opted for what we hoped was simplicity, so all bottle bodies that display both characteristics are lumped in the Lettered category. We believed that in most cases, lettering is more significant and informative than an embossed motif. Bottle bodies not displaying any of the above characteristics remain in the Undecorated, or presently the Unmarked, category.

Ceramics. The Ceramics section underwent rigorous examination during the discussion concerning codebook revisions and several significant changes were implemented, including some format alterations. Many of these changes resulted from suggestions by laboratory crew personnel. Many of the significant changes in the edge decorated section were based on suggestions made by Mr. George Miller of Parks Canada during a visit to the Townsites Project in July 1980.

Edge Decorated (14.00). As previously mentioned, the contributions of Mr. Miller are best exemplified by the revision of the edge decorated section. For example, the categories Scalloped Rim and Unscalloped Rim have been added. Scalloped rims that imitate the scallop shell and appear as a series of small semicircular indentations around the rim predate the smooth unscalloped rims that gained popularity after 1850. Supplementary to the inclusion of Scalloped and Unscalloped, the categories of Impressed, Embossed, and Painted have been added. These new additions will help pigeonhole the wide variety of edge decorated wares encountered by the Townsites Project. The original codebook categories of Blue Shell Edge, Green Shell Edge, and Uncolored Shell Edge were consolidated into either Impressed Scalloped Shell Edge or Impressed Unscalloped Shell Edge in the revised edition. Blue and Green Other Edge from the first version are grouped into either Embossed Scalloped or Embossed Unscalloped or a third category of Impressed and Embossed.

Sponge Decorated (15.00). The alterations here are primarily semantic. The categories of Clouded and Other have been eliminated because of their limited use. The category formerly referred to as Sponge Stamped has been revised to Sponge Stencilled, more accurately describing the manufacturing technique.

Painted (16.00). The painted section has been altered to manage several recurring difficulties. Primary among these was the omission in the first codebook of those ceramic types that display an annular painted motif; this has been added to the revised edition as Painted Banded. In addition to the banded category, Other Painted has been added to help incorporate the wide variety of painted motifs.

Printed (17.00). This group has been only slightly modified. Flow Blue and Flow Mulberry have been grouped together under Old Blue.

Printed and Painted (18.00) and Printed and Sponged (19.00). Both categories have been reduced and consolidated by eliminating unnecessary colors.

Painted and Sponged (20.00). This is a new category and relatively rare, but sherds of this type have been recovered from the townsites.

Decalcomania (21.00). This category has expanded slightly to include Embossed and Decal, Impressed and Decal, and Decal only, an improvement over the limited original codebook category Decalcomania. Although it was suggested that overglaze and underglaze should be incorporated into the changes, we decided that temporally the distinction between overglaze and underglaze did not warrant their addition.

Tinted Glaze (22.00). This category is new and includes all those ceramics that appear to be exclusively monochrome. These are not slip decorated but rather are dipped in a pigmented glaze, producing the overall colored motif. Tinted glaze ceramics are often decorated with a transfer print design; when this occurs, the transfer print has coding priority.

Ila White Paste Earthenware (Decorated/Slipped/Glazed) (24.00). This section has been moved from its original location on page 28 of the first codebook to its own section in the revised edition. Although there were no significant changes, Finger Trailed has been changed to Trailed Slip.

Hard White Paste Earthenware (Unslipped/Glazed) (30.00). This is a completely new category that consists of heavy bodied white paste wares of the ironstone variety. These wares are slightly porous but do not categorically fit with the porous white paste earthenwares or the non-porous vitreous white paste stonewares, constituting instead a transition between the two. This group seems to have appeared in the early 1860s and persisted through the 1870s, when stonewares began to predominate. These wares are generally undecorated and heavy bodied.

Yellow Paste Earthenware (33.00). Although the format has changed, the basic categories are unaltered. The sherds that were coded Whieldon Type in the original codebook are now more accurately coded as Rockingham Glaze. The undecorated yellow paste earthenwares from the first codebook should be lumped into Undecorated Other Glaze in the second edition.

Other Colored Paste Earthenware (36.00). These categories remain relatively unchanged. Lead Glaze has been eliminated from this section and replaced with Glazed only. According to Georgiana Greer (1980, personal communication), the temperatures required to produce a lead glaze would vitrify an earthenware paste. Similar to salt glazes, they can only be combined with stoneware bodies. Because the interiors of many of these vessels are slipped, those vessels with a slipped interior and glazed exterior are coded Slipped and Glazed. When distinguishing

between Decorated and Undecorated colored paste earthenware, decorated sherds exhibit, for example, multiple glazes in a decorative style; an impressed or embossed design; printed, painted, or sponged design elements; or other distinctive marks. A single glaze exterior and slipped interior is not considered decorated.

White Paste Stoneware (39.00). This section has not been altered significantly. Impressed and Embossed decorations have been added. In most cases, Molded/Decorated designs in the old codebook are now separated into Impressed and Decalcomania and Embossed/Decalcomania. Molded/Undecorated sherds are separated into Impressed only and Embossed only categories. Printed, Sponged, and Combination decorations are lumped into the Other Decorated section. The white paste stonewares, although often difficult to distinguish from hard paste earthenwares, generally have a more glasslike fracture. Additionally, the glaze will often have a bluish cast.

Colored Paste Stoneware (40.00). This section has been reduced to four basic glaze techniques: salt vapor glaze, slip/clay glaze, alkaline glaze, and combination glaze. With the salt vapor glaze technique, common salt is thrown into the fire box and vaporized. The free sodium combines with the silica in the clay of the vessel and forms sodium silicate as a glaze over the vessel. This glaze is similar in texture to an orange peel. With slip/clay glaze, when high temperature firing is used, certain natural clay slips used to coat the fired vessel will melt in the firing process, producing what is called a slip glaze--an opaque glossy finish--over the vessel surface. Alkaline glaze involves melting together one part quicklime with two parts ash, producing a yellow to green translucent glaze that often gives a globular texture to the vessel surface. A combination glaze refers to the utilization of two or more glazes to cover the vessel surface. Similar to the decorated colored paste earthenwares, the vessel must exhibit an embossed, impressed, or other design motif.

Porcelain (45.00). Although the porcelain section has been completely modified, the changes have not altered the basic theme or significantly changed the format utilized in the first codebook. It is hoped that these changes provide a much more coherent and concise understanding of nineteenth century ceramics. Decoration techniques have been eliminated to emphasize paste type: generally, Decorated Overglaze ceramics from the original codebook will fall into the Soft Paste Decorated category in the revised edition, and the Decorated Underglaze ceramics will fall into Hard Paste Decorated. But this is not a fool-proof method. Soft paste porcelain can be distinguished from hard paste by the creamy translucency of the body or by the granular or chalky nature of the fracture, which in hard paste porcelain is glassy and often conchoidal. At the present time, the Townsites Project laboratory personnel are using plate glass to assist them in their identification of paste type. The glass is utilized as a Mohs scale of hardness test. Soft paste porcelain will not scratch window glass but will instead powder. Conversely, hard paste porcelain will scratch plate glass.

Metal. The Metal section of the codebook remains relatively unchanged. A few minor revisions have been made, but they have been incorporated into the new codebook without difficulty.

Adornment (2.00). Because of their limited use, a number of categories within this section have been deleted.

Arms and Ammunition (3.00). This section also has been reduced. Several gun parts have been eliminated and lumped into Gun Hardware. Gun Flints have been moved to the Stone section.

Clothing (4.00). Buckles and Buttons have been simplified and Hose Support has been eliminated.

Communication (6.00). The addition of Bell is the only change.

Container (7.00). The major change in this section is the reduction of Kettle Parts; all of the kettle parts can be lumped into Bail, Body, or Lug. Other has been eliminated in the Tin Can section.

Hardware Door/Window (9.00). Door Lock Parts and Keyhole Cover have been added to this section; both were recovered from Townsite excavations.

Hardware Electrical (10.00). Batteries have been added to this section. This category has a rather broad interpretation; artifacts of this type generally include carbon rods and the accompanying metallic poles.

Hardware Plumbing (12.00). Iron, Lead, and Other have been removed from this section.

Hardware Miscellaneous (13.00). Several changes have been made in this section. Bar Stock and Hooks have been added to the inventory. Previously, these two categories were coded in the Other Miscellaneous Hardware category. Battery Parts and Screen have been removed; battery parts have been relocated to the Hardware Electrical section, and screen parts are now coded in the Other Miscellaneous category.

Machinery (14.00). Several additions have been made to this section. Farm Machinery is now a subheading, and the additions of Gears, Bearing, and Shaft have proved helpful, particularly with material recovered from the industrial site 22Lo741.

Furnishings (15.00). The number of Lamp Parts subcategories has been reduced considerably, and Other Handle has been added.

Kitchen Tableware (16.00). The only change was the addition of Unidentified Handle.

Personal Effects (18.00). Penknife and Pocket Knife categories have been reduced and simplified. Bolster Lining and Handle Plate have been consolidated and are now coded as Other Knife Part.

Tools (19.00). Two artifact categories, Anvil and Saw Blades, have been added to this section; both turned up in Phase II excavations.

Transportation (20.00). Horse/Mule Shoe Nail has been eliminated and added to the General Nail section (14.00).

Unidentified Metal (21.00). The only change in this section is the consolidation of Copper and Brass under a single heading. This will help eliminate the often difficult and time consuming task of differentiating the two.

The remainder of the codebook sections--Bone, Shell, Wood/Vegetal, Leather, Plastic, Rubber, Mineral/Composite, and Prehistoric--remain unchanged. The only alteration appears in the Stone section where Gunflints has been added. The Fossil Remains section has been eliminated.

CHAPTER 9. THE ASSESSMENT OF SITE IMPACTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO
OTHER PROGRAMS

by

W. Lee Minnerly

Site Impacts and Their Assessment

For the purposes of this report, the archaeological sites summarized above are next divided into two groups, each representing a different level of impact caused by the proposed Barton Ferry Recreation Area construction plan and/or the anticipated use of the recreation area after construction is completed. The first and highest level of impact may be referred to as a "Primary" impact, or one in which an archaeological site would be directly and physically disturbed by major construction activities such as road building, grading, or the erection of buildings. The second, lower level of impact, is termed "Secondary" and refers to those cases where a site would be either directly or indirectly disturbed by minor construction activities (foot trail construction, sidewalk construction, etc.) or erosion. Because it is anticipated that many park users will wish to "explore" areas adjacent to their campsites, and because the Sweatman-Smithdale association soils are rated as having "severe" limitations for recreational development (Murphree and Miller 1976:53-55), archaeological sites that do not receive a "Primary" impact rating are automatically placed within the "Secondary" impact group. Table 3 presents individual site impact ratings.

Having presented summaries of information known for each site and assigned individual sites an impact rating, the next step in the selection of a mitigation plan should concern a review of all available information pertinent to each site, as well as the study of the Barton townsite as a whole. The Barton townsite should be selected as the focus of the mitigation effort because more of it survives for further study, a larger proportion of it has both oral historical and documentary support, and the community-based, multi-disciplinary theme of the project specific research design can best be addressed with the Barton resources. Moreover, proposed construction plus use of the Barton Ferry recreation area will directly impact the Barton townsite. The mitigation plan for Vinton was developed at the request of the Corps of Engineers, but subsequently the Vinton sites have been preserved through redesigning the Barton Ferry Recreation Area. Since this mitigation plan was an integral part of the Phase II work, these recommendations are still included in the following sections.

In reviewing the site summaries and accompanying tables, several important observations can be made. First, comparatively few sites possess oral historical and documentary support. Second, most sites are ephemeral in nature; both the depositional and structural integrities of most sites within the recreation area are less than complete. Third, the testing program produced few archaeological features. And fourth, magnetic survey data suggest a higher proportion of archaeological features do exist on sites than is presently known and that such features are potentially recoverable (see Table 4). With these and other factors in mind, a ranking system is devised to rate individual sites according to the relative strengths and weaknesses of the information known about them. Function, age, depositional and structural integrity, the presence or absence of magnetic anomalies, and oral historical and documentary support were among the kinds of information evaluated. Generally domestic sites were ranked higher than commercial sites since test excavations suggested their greater archaeological potential and higher integrity.

TABLE 3
IMPACT RATINGS OF BARTON AND VINTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

<u>Barton Site #</u>	<u>Impact Rating</u>	<u>Vinton Site #</u>	<u>Impact Rating</u>
B-1	Secondary	V-1	Secondary
B-2	Primary	V-2	Primary
B-3	Primary	V-3	Secondary
B-4	Secondary	V-4	Secondary
B-5	Primary	V-5	Primary
B-6	Primary	V-9	Primary
B-7	Primary	V-12	Secondary
B-8	Primary	V-13	Secondary
B-9	Secondary	V-14	Primary
B-10	Primary		
B-11	Primary		
B-12	Primary		
B-13	Secondary		
B-14	Secondary		
B-16	Primary		
B-17	Secondary		
B-22	Secondary		
B-23	Secondary		
B-24	Secondary		
B-25	Primary		
B-26	Secondary		
B-27	Secondary		
B-29	Secondary		

TABLE 4. MAGNETIC SURVEY DATA SUMMARIES OF SELECT BARTON SITES

Site #	50 m Cell Coordinate(s)	Total # of High-Low Contrasts	Est. # of Surface Caused Anomalies	Est. # of Nonsurface Caused Anomalies
B-3	N300E150	10	3	7
	N300E200			
	N300E250			
	N350E150			
	N350E200			
B-4	N350E250	9	8	1
	N550E200			
	N550E250			
	N600E200			
	N600E250			
B-6	N350E300	5	2	3
	N350E350			
B-7	N250E300	4	3	1
	N250E350			
	N300E300			
	N300E350			
B-8	N150E300	6	3	3
	N150E350			
	N200E300			
	N200E350			
	N250E300			
B-10	N250E350	4	0	4
	N600E500			
B-11	N250E550	5	2	3
	N250E600			
	N300E550			
	N300E600			

TABLE 4. continued

Site #	50 m Cell Coordinate(s)	Total # of High-Low Contrasts	Est. # of Surface Caused Anomalies	Est. # of Nonsurface Caused Anomalies
B-12	N250E550	4	1	3
	N300E550			
B-22	N450E650	9	5	4
	N450E700			
	N500E650			
	N500E700			
	N550E650			
	N550E700			
B-26	N600E550	3	1	2
	N600E600			
	N650E550			
	N650E600			
B-27	N600E250	4	3	1
	N600E300			
	N650E250			
	N650E300			
B-29	N600E150	2	0	2
	N600E200			
	N650E150			
	N650E200			

Considerations of site location, the kind and degree of recreation plan impacts, comparability, and research potential are also made. Each site is assigned a "1," "2," or "3" rating for this purpose, "1" representing sites for which the best information exists and/or which would best meet the requirements of a mitigation plan emphasizing Barton as a community, and "3" representing those for which the least information is known and/or which would likely not be important to the mitigation effort. In some instances, half points are added as well. Four sites at Vinton are included for their comparative value. The results are as follows.

<u>Barton Site #</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Vinton Site #</u>	<u>Rating</u>
B-1	3	V-2	1
B-2	2	V-5	2.5
B-3	1	V-9	1
B-4	1	V-14	3
B-5	1.5		
B-6	1		
B-7	1.5		
B-8	1		
B-9	1.5		
B-10	1		
B-11	1		
B-12	1		
B-13	2		
B-14	1		
B-16	2.5		
B-17	3		
B-22	1		
B-23	2		
B-24	1.5		
B-25	2.5		
B-26	1.5		
B-27	1		
B-29	1		

Assuming that all sites rated "2" or below represent poor targets for further investigation and in view of the limited time available for additional excavations, a total of 18 sites remain for potential study (i.e. those 18 sites with ratings greater than "2"). However, chiefly because of the time factor as well as the vagaries of weather and the excavation process, it is suggested that only a portion of the remaining 18 be included within any proposed mitigation plan. Accordingly, three differently sized groups of sites are suggested, each including what are considered to be the best individual resources within the recreation area. The Vinton sites are included in these groups, although a preservation strategy may be adopted at Vinton.

<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Group C</u>
1. B-3	1. B-3	1. B-3
2. B-4	2. B-4	2. B-4
3. B-6	3. B-6	3. B-6
4. B-8	4. B-8	4. B-7
5. B-10	5. B-10	5. B-8
6. B-11	6. B-11	6. B-10
7. B-12	7. B-12	7. B-11
8. B-27	8. B-22	8. B-12
9. V-2	9. B-27	9. B-22
10. V-9	10. B-29	10. B-26
	11. V-2	11. B-27
	12. V-9	12. B-29
		13. V-2
		14. V-9

Group A represents the minimum number of sites that should be included within the mitigation plan. All sites within this group are rated among the best targets for further study. Group B is identical to Group A, except for the addition of sites B-22 and B-29. Both are also rated "1." Group C includes all sites from Group B as well as sites B-7 and B-26, both rated "1.5." Tables 5 and 6 present summaries of select information pertaining to each group.

As the options outlined above represent increasing numbers of the best sites available for additional study, it is suggested that Group B be selected as the mitigation package best suited to both the time and resources allocated for third phase investigations. Group B offers a more balanced distribution of sites than does Group A and at the same time is a small enough group of sites to be investigated comfortably within the anticipated time period available for the third phase. Investigating more sites could jeopardize the mitigation schedule and could possibly have the net effect of reducing the amount of information obtained from excavations if a greater number of features are found at each site than magnetic data presently indicate.

The mitigation of sites selected for further study should ideally involve the integration of botanical, archaeological, and magnetic survey data. Before the conclusion of the second phase effort, it was not possible to refine the ground truthing of individual sites identified through aerial imagery analysis, nor was it feasible to test the strength of the magnetometer survey program on a large scale. Accordingly, consideration of the mitigation effort should include procedures by which the location of old growth hardwood, cedar, and ornamental vegetation can be accurately determined on a per site basis and methods by which individual magnetic anomalies can be located and tested at select sites. Clearly, the location and testing of magnetic anomalies mapped from survey data should represent an important aspect of any mitigation plan. Such a program would yield valuable information in determining the utility of conducting large-scale terrestrial magnetic surveys of historic sites in heavily wooded environments.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF SELECT INFORMATION CONCERNING SITES INCLUDED IN GROUP A

<u>Site</u>	<u>Common Name(s)</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Oral Historical Support</u>	<u>Documentary Support</u>
B-3	Keller House Andrews House	Residence	1850-1940	yes	yes
B-4	Barton Hotel	Hotel/Tavern/Stables	1850-1875	no	yes
B-6	---	Residence	1848-1900	no	yes
B-3	Peter Warren House	Residence	1848-1870	no	yes
B-10	Griswold Shop	Blacksmith Shop	1860-1900	no	yes
B-11	Barton Academy Schoolhouse	Residence	1860-1880	yes	yes
B-12	High Water House Marsh/Montgomery House	Residence	1850-1920	yes	yes
B-27	Peter Warren Store	Genl. Mdse. Store	1850-1875	no	yes
V-2	Trotter House	Residence	1850-1950	yes	yes
V-9	Summer Moore House	Residence	1850-1900	no	no

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF SELECT INFORMATION CONCERNING SITES INCLUDED IN EITHER GROUP B OR GROUP C

<u>Site</u>	<u>Common Name(s)</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Oral Historical Support</u>	<u>Documentary Support</u>
B-7	---	Residence	1848-1875	no	no
B-22	---	Residence	1850-1940	no	no
B-26	Natcher 1858 House	Residence	1858-1875	no	yes
B-29	---	Unknown	1850-1875	no	yes

Presently, the only rigorous test of the utility of the magnetic survey has been conducted at the High Water House (Site B-12, 22C18071) at Barton. This site, selected as one of two sites to receive more intensive coverage during the Phase II testing program, was surveyed in March of 1980. The resulting computer generated map of the adjusted survey data indicated large anomalies at the center and in the southeast quadrant of 50 m cell N250E550. Tested archaeologically, these anomalies proved to be Features 1, 2, and 3 described above. This early success in the archaeological verification of mapped magnetic anomalies is encouraging, but many additional tests must be performed before magnetic profiles of different archaeological features can be determined and the value of the magnetic survey as a planning tool can be accurately assessed.

Vegetation Survey

As part of the mitigation effort at each archaeological site selected for more intensive study, it is proposed that a research team perform detailed surveys of old growth, cedar, and ornamental vegetation. The purpose of these surveys would be to record the relative positions of such vegetation in order to determine geometric configurations useful in identifying areas of cultural activities on each site, and to isolate the total range of ornamental species capable of persisting in areas previously subjected to fire, natural regeneration, and/or row crop farming. The surveys would also supplement the recording of surface and subsurface cultural features (chimney falls, collapsed piers, trash pits, etc.), a fundamental goal of the Field Archaeology Program. Thus, it may be possible to compile a complete inventory of vegetational and archaeological indicators of cultural activity for each site under investigation. Moreover, the varieties of ornamental vegetation recorded might also suggest species that could be incorporated within the recreation plan itself; replantings of select ornamentals around campsites or other designated park areas could complement the Barton Ferry Recreation Area concept as a whole.

Magnetic Map Interpretation

Before beginning field work at Barton, it will be necessary to interpret the magnetic anomalies appearing on the computer generated maps of relevant 50 m square cells surveyed during the first two project phases. These will represent a refinement of information that is presently known about the archaeological resources. The interpretation is accomplished in four general stages. Site boundaries first are drawn on the 50 m cell map or maps containing each structure site to be investigated in Phase 3, as part of Group A, B, or C, above. Next, notes kept in the course of the magnetic survey are transcribed onto the maps. These may eliminate magnetic anomalies from further consideration in the interpretation process in those cases where the notes show these anomalies to have non-archaeological surface sources. Third, those anomalies remaining are identified, color coded, and labelled with their magnitude, using information from the maps themselves and from the printouts of the adjusted readings for these cells. Finally, all

anomalies thus identified as having archaeological potential are ranked according to criteria of anomaly type and magnitude. Subsets of each major type may then be selected for testing, and the spatial distribution of anomaly types may be studied in light of the known and suspected historical use of the Barton townsite.

Excavation Procedures

Excavation procedures at sites selected for mitigation should vary somewhat from those relied upon during the testing phases. The first step in implementing data recovery at each archaeological site should consist of establishing a base line and meridian consistent with either the Barton or Vinton control grid. These will be used to locate the presently known boundaries of each site and specific units of excavation within those boundaries. Individual site limits will be marked with stakes, pins, or flagging tape to assist the vegetation survey. Once the base line and meridian are established, the locations of specific units of excavation can be determined by surveying methods and identified by control grid coordinates. These units, all judgmentally placed, can be different configurations or shapes, depending upon the kind of excavation planned.

During the mitigation program, excavation will likely consist of 2 m units, 1 m wide transect trenches, and smaller rectilinear metric units placed at the discretion of the site director. The units of recovery should be varied to provide maximum information return from archaeological features that are either present or possibly present at each site. This emphasis upon recovering information from archaeological features is justified in light of what is currently generally known about the physical structure of the Barton and Vinton communities: first, that results of the archaeological testing program have revealed that the depositional and structural integrities of most sites are less than ideal because of alterations of surface soil; second, that these alterations have tended to reduce the numbers of undisturbed cultural surface features to a point where there are probably more undisturbed subsurface features on the majority of sites; third, that results of archaeomagnetic surveys have indicated subsurface archaeological features do exist on a large proportion of sites; and fourth, that archaeology can be a useful tool in verifying the existence of magnetically detected subsurface features, as well as helping to determine the correlations of differently shaped magnetic anomalies with different kinds of archaeological features. The ephemeral nature of most sites at Barton and Vinton thus compels researchers to place greater emphasis on archaeomagnetic data and their relationship to archaeological features located below the frequently disturbed surface soil. This emphasis is not unique in archaeology, but in the field of historic sites research it represents a new and challenging application of advanced technology to field studies.

The selection of 2 m units, 1 m wide transect trenches, or other metric units of excavation should be largely based on archaeomagnetic data available for each site. If there are meaningful subsurface magnetic anomalies within the known limits of an archaeological site, then each can first be identified by one or more 2 m cell grid coordinates

using a mylar grid overlay. Next, soil tube probes and/or bucket augers should be used to determine a more precise location of each anomaly relative to the nearest control grid cell on the site. Once the real grid coordinates have been determined, one or more 2 m units can be excavated to expose the upper contour of each anomaly. The shape and size of subsurface features will in turn determine whether excavation by discrete levels within 2 m units should continue, or whether the feature should be excavated as a discrete unit itself, without considering the surrounding matrix.

In places where there are no known meaningful subsurface magnetic anomalies within site boundaries, the site director may choose to rely on 1 m wide transect trenches. The purpose of the transect trenches would be to reveal archaeological features that have previously not been detected through site testing or that are obscured by adjacent magnetic anomalies. Once revealed, these features can be recorded and reviewed for their excavation potential as determined on the basis of the function and integrity of the feature and on the amount of time available to conduct additional excavations at each site.

Data recovery at specific sites will therefore be based on search procedures aimed at recovering representative feature data. This strategy will require the maintenance of a high degree of flexibility in the field when placing units of excavation, selecting features for archaeological investigation, and choosing feature data recovery techniques. For this reason, sites selected for data recovery should receive full and complete attention by a single archaeological field crew and staff, in sequential order. That is, data recovery should take place one site at a time.

Oral History Program

As the Townsites Project was conceived as an interdisciplinary research effort, and because very large quantities of information must be gathered, managed, and interpreted within a finite period of time, it is essential that the data recovery period at Barton and Vinton not take place at the cost of an absence of work in other areas of the project. Conducting an ambitious Field Archaeology Program without continuing the organization of other kinds of data or beginning the analyses of them, would place all future research in a kind of new information vacuum and prevent some potentially important discoveries from occurring at a time when they could be most appreciated. The importance of continuing work in other programs at different levels during the third phase is discussed below.

As previously mentioned, the primary accomplishments of the Oral History Program to date have been the tape recording of all informant interviews relevant to the study area and the processing of those tapes to the production of final copy transcripts suitable for printing. The oral testimony gathered thus far has been highly useful in assisting field archaeologists in interpreting selected sites at Barton and Vinton, as well as improving our general understanding of the oral record pertaining to the study area. However, some mechanical

operations necessary to the organization and more efficient use of the testimony obtained remain to be performed, as do preliminary analyses of topics relevant to the project specific research design. These are viewed as both important and necessary to the data recovery program insofar as each complements the desire to obtain as complete an understudy of the recent oral history of Barton and Vinton as possible before physical contact with the sites is broken.

The major tasks remaining in the area of oral historical studies include indexing the 51 taped oral interview transcripts and placing the topics on computer, preparing structure-specific compilations from all available oral historical data, and writing narrative descriptions of the social structure, economy, transportation networks, agricultural or subsistence practices, and the physical structure of each community. Indexing and computerizing the oral record will provide researchers more accurate and immediate access to specific topics, as well as permit the cross-referencing of topics for trends and patterns within the oral data. For example, it would be possible to recall all information regarding the care of house yards from the oral record and view these data on a residence-by-residence basis, or compare the recollected use of ornamental vegetation at one site with that of another. Archaeologists working in the field would thus have the ability to request specific information from the record as a whole and receive hard copy returns in a relatively brief period of time. The compilation of all structure-specific data and the preparation of narrative descriptions of the Barton and Vinton problem domains would also generally assist the interpretations of individual sites and would provide a foundation for later comparing the oral and archaeological records in terms of content and meaning. Completing these objectives during the mitigation period would thus serve both immediate and longer term needs.

Archival Research Program

As in the case of the Oral History Program, the Archival Research Program has collected large quantities of data that have not yet been critically examined. These data pertain to all problem domains identified in the project specific research design. Because of the volume of information now present within the program files, and the limited amount of time remaining for the analysis, interpretation, and synthesis of all program information, it is also considered highly advantageous that select preliminary analyses of documentary information be scheduled during the mitigation phase. Therefore, it is proposed that narrative histories of Barton and Vinton be prepared as well as demographic profiles of each community and their hinterlands, including descriptions of the variables of sex, age structure, recruitment, mortality, family structure and size as these relate to economic changes within the study area. These two topics are regarded as potentially the most helpful and applicable to future archaeological research.

The narrative histories of Barton and Vinton should contain concise, well-documented descriptions of community origin, growth, and decline as viewed from the perspectives of cultural geography and anthropology. These perspectives, in addition to complementing the

general research design for historic settlement within the Multi-Resource District and the project specific research design, will provide researchers with a behavioristic model by which to interpret the town-sites relative to their place within the historical overview of the Upper Tombigbee River valley prepared by the Center for the Study of Southern History and Culture of the University of Alabama. The historical narratives will thus form the first test and refinement of the overview study as it relates to towns and as a result, will be highly useful in future analyses of the documentary record pertaining to the town-sites. Each narrative should also contain descriptions of the physical setting of the community under investigation, its development as a socio-cultural and physical entity, its changing functions through time, and its importance within a (micro) regional setting.

Demographic profiles prepared from various census schedules and related sources will be of potentially direct assistance to the Field Archaeology Program. As described above, those profiles can provide archaeologists with a detailed understanding of both the composition and ethnicity of populations inhabiting Barton and Vinton for the period of ca. 1848-1920, as well as more recently. This understanding may, in turn, be applied to specific archaeological contexts; for example, to aid in the interpretation of select features or in the characterizations of the use of space on different house lots. Patterning and variations in patterns of artifacts and their distributions may also eventually be interpreted from the perspectives of population and ethnicity.

Laboratory Program

The data recovery alternatives outlined above also require that a strong laboratory program continue to operate concurrently with the field work. This need is two-fold: first, it will be necessary to wash, number, catalog, and sort as many artifacts recovered during Phase III as possible before the West Point laboratory is dismantled. Failing to keep abreast of material arriving in the laboratory from the field would create a backlog very difficult to eliminate once the project returned to East Lansing, as well as diminish the utility of the remote interactive computer hardware in West Point. Second, researchers based at Michigan State University should begin evaluating the physical characteristics and properties of artifacts recovered during the testing program, the first major steps in the process of deriving formal classifications of major artifact types. Postponing this process until the last project phase would be disastrous because of the large quantities of materials recovered during the testing program and the length of time required to accurately describe and measure individual artifacts.

At Michigan State University, the critical initial steps of artifact classification would take place in a temporary facility located in Akers Hall. Presently, this laboratory contains all artifacts, arranged by unit and level of excavation, recovered during the testing program. During the final research phase, persons working directly with this material would gradually re-sort the collections according to the requirements and rules of formal classification, an analytic approach that hierarchically ranks the formal properties of artifacts according

to their relative importance. Once assembled, the observed physical properties of those artifacts within the same category are listed in order to determine the range of variability present. These properties are evaluated and selected for use either as classificatory attributes or descriptive measures. The next steps in the formal classification process--the ranking of attributes in terms of importance, the naming of the different ranked levels, and the sorting of all artifacts according to the levels defined--can then be performed so that incipient or preliminary formal classifications of the major artifact classes can be established.

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APPENDIX 1

Interview Summaries

The following interviews were completed during the second phase of the Townsites Project Oral History Program. They were presented in chronological order and are identified by interview number and the date the interview occurred.

OH135, 5-1-80

Joan Pope, born 1932, Aberdeen, Mississippi. Mrs. Pope, the youngest of our informants, is the great-granddaughter of William and Ann Bradley who settled in Vinton in the late 1840s and of John and Parmelia Thompson who settled in the Darracott area in the 1850s. Mrs. Pope has collected an impressive number of documents concerning her family's history from the time that they left the piedmont area of the east coast through today. She provided a wealth of genealogical information on two of the area's oldest and most prominent families, including photographs of William and Ann Bradley.

OH136, 5-5-80

Mrs. Thomas Keller, born 1906, Lamar County, Alabama. Mrs. Keller moved to the Darracott area in 1918. At the age of fifteen, she married Thomas Keller, the stepson of Dr. Jan Uithoven who was then living in Cedar Oaks. After her marriage, she and Thomas lived in several Vinton and Barton structures including: the Keller house, the Atkins house, and the Vinton Store. In her interview, she describes these places in detail. Another, and possibly a more important aspect of the interview, is her description of the grounds around Cedar Oaks. She described the location of the garden and farm plots and the activities which took place on the adjoining land.

OH137, 6-4-80

Peter Montgomery, born 1905, Clay County, Mississippi. This interview deals with the Montgomery family history, particularly with the lives of March Montgomery and his children. It documents their move from March Hill to the Cox place and then to the Barton area. A brief history of London Chapel Church was also given. Mr. Montgomery gave a description of the ferryman's shotgun house at Barton. Other topics discussed include lumbering in the Barton/Vinton area, gravel operations at Barton, childhood activities, and local black schools.

OH138, 6-4-80

Mariah Montgomery, born March 21, 1913, Lowndes County, Mississippi. Mrs. Montgomery had worked as a sharecropper for Henry Watson II. Part of this interview deals with their relationship and her duties. The most important part of this tape, however, is the description of supernatural occurrences and folk beliefs of the black community. Household duties, medicine, preachers and preaching, and the Cox quarters are also discussed.

OH101c, 6-6-80

George Howard, born 1905, Vinton, Mississippi. The format of this interview was designed to provide more detailed accounts of incidents that Mr. Howard mentioned in previous interviews. Topics addressed include: Civil War recollections, Reconstruction and its effects on Vinton residents, sharecropping in the Vinton area, stagecoach lines that served Vinton, the Trotter house, and the location of stores and gristmills.

OH139, 6-7-80

Ruby Crump, born 1894, Prairie View, Mississippi. Miss Crump's interview provides a contrast to the interviews conducted with lower and lower-middle class persons. She came from a family of planters whose line goes back to some of the earliest settlers in Clay County. She describes the lifestyle of her parents and her siblings in detail. She is familiar with many of the more prominent families in the Vinton/Barton/Colbert area.

OH140, 6-12-80

Robert Harris, born September 7, 1907, Columbus, Mississippi. Mr. Harris moved to Barton when he was eleven years old. His father, Joe Harris, was known for his tenure as ferryman at the Barton and Waverly ferries, as well as for his fishing and whiskey making skills. These are discussed in detail in his interview. Mr. Harris lived in several Vinton and Barton structures including the Cogsdell/Coltrane/Uithoven house, the Ellis/High Water house, the Atkins house, the Harris/Poss house, and the Vinton general store. Also included on this tape is lifeways information for the early 20th century.

OH141, 6-12-80

Gencie Cannon, born October 1, 1907, Clay County, Mississippi. This was a short interview which dealt with education of black children, basketry, and home remedies.

OH142, 6-19-80

Mary E. Coltrane, born October 19, 1911, Barton, Mississippi. Miss Coltrane's grandfather was one of the Barton schoolteachers. In our oldest informant's memory, her family was living in Cedar Oaks. This interview deals with the Coltrane family genealogy, Cedar Oaks, emigration from Barton, and the families with which she was acquainted.

OH143, 6-19-80

Lucille Nevells, born June 9, 1914, Monroe County, Mississippi. Mrs. Nevells is a member of the Wilson family, one of the largest kin groups of the Vinton site. She has spent many hours listening to the older residents telling about the towns of Vinton and Barton. In her interview, Mrs. Nevells describes life on the sites and offers explanations for that lifestyle. She describes the houses that she lived in on the Vinton site, including the Stagecoach Inn at Vinton. Another

important section of this interview deals with the Wilson family immigration to and emigration from the sites.

OH144, 6-19-80

Lee Alton Duke, born August 5, 1907, Monroe County, Mississippi. The Duke family settled in Vinton sometime before 1850. Then they drifted northward and purchased land just north of the Monroe and Clay County border. Mr. Duke's tape deals with the Duke family genealogy and lifeways on the sites.

OH117d, 6-21-80

James "Honeybee" Hendrix, born 1911, Clay County, Mississippi. This final interview with Mr. Hendrix was designed to elicit more detailed information on several topics that he introduced in his preceding interviews. He deals with house styles, fireplace construction, Vinton murders, cotton marketing, and life on the sites.

OH144, 6-24-80

Doris Thomas, born September 7, 1905, Attala County, Mississippi. Mrs. Thomas moved to Vinton when she was a small girl. She and her parents lived in the Andy Ellis house. She described the Vinton School which she attended, spoke of the families that she remembered, and gave the reasons for her family leaving the Vinton area.

OH130c, 6-26-80

Andrew Lenoir, born 1886, Clay County, Mississippi. This on-site interview was arranged to clarify problems that the oral historians had with house locations at Vinton and Barton. Mr. Lenoir immediately identified the Vinton store, the Andrews house, and the Montgomery house. Due to a change in the course of the roads near the Vinton gin, Mr. Lenoir had difficulty locating that site. The tape includes cultural information associated with each of the house sites that we visited.

OH146, 7-2-80

George Dukeminier, born January 5, 1911, Strong, Mississippi. Mr. Dukeminier's family moved to the Vinton area in the 1840s and continued to own property there until this century. All of his grandfather's generation of Dukeminier children are buried in the Vinton Cemetery. Structures discussed in this interview are the Andy Ellis house, where his grandfather was born, the Zack Ellis house where his great-grandfather lived, the Trotter/Watson house, and Cedar Oaks. Mr. Dukeminier gave a detailed family genealogy and an account of farming on the Vinton site.

OH147, 7-2-80

A. E. Wilson, born August 4, 1917, Vinton, Mississippi. Mr. Wilson was born and raised in the Vinton Stagecoach Inn. He is kin to the Clays and the Berrys, two of the old families of Vinton. All of the

houses between the Clay house and the Barton Ferry landing were discussed. Two new structures were located, one at Vinton and one at Barton. Mr. Wilson also told of a charcoal burning operation at the southern end of the Vinton site that operated up through the 1930s.

OH148, 7-3-80

Nathaniel Lenoir, born April 19, 1900, Vinton, Mississippi. Mr. Lenoir is the son of Andrew Lenoir, Sr., who taught at the Concob and Town Creek Schools. He was raised in Vinton and was particularly helpful in the identification of landowners along the Barton Ferry Road. He listed the inhabitants of the Cox quarters, and gave the location of the Cox Cemetery. He also spoke of the Dukeminier Cemetery. The boundaries of Vinton, Barton, and Town Creek communities were discussed. Houses discussed in this interview include the March Montgomery house, the Frank Andrews house, the Atkins house, and the Vinton general store.

OH149, 7-7-80

Lena Dahlem, born November 21, 1888, Darracott, Mississippi. Mrs. Dahlem's primary contact with the residents of Vinton was through the assembly at Bethel Baptist Church, the church that accommodated a congregation of Darracott and Vinton residents. She is one of the few persons living who has had more than hearsay contact with Mr. W. E. Trotter. Mrs. Dahlem's memories of her family's history, transportation, and old people in her community made for a detailed account of life in the Vinton/Darracott area before 1900.

APPENDIX 2

CEDAR OAKS:

AN INTEGRAL, EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY
ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION

by
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Order No. A-54136(80)
to
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Interagency Archaeological Services, Atlanta

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CEDAR OAKS:
AN INTEGRAL, EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY
ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION

Introduction

Pursuant to an Interagency Archaeological Services, Atlanta, purchase order A-54136(80), dated April 4, 1980, I examined on May 2, 1980, in the presence of Lee Minnerly, Joy Medford, and others the house known as Cedar Oaks, located east of West Point, Mississippi, on a bluff above the Tombigbee River. My original commission was to determine, if possible, whether Cedar Oaks had been built in more than ^{one} stage and whether it had been moved to its present location. While in the field, I was also asked to determine the approximate age of the house, to suggest certain forms of evidence to be sought by archaeologists, and to add my opinion on the worth of Cedar Oaks for preservation. To accomplish these commissions, I fairly minutely examined the house by crawling under its floor and through most of its attic and by walking through its interior and around its exterior. I noted such details of its original joinery and finish and its subsequent alterations as would equip me to answer the questions posed in my commissions.

Summary of Findings

Cedar Oaks was built about 1835, or a little later, where it now stands in the form that it now has. Its dilapidated condition and its untypical character make it an unwise choice for preservation as representative of the region's houses. Whether its unusual form merits the rather vast cost of preservation, I leave to architectural historians to say.

The Matter of Integrity

Two questions provide the main focus for this report: Can the claim reasonably be made that the house known as Cedar Oaks was built in more than one stage; can it be reasonably asserted that the house was moved to the present site? The two questions present related problems of discrimination. If one cannot deny that the house as it now stands is a single, coherent, integral composition, then both questions are answered negatively; that is, the house would have been neither built in stages nor moved to its present site. Such is, as it turns out, the finding of my investigation.

The Framing

If we would view the determination of the integrity of Cedar Oaks as a question of how the house was built to its present form, we would see why it must be viewed as a single, integral composition. Once the foundation piers were originally set, the builder had to have placed upon them the principal sills, which run the entire length of the house, under the front and rear walls of the two main chambers. (Additional sills had also to support the front edge of the gallery and the rear edge of the two small back rooms.) Each of these sills, exemplified best by the one under the rear wall of the main chambers, consists of three segments, each about 16 feet long, joined by lap joints and accumulating a length of 48 feet. The fundamental support for the house, then, is fashioned in such a way that its lap joints fall at points that do not match any of the room divisions. The hall walls of the chambers fall a little more than 19 and 17 feet from their respective end walls. The middle segment covers a span from beneath the south chamber, running under the central hall, reaching to under the north chamber (Fig. 1). Such junctures could not reasonably have been made during renovation. To have done so would have required disassembly of the entire house so as to enable reassembly

of the mortise-and-tenon joints of the studs where they join the sill. Inasmuch as the two three-piece sills contain identical segments and joinery, they must be assumed to belong to the same date. The sills, then, are today where they were originally placed.

A coordinated step at this point involved erecting the wall frames with their studs, cornerbraces, and wall plates. These studs are mortised, top and bottom, into the plate and sill. Each wall plate also consists of three 16-foot segments joined by scarf joints (Fig. 3). Again, the presence of these scarfed, 16-foot segments shows that the present construction is integral and original. After floor joists had been mortised into the sills, the end walls would next have been raised into place and their corner mortises pegged to the front and rear wall plates.

The ceiling joists would next have been set into mortises in the wall plates and a second plate nailed to the ceiling joists, above the wall plates (Fig. 6). At about three feet below, and parallel to, this second plate, a ribband was nailed all along the outward faces of both the front and rear walls, except over the rear of the hall. Once the rear rooms' rear-most wall frame and the posts and front-most plate were in position, the ceiling joists for the rear rooms and the gallery were hung between the ribbands and the outermost plates (Fig. 6). These steps completed the basic frame of the space that comprises the two chambers, the two rear rooms, the hall, and the gallery. Inasmuch as the surfaces of the studs between the ribband and the second plate show no sign of having previously been covered with exterior siding, the rear rooms and the gallery must be seen as being original and as having the form that they now have (Fig. 6).

To complete the framing of the house, two sets of rafters were put in place (Figs. 2 and 6). The first set, sloping at 35° , were joined at their apex by simple butting and nailing; neither ridgepole nor collarbeam was used. At

their lower ends, these higher pitched rafters were toe-nailed to the second plates. The second set of rafters, sloping at 23° , spanned from a point about 40 inches from the apex of the first set to reach the outermost plates over the gallery and the rear rooms. The use of these two sets of rafters produced a distinctive profile that is known to some as the "broken-pitch roof"; as one consequence, the loft space was reduced so much that insufficient space remains for a room of any kind.

Walls and Trim

The entire frame of Cedar Oaks being in place, the skin of wall surfaces could be put on. Most, if not all, of the existing exterior siding, except that under the gallery, has been replaced, most within the twentieth century. The interior walls, however, show no sign of having been renovated, beyond repainting, perhaps once or twice, the woodwork—except, of course, for some obviously recent repair of storm damage. The apparant lack of plaster debris in out-of-the-way places, together with the quality of the plaster and its hair binder, indicate that the interior finish is largely original, albeit in terminal disrepair.

The interior molding bears an overall integrity throughout. Two closely related types of trim (Fig. 5) surround the door and window facings of the two chambers, the hallway, and the gallery (Figs, 1 and 5). One type adorns the entry, the hall door to the north chamber, and the door from that chamber to the north rear room. The rest have the second type. The treatment of the wainscotting and chair rail is largely the same throughout. Only one beading plane seems to have been used throughout all of this trim, plus the south mantel. Five interior doors, plus the three-part rear door of the hall, and the front door, all bear the same cross-and-book, or six-panel, design

and have the same dimensions (Fig. 8).

The Nails

We have, then, an image of one coherent, integral composition, one that cannot support a claim of having been built in stages or even of having been importantly renovated. This conclusion gains further support from examination of the nails used in fair abundance in and on the framing (Figs. 2, 6, and 7). Where the steeper rafters join the second plate, where the less steep rafters join the steeper ones, along the ribbands on the outer faces of the chamber wall studs, and at various random points scattered over the basic frames, the same type of nail appears. This is a machine-cut, "square", common nail with a convexly rectangular head. The nail's most important trait, however, is its internal structure; its fibers run transverse to the shank, marking it as dating from sometime before 1830 or, perhaps in this region, before 1840. The uniformity of these nails, not their date, interests us inasmuch as it signifies a single construction event. A house built in, say, 1835 and renovated at some later date, say 1855 or 1875, would have to have included in its basic structure, nails of different types. This homogenous set of nails had to have been made after 1820 (on account of the rectangular heads), but not much after 1830 (on account of their transverse fibers); allowing for both culture lag and Cedar Oaks' situation upon a navigable waterway, we can prudently suggest a date of 1835 for the original construction.

To Search for Falsifying Evidence

To place my hypothesis, as Karl Popper would have it, in its most vulnerable position, let me state some kinds of evidence that the archaeologist should not find. If there was either an extensive remodeling, such as enlarging

Cedar Oaks by adding the south rooms to earlier north rooms, or if it was moved to its present site, necessitating thereby replastering the interiors, then these things should be found in the walls and under the house:

- 1) chunks of plaster different from that now on the walls
- 2) battered nails and other hardware fallen principally under the sections that are believed to have been renovated
- 3) oldest piers in positions unrelated to the basic structure; that is, not under the present sills (Provision must be left, however, for discovering an earlier house or cabin on this choice hilltop.)
- 4) a former dripline running under the present structure
- 5) brick-lined flowerbeds or other yard features under the present house
- 6) strikingly different ages for such artifacts as coins that may have dropped through different parts of the floor.
- 7) doors, now covered by plaster in the main chambers

Unless this or similar evidence is found, during dismantling or by excavation under the house, the archaeologist must affirm my principal findings.

Suggestions for Special Watchfulness

The archaeologist might watch for some features (in addition to those that he already seeks) that, by my light at least, may have been associated with Cedar Oaks: 1) Inasmuch as the doors at the rear of the hall belong to an interior order, all dilligence should be exercised in searching for pier supports for a rear gallery (full-length) or porch (less than full-length). It seems strikingly implausible that such doors would open to the outside. 2) Perhaps three generations of rear ell or shed at the northeast corner may be found: an original cabin (log, dirt floor); a later timber-frame, detached kitchen; and the present dilapidated structure. During the timber-frame stage, there ought to have been a cat-walk porch that connected the kitchen to the house or, more likely, to a rear gallery.

The Matter of Date

Although the precise dating of houses is not my forte, I will offer a suggestion because I was asked in the field to do so. Machine-made cut nails with rectangular heads and transverse fibers were made generally between 1820 and 1830. The six-panel door design spanned from the late eighteenth century until about 1860 in the South. The south mantel, having both Federal and Classical Revival elements, could have been made between 1820 and 1860. The evolutionary stage of the floorplan ought to have ceased having been used in northeast Mississippi by 1845. The four-over-four windows should not have become popular until 1850, although earlier ones are known. The details of joinery and framing are transitional between timber framing and balloon framing; that transition required the entire nineteenth century, but Cedar Oaks seems to be early in the change, say 1820 to 1840. The dates for mechanical sash-saw mills in or near Clay County should be determined from local historical research; the floor joists, among other elements, clearly show the marks of such a mill. Inasmuch as the carpenter's jointer plane seems to have been used, noticeable on the edges of the undersides of the flooring, similar local research is needed to determine the date of the first local planer mill, which would have ended carpetners' use of the jointer plane.

These bracketing dates, roughly between 1820 and 1860, lead me, after allowance for earliness of the feel of some of the elements (mantel, joinery, chair rail) and culture lag in the diffusion of elements into rural areas, suggest as more critical span from 1830 to 1845. If I make additional allowance for the navigability of the Tombigbee, plus the dynamism of frontier regions, I would shift the date to the earlier end, say 1835. Seeking expert advice on the date of Cedar Oaks, I found the span from 1835 to 1850 to be favored, with a date of 1845 being the favored guess date of construction. The date of 1835

conflicts with stated dates for the founding of Barton, in 1848; that matter will have to be resolved by research or by a capricious choice of any date between 1835 and 1850 for the building of Cedar Oaks.

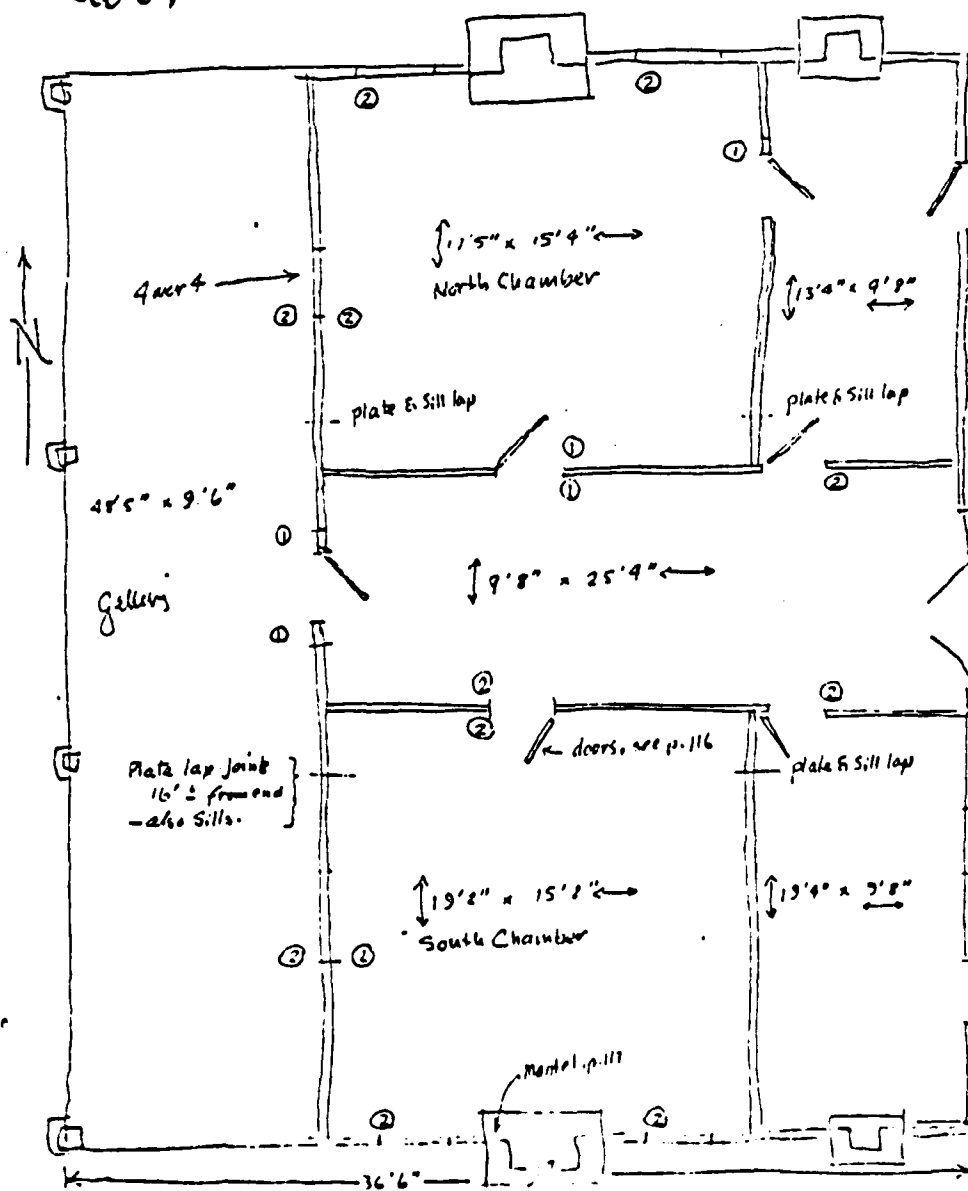
The Matter of Preservation

Cedar Oaks, sad to say, is nearing terminal delapidation. Its preservation is impossible; its restoration will be extremely expensive. The abnormality of its form makes it unsuitable as an exhibit of an example of the common house of the region. The broken-pitch roof of Cedar Oaks, together with the joinery that supports that roof, mark it as almost non-Southern. From the vantage point of historic, vernacular material culture of northeast Mississippi, together with the cost of reconstruction, but poor justification can be given for saving the house. There are two grounds upon which I would recommend reconstruction. If historical research succeeds in identifying the craftsman who built the house and shows that the peculiarities of its construction were once common along this part of the Tombigbee, then it should be reconstructed. If several knowledgeable architectural historians affirm that the details of construction qualify Cedar Oaks as a unique and distinct step in the development of architecture—and one for which there are no other examples—then it should be reconstructed. In any case, its better details—south mantel, doors, moldings—ought to be salvaged.

Cedar Oaks
in old house site
Barton, Mississippi

May 2, 1980
West Point, Mississippi

Sec 6, NW/4, Sec 31, T16S, R8E, Chickasaw Meridian



Measurements simplified from HABS report.

(1) (2) Building types (p. 115)

replacement floor in this place. No original
chimneys remain.

Cedar Dahls

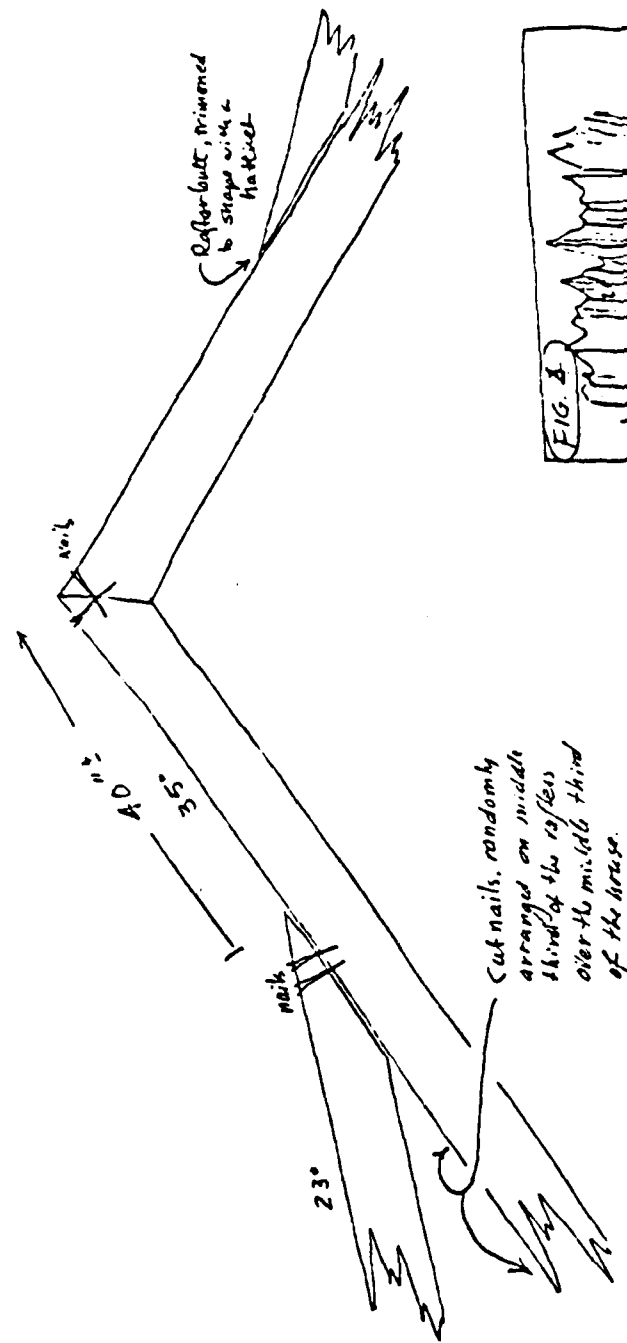
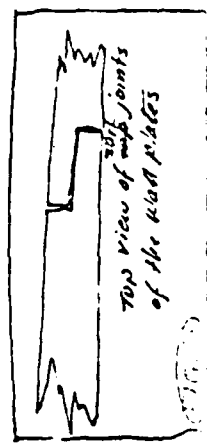
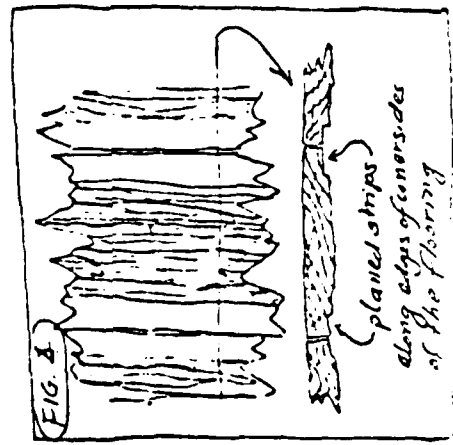
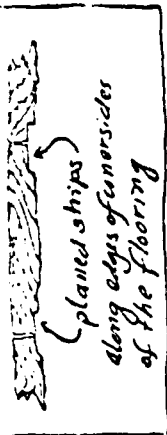
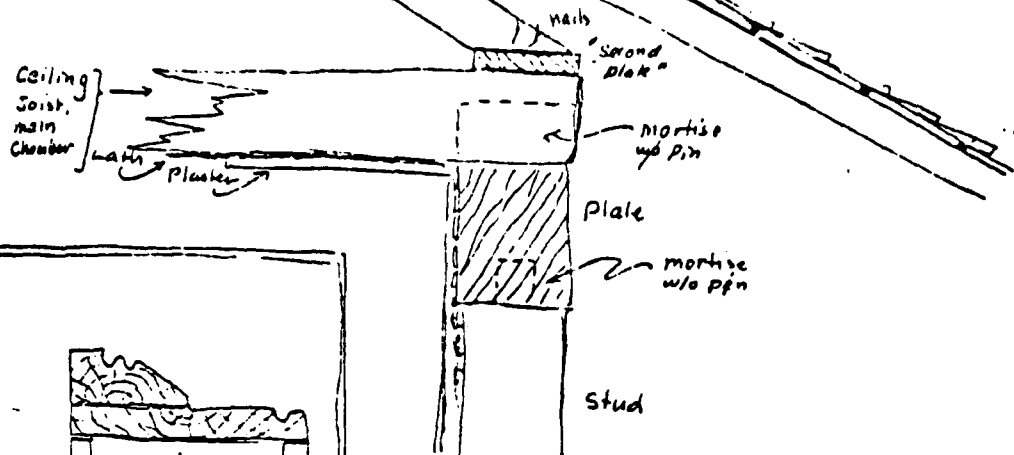


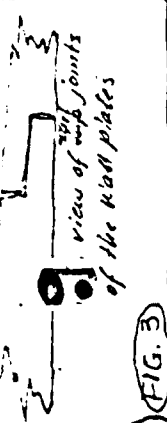
FIG 3



See
railway
assembly, p. 114



planed ships
along edges of inner sides
of the flooring



view of joints
of the wall plates

FIG. 3

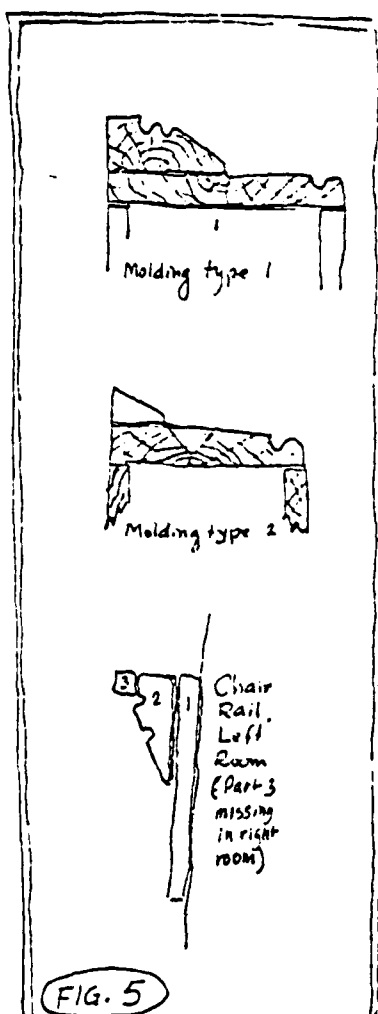


FIG. 5

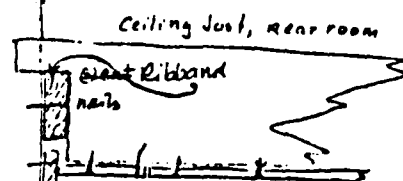


Chair
Rail.
Left
Room
(Part 3
missing
in right
room)

FIG. 7



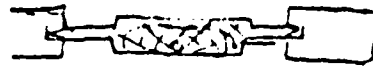
Common type of nail in
main structure.
Machine-cut, same-side, rounded rectangular head,
transverse iron fibers, easily broken by hand.



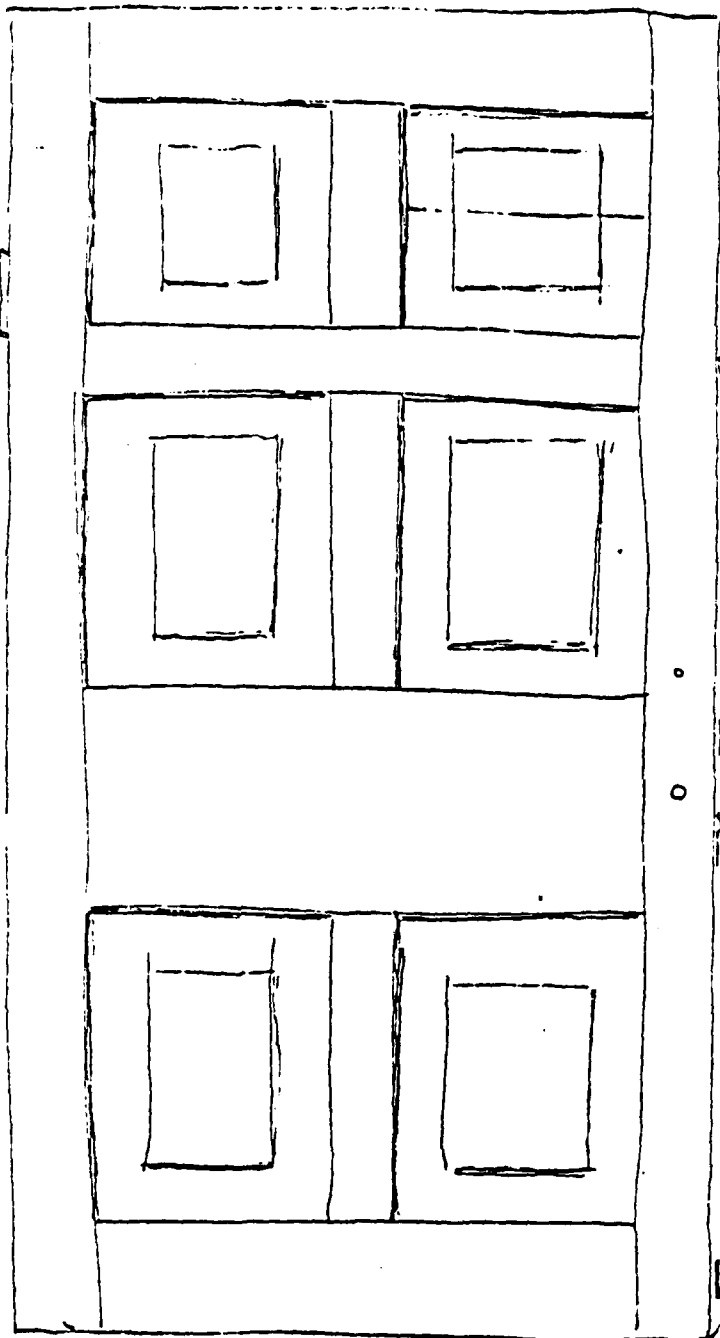
Ceiling Joist, rear room

Great Ribband
nails

FIG. 6



drawings
sheet

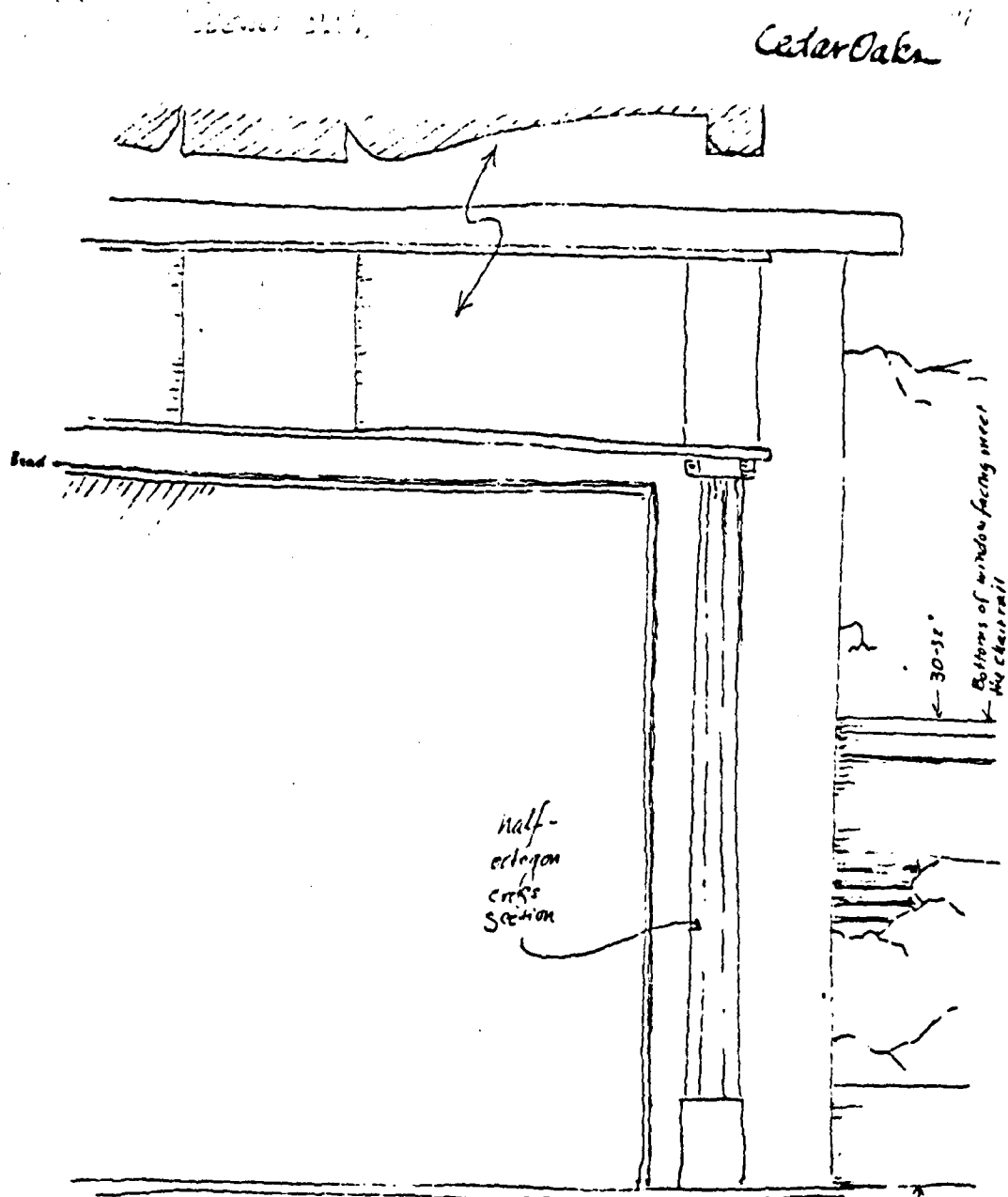


End
///

(FIG)

(FIG. 8)

Interior doors
3'1" x 6'5"



(FIG. 9)

Mantel, Right Room (South Chamber)

APPENDIX 3

SECOND VERSION ARTIFACT CODEBOOK
TOMBIGBEE HISTORIC TOWNSITES PROJECT LABORATORY

I. CLASS		<u>Complete</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
(1) <u>Bead</u>			
drawn	(1.00)	1.001	1.002
mandrel wound	(1.01)	1.011	1.012
molded/pressed	(1.02)	1.021	1.022
other	(1.03)	1.031	1.032
	(1.04)	1.041	1.042
(2) <u>Brick</u>	(2.00)	2.001	2.002
(3) <u>Button</u>	(3.00)	3.001	3.002
sew-through	(3.01)	3.011	3.012
self shank	(3.02)	3.021	3.022
shank	(3.03)	3.031	3.032
unidentified	(3.04)	3.041	3.042
(4) <u>Cuff Link Set</u>	(4.00)	4.001	4.002
(5) <u>Doorknob</u>	(5.00)	5.001	5.002
(6) <u>Drawer Pull</u>	(6.00)	6.001	6.002
(7) <u>Insulator</u>	(7.00)	7.001	7.002
(8) <u>Jar Lid/Liner</u>	(8.00)	8.001	8.002
milk glass liner	(8.01)	8.011	8.012
clear	(8.02)	8.021	8.022
other	(8.03)	8.031	8.032

I. GLASS cont.			
		Complete	Fragment
(9)	<u>Lamp Parts</u>		
	<u>bowl</u>	9.001	9.002
	chimney	9.011	9.012
	shade	9.021	9.022
		9.031	9.032
(10)	<u>lens</u>	10.001	10.002
(11)	<u>Light Bulb</u>	11.001	11.002
(12)	<u>Marble</u>		
	handmade	12.001	12.002
	machine made	12.011	12.012
	unidentified	12.021	12.022
		12.031	12.032
(13)	<u>Mirror</u>	13.001	13.002
(14)	<u>Ring Set</u>	14.001	14.002
(15)	<u>Stopper</u>		
	ground	15.001	15.002
	unground	15.011	15.012
		15.021	15.022
(16)	<u>Tubing</u>	16.001	16.002
(17)	<u>Window</u>		
	plate	17.001	17.002
	non-plate	17.011	17.012
		17.021	17.022

I. CLASS cont.			
(18) <u>Other Class</u>	(18.00)	<u>Complete</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
		18.001	18.002
(19) <u>Unidentified</u>	(19.00)	19.001	19.002

1a	BOTTLES/JARS - COMPLETE		Free-Blown	3 Pcs./Mold	2 Pcs./Mold	Machine Mold
	(20)	(21)				
	Alcoholic Beverage					
	Clear	(20.00)	20.001	20.002	20.003	20.004
	lead	(20.01)	20.011	20.012	20.013	20.014
	non-lead	(20.02)	20.021	20.022	20.023	20.024
	solarized glass	(20.03)	20.031	20.032	20.033	20.034
	Green	(20.04)	20.041	20.042	20.043	20.044
	lead	(20.05)	20.051	20.052	20.053	20.054
	non-lead	(20.06)	20.061	20.062	20.063	20.064
	Dark Olive Green	(20.07)	20.071	20.072	20.073	20.074
	Aqua	(20.08)	20.081	20.082	20.083	20.084
	Cobalt Blue	(20.09)	20.091	20.092	20.093	20.094
	Brown	(20.10)	20.101	20.102	20.103	20.104
	Other	(20.11)	20.111	20.112	20.113	20.114
	lead	(20.12)	20.121	20.122	20.123	20.124
	non-lead	(20.13)	20.131	20.132	20.133	20.134
		(20.14)	20.141	20.142	20.143	20.144
	Chemical	(21.00)	21.001	21.002	21.003	21.004
	Clear	(21.01)	21.011	21.012	21.013	21.014
	lead	(21.02)	21.021	21.022	21.023	21.024
	non-lead	(21.03)	21.031	21.032	21.033	21.034
	solarized glass	(21.04)	21.041	21.042	21.043	21.044
	Green	(21.05)	21.051	21.052	21.053	21.054
	lead	(21.06)	21.061	21.062	21.063	21.064
	non-lead	(21.07)	21.071	21.072	21.073	21.074
	Dark Olive Green	(21.08)	21.081	21.082	21.083	21.084
	Aqua	(21.09)	21.091	21.092	21.093	21.094
	Cobalt Blue	(21.10)	21.101	21.102	21.103	21.104
	Brown	(21.11)	21.111	21.112	21.113	21.114
	Other	(21.12)	21.121	21.122	21.123	21.124
	lead	(21.13)	21.131	21.132	21.133	21.134
	non-lead	(21.14)	21.141	21.142	21.143	21.144

14	BOTTLES/JARS - COMPLETE	Free-Blown	3 Pc. Mold	2 Pc. Mold	Machine Mold
(22)	Foot-stuff	22.001	22.002	22.003	22.004
	Clear	(22.00)	22.011	22.012	22.013
	lead	(22.01)	22.021	22.022	22.023
	non-lead	(22.02)	22.031	22.032	22.033
	solarized glass	(22.03)	22.041	22.042	22.043
	Green	(22.04)	22.051	22.052	22.053
	lead	(22.05)	22.061	22.062	22.063
	non-lead	(22.06)	22.071	22.072	22.073
	Dark Olive Green	(22.07)	22.081	22.082	22.083
	Aqua	(22.08)	22.091	22.092	22.093
	Cobalt Blue	(22.09)	22.101	22.102	22.103
	Brown	(22.10)	22.111	22.112	22.113
	other	(22.11)	22.121	22.122	22.123
	lead	(22.12)	22.131	22.132	22.133
	non-lead	(22.13)	22.141	22.142	22.143
		(22.14)			
(23)	Ink	23.001	23.002	23.003	23.004
	Clear	(23.00)	23.011	23.012	23.013
	lead	(23.01)	23.021	23.022	23.023
	non-lead	(23.02)	23.031	23.032	23.033
	solarized glass	(23.03)	23.041	23.042	23.043
	Green	(23.04)	23.051	23.052	23.053
	lead	(23.05)	23.061	23.062	23.063
	non-lead	(23.06)	23.071	23.072	23.073
	Dark Olive Green	(23.07)	23.081	23.082	23.083
	Aqua	(23.08)	23.091	23.092	23.093
	Cobalt Blue	(23.09)	23.101	23.102	23.103
	Brown	(23.10)	23.111	23.112	23.113
	Other	(23.11)	23.121	23.122	23.123
	lead	(23.12)	23.131	23.132	23.133
	non-lead	(23.13)	23.141	23.142	23.143
		(23.14)			

Ia	BOTTLES/JARS - COMPLETE				
		Free-Blown	3 Pc. Mold	2 Pc. Mold	Machine Mold
(24)	Non-Alcoholic Beverage	(24.00)			
	Clear	(24.01)	24.001	24.002	24.004
	lead	(24.02)	24.011	24.012	24.014
	non-lead	(24.03)	24.021	24.022	24.024
	solarized glass	(24.04)	24.031	24.032	24.034
	Green	(24.05)	24.041	24.042	24.044
	lead	(24.06)	24.051	24.052	24.054
	non-lead	(24.07)	24.061	24.062	24.064
	Dark Olive Green	(24.08)	24.071	24.072	24.074
	Aqua	(24.09)	24.081	24.082	24.084
	Cobalt Blue	(24.10)	24.091	24.092	24.094
	Brown	(24.11)	24.101	24.102	24.104
	Other	(24.12)	24.111	24.112	24.114
	lead	(24.13)	24.121	24.122	24.124
	non-lead	(24.14)	24.131	24.132	24.134
			24.141	24.142	24.144
(25)	Perfume/Scent	(25.00)			
	Cologne/Lotion	(25.01)	25.001	25.002	25.004
	Clear	(25.02)	25.011	25.012	25.014
	lead	(25.03)	25.021	25.022	25.024
	non-lead	(25.04)	25.031	25.032	25.034
	solarized glass	(25.05)	25.041	25.042	25.044
	Green	(25.06)	25.051	25.052	25.054
	lead	(25.07)	25.061	25.062	25.064
	non-lead	(25.08)	25.071	25.072	25.074
	Dark Olive Green	(25.09)	25.081	25.082	25.084
	Aqua	(25.10)	25.091	25.092	25.094
	Cobalt Blue	(25.11)	25.101	25.102	25.104
	Brown	(25.12)	25.111	25.112	25.114
	Milk Glass	(25.13)	25.121	25.122	25.124
	Other	(25.14)	25.131	25.132	25.134
	lead	(25.15)	25.141	25.142	25.144
	non-lead		25.151	25.152	25.154

1a BOTTLES/JARS - COMPLETE		Free-Blown	3 Pc. Mold	2 Pc. Mold	Machine Mold
(26)	Proprietary/Medicinal	(26.00)			
	Clear	(26.01)	26.001	26.002	26.004
	lead	(26.02)	26.011	26.012	26.014
	non-lead	(26.03)	26.021	26.022	26.024
	solarized glass	(26.04)	26.031	26.032	26.034
	Green	(26.05)	26.041	26.042	26.044
	lead	(26.06)	26.051	26.052	26.054
	non-lead	(26.07)	26.061	26.062	26.064
	Dark Olive Green	(26.08)	26.071	26.072	26.074
	Aqua	(26.09)	26.081	26.082	26.084
	Cobalt Blue	(26.10)	26.091	26.092	26.094
	Brown	(26.11)	26.101	26.102	26.104
	Other	(26.12)	26.111	26.112	26.114
	lead	(26.13)	26.121	26.122	26.124
	non-lead	(26.14)	26.131	26.132	26.134
			26.141	26.142	26.144
(27)	Snuff	(27.00)	27.001	27.002	27.004
	Clear	(27.01)	27.011	27.012	27.014
	lead	(27.02)	27.021	27.022	27.024
	non-lead	(27.03)	27.031	27.032	27.034
	solarized glass	(27.04)	27.041	27.042	27.044
	Green	(27.05)	27.051	27.052	27.054
	lead	(27.06)	27.061	27.062	27.064
	non-lead	(27.07)	27.071	27.072	27.074
	Dark Olive Green	(27.08)	27.081	27.082	27.084
	Aqua	(27.09)	27.091	27.092	27.094
	Cobalt Blue	(27.10)	27.101	27.102	27.104
	Brown	(27.11)	27.111	27.112	27.114
	Other	(27.12)	27.121	27.122	27.124
	lead	(27.13)	27.131	27.132	27.134
	non-lead	(27.14)	27.141	27.142	27.144

1a	BOTTLES/JARS - COMPLETE	Free-Blown				2 Pc. Mold				Machine Mold			
		3 Pc. Mold				2 Pc. Mold				Machine Mold			
(28)	Other	(28.00)	28.001	28.002	28.003	28.003	28.003	28.003	28.003	28.003	28.003	28.003	28.003
	Clear	(28.01)	28.011	28.012	28.013	28.013	28.013	28.013	28.013	28.013	28.013	28.013	28.013
	lead	(28.02)	28.021	28.022	28.023	28.023	28.023	28.023	28.023	28.023	28.023	28.023	28.023
	non-lead	(28.03)	28.031	28.032	28.033	28.033	28.033	28.033	28.033	28.033	28.033	28.033	28.033
	solarized glass	(28.04)	28.041	28.042	28.043	28.043	28.043	28.043	28.043	28.043	28.043	28.043	28.043
	Green	(28.05)	28.051	28.052	28.053	28.053	28.053	28.053	28.053	28.053	28.053	28.053	28.053
	lead	(28.06)	28.061	28.062	28.063	28.063	28.063	28.063	28.063	28.063	28.063	28.063	28.063
	non-lead	(28.07)	28.071	28.072	28.073	28.073	28.073	28.073	28.073	28.073	28.073	28.073	28.073
	Dark Olive Green	(28.08)	28.081	28.082	28.083	28.083	28.083	28.083	28.083	28.083	28.083	28.083	28.083
	Aqua	(28.09)	28.091	28.092	28.093	28.093	28.093	28.093	28.093	28.093	28.093	28.093	28.093
	Cobalt Blue	(28.10)	28.101	28.102	28.103	28.103	28.103	28.103	28.103	28.103	28.103	28.103	28.103
	Brown	(28.11)	28.111	28.112	28.113	28.113	28.113	28.113	28.113	28.113	28.113	28.113	28.113
	Other	(28.12)	28.121	28.122	28.123	28.123	28.123	28.123	28.123	28.123	28.123	28.123	28.123
	lead	(28.13)	28.131	28.132	28.133	28.133	28.133	28.133	28.133	28.133	28.133	28.133	28.133
	non-lead	(28.14)	28.141	28.142	28.143	28.143	28.143	28.143	28.143	28.143	28.143	28.143	28.143
(29)	Unidentified	(29.00)	29.001	29.002	29.003	29.003	29.003	29.003	29.003	29.003	29.003	29.003	29.003
	Clear	(29.01)	29.011	29.012	29.013	29.013	29.013	29.013	29.013	29.013	29.013	29.013	29.013
	lead	(29.02)	29.021	29.022	29.023	29.023	29.023	29.023	29.023	29.023	29.023	29.023	29.023
	non-lead	(29.03)	29.031	29.032	29.033	29.033	29.033	29.033	29.033	29.033	29.033	29.033	29.033
	solarized glass	(29.04)	29.041	29.042	29.043	29.043	29.043	29.043	29.043	29.043	29.043	29.043	29.043
	Green	(29.05)	29.051	29.052	29.053	29.053	29.053	29.053	29.053	29.053	29.053	29.053	29.053
	lead	(29.06)	29.061	29.062	29.063	29.063	29.063	29.063	29.063	29.063	29.063	29.063	29.063
	non-lead	(29.07)	29.071	29.072	29.073	29.073	29.073	29.073	29.073	29.073	29.073	29.073	29.073
	Dark Olive Green	(29.08)	29.081	29.082	29.083	29.083	29.083	29.083	29.083	29.083	29.083	29.083	29.083
	Aqua	(29.09)	29.091	29.092	29.093	29.093	29.093	29.093	29.093	29.093	29.093	29.093	29.093
	Cobalt Blue	(29.10)	29.101	29.102	29.103	29.103	29.103	29.103	29.103	29.103	29.103	29.103	29.103
	Brown	(29.11)	29.111	29.112	29.113	29.113	29.113	29.113	29.113	29.113	29.113	29.113	29.113
	Other	(29.12)	29.121	29.122	29.123	29.123	29.123	29.123	29.123	29.123	29.123	29.123	29.123
	lead	(29.13)	29.131	29.132	29.133	29.133	29.133	29.133	29.133	29.133	29.133	29.133	29.133
	non-lead	(29.14)	29.141	29.142	29.143	29.143	29.143	29.143	29.143	29.143	29.143	29.143	29.143

lb	BOTTLES/JARS - LIP/NECK FRAGMENTS	Applied				Machine Finished				Unidentified			
		Non-Applied				Machine Finished				Unidentified			
(30)	Alcoholic Beverage	(30.00)	30.001	30.002	30.003	30.004	30.005	30.006	30.007	30.008	30.009	30.010	30.011
	Clear	(30.01)	30.011	30.012	30.013	30.014	30.015	30.016	30.017	30.018	30.019	30.020	30.021
	lead	(30.02)	30.021	30.022	30.023	30.024	30.025	30.026	30.027	30.028	30.029	30.030	30.031
	non-lead	(30.03)	30.031	30.032	30.033	30.034	30.035	30.036	30.037	30.038	30.039	30.040	30.041
	solarized glass	(30.04)	30.041	30.042	30.043	30.044	30.045	30.046	30.047	30.048	30.049	30.050	30.051
	Green	(30.05)	30.051	30.052	30.053	30.054	30.055	30.056	30.057	30.058	30.059	30.060	30.061
	lead	(30.06)	30.061	30.062	30.063	30.064	30.065	30.066	30.067	30.068	30.069	30.070	30.071
	non-lead	(30.07)	30.071	30.072	30.073	30.074	30.075	30.076	30.077	30.078	30.079	30.080	30.081
	Dark Olive Green	(30.08)	30.081	30.082	30.083	30.084	30.085	30.086	30.087	30.088	30.089	30.090	30.091
	Aqua	(30.09)	30.091	30.092	30.093	30.094	30.095	30.096	30.097	30.098	30.099	30.100	30.101
	Cobalt Blue	(30.10)	30.101	30.102	30.103	30.104	30.105	30.106	30.107	30.108	30.109	30.110	30.111
	Brown	(30.11)	30.111	30.112	30.113	30.114	30.115	30.116	30.117	30.118	30.119	30.120	30.121
	Other	(30.12)	30.121	30.122	30.123	30.124	30.125	30.126	30.127	30.128	30.129	30.130	30.131
	lead	(30.13)	30.131	30.132	30.133	30.134	30.135	30.136	30.137	30.138	30.139	30.140	30.141
	non-lead	(30.14)	30.141	30.142	30.143	30.144	30.145	30.146	30.147	30.148	30.149	30.150	30.151
(31)	Chemical	(31.00)	31.001	31.002	31.003	31.004	31.005	31.006	31.007	31.008	31.009	31.010	31.011
	Clear	(31.01)	31.011	31.012	31.013	31.014	31.015	31.016	31.017	31.018	31.019	31.020	31.021
	lead	(31.02)	31.021	31.022	31.023	31.024	31.025	31.026	31.027	31.028	31.029	31.030	31.031
	non-lead	(31.03)	31.031	31.032	31.033	31.034	31.035	31.036	31.037	31.038	31.039	31.040	31.041
	solarized glass	(31.04)	31.041	31.042	31.043	31.044	31.045	31.046	31.047	31.048	31.049	31.050	31.051
	Green	(31.05)	31.051	31.052	31.053	31.054	31.055	31.056	31.057	31.058	31.059	31.060	31.061
	lead	(31.06)	31.061	31.062	31.063	31.064	31.065	31.066	31.067	31.068	31.069	31.070	31.071
	non-lead	(31.07)	31.071	31.072	31.073	31.074	31.075	31.076	31.077	31.078	31.079	31.080	31.081
	Dark Olive Green	(31.08)	31.081	31.082	31.083	31.084	31.085	31.086	31.087	31.088	31.089	31.090	31.091
	Aqua	(31.09)	31.091	31.092	31.093	31.094	31.095	31.096	31.097	31.098	31.099	31.100	31.101
	Cobalt Blue	(31.10)	31.101	31.102	31.103	31.104	31.105	31.106	31.107	31.108	31.109	31.110	31.111
	Brown	(31.11)	31.111	31.112	31.113	31.114	31.115	31.116	31.117	31.118	31.119	31.120	31.121
	Other	(31.12)	31.121	31.122	31.123	31.124	31.125	31.126	31.127	31.128	31.129	31.130	31.131
	lead	(31.13)	31.131	31.132	31.133	31.134	31.135	31.136	31.137	31.138	31.139	31.140	31.141
	non-lead	(31.14)	31.141	31.142	31.143	31.144	31.145	31.146	31.147	31.148	31.149	31.150	31.151

1b BOTTLES/JARS - LIP/NECK FRAGMENTS				
(32)	Foodstuff		Applied	Non-Applied
				Machine Finished
	Clear	(32.00)	32.001	
	lead	(32.01)	32.011	32.002
	non-lead	(32.02)	32.021	32.012
	solarized glass	(32.03)	32.031	32.022
	Green	(32.04)	32.041	32.032
	lead	(32.05)	32.051	32.042
	non-lead	(32.06)	32.061	32.052
	Dark Olive Green	(32.07)	32.071	32.062
	Aqua	(32.08)	32.081	32.072
	Cobalt Blue	(32.09)	32.091	32.082
	Brown	(32.10)	32.101	32.092
	Other	(32.11)	32.111	32.102
	lead	(32.12)	32.121	32.112
	non-lead	(32.13)	32.131	32.122
		(32.14)	32.141	32.132
				32.142
				32.003
				32.013
				32.023
				32.033
				32.043
				32.053
				32.063
				32.073
				32.083
				32.093
				32.103
				32.113
				32.123
				32.133
				32.143
				32.004
				32.014
				32.024
				32.034
				32.044
				32.054
				32.064
				32.074
				32.084
				32.094
				32.104
				32.114
				32.124
				32.134
				32.144
				32.004
				32.014
				32.024
				32.034
				32.044
				32.054
				32.064
				32.074
				32.084
				32.094
				32.104
				32.114
				32.124
				32.134
				32.144
				32.003
				32.013
				32.023
				32.033
				32.043
				32.053
				32.063
				32.073
				32.083
				32.093
				32.103
				32.113
				32.123
				32.133
				32.143
				32.004
				32.014
				32.024
				32.034
				32.044
				32.054
				32.064
				32.074
				32.084
				32.094
				32.104
				32.114
				32.124
				32.134
				32.144

ID	BOTTLES/JARS - LIP/NECK FRAGMENTS	Applied				Machine Finished				Unidentified			
		Non-Applied				Machine Finished				Unidentified			
(34)	Non-Alcoholic Beverage	(34.00)	Clear	lead	(34.01)	34.001	34.002	34.011	34.012	34.013	34.014	34.015	34.016
(35)	Perfume/Scent	(35.00)	Cologne/Lotion	Clear	(35.01)	35.001	35.002	35.011	35.012	35.013	35.014	35.015	35.016

1b BOTTLES/JARS - LIP/NECK FRAGMENTS					
		Applied	Non-Applied	Machine Finished	Unidentified
(36)	<u>Proprietary/Medicinal</u>				
	Clear	36.001	36.002	36.003	36.004
	lead	36.011	36.012	36.013	36.014
	non-lead	36.021	36.022	36.023	36.024
	solarized glass	36.031	36.032	36.033	36.034
	Green	36.041	36.042	36.043	36.044
	lead	36.051	36.052	36.053	36.054
	non-lead	36.061	36.062	36.063	36.064
	Dark Olive Green	36.071	36.072	36.073	36.074
	Aqua	36.081	36.082	36.083	36.084
	Cobalt Blue	36.091	36.092	36.093	36.094
	Brown	36.101	36.102	36.103	36.104
	Other	36.111	36.112	36.113	36.114
	lead	36.121	36.122	36.123	36.124
	non-lead	36.131	36.132	36.133	36.134
		36.141	36.142	36.143	36.144
(37)	<u>Snuff</u>				
	Clear	37.001	37.002	37.003	37.004
	lead	37.011	37.012	37.013	37.014
	non-lead	37.021	37.022	37.023	37.024
	solarized glass	37.031	37.032	37.033	37.034
	Green	37.041	37.042	37.043	37.044
	lead	37.051	37.052	37.053	37.054
	non-lead	37.061	37.062	37.063	37.064
	Dark Olive Green	37.071	37.072	37.073	37.074
	Aqua	37.081	37.082	37.083	37.084
	Cobalt Blue	37.091	37.092	37.093	37.094
	Brown	37.101	37.102	37.103	37.104
	Other	37.111	37.112	37.113	37.114
	lead	37.121	37.122	37.123	37.124
	non-lead	37.131	37.132	37.133	37.134
		37.141	37.142	37.143	37.144

BOTTLES/JARS - LIP/NECK FRAGMENTS		Machine Finished		Identified	
Ib		Applied	Non-Applied		
(38)	Other	38.001	38.002	38.003	38.004
	Clear	38.011	38.012	38.013	38.014
	lead	38.021	38.022	38.023	38.024
	non-lead	38.031	38.032	38.033	38.034
	solarized glass	38.041	38.042	38.043	38.044
	Green	38.051	38.052	38.053	38.054
	lead	38.061	38.062	38.063	38.064
	non-lead	38.071	38.072	38.073	38.074
	Dark Olive Green	38.081	38.082	38.083	38.084
	Aqua	38.091	38.092	38.093	38.094
	Cobalt Blue	38.101	38.102	38.103	38.104
	Brown	38.111	38.112	38.113	38.114
	Other	38.121	38.122	38.123	38.124
	lead	38.131	38.132	38.133	38.134
	non-lead	38.141	38.142	38.143	38.144
(39)	Unidentified	39.001	39.002	39.003	39.004
	Clear	39.011	39.012	39.013	39.014
	lead	39.021	39.022	39.023	39.024
	non-lead	39.031	39.032	39.033	39.034
	solarized glass	39.041	39.042	39.043	39.044
	Green	39.051	39.052	39.053	39.054
	lead	39.061	39.062	39.063	39.064
	non-lead	39.071	39.072	39.073	39.074
	Dark Olive Green	39.081	39.082	39.083	39.084
	Aqua	39.091	39.092	39.093	39.094
	Cobalt Blue	39.101	39.102	39.103	39.104
	Brown	39.111	39.112	39.113	39.114
	Other	39.121	39.122	39.123	39.124
	lead	39.131	39.132	39.133	39.134
	non-lead	39.141	39.142	39.143	39.144

IC	BOTTLES/JARS - BODY FRAGMENTS	Embossed			Lettered			Unmarked		
(40)	Alcoholic Beverage	(40.00)	40.001	40.002	40.003					
	Clear	(40.01)	40.011	40.012	40.013					
	lead	(40.02)	40.021	40.022	40.023					
	non-lead	(40.03)	40.031	40.032	40.033					
	solarized glass	(40.04)	40.041	40.042	40.043					
	Green	(40.05)	40.051	40.052	40.053					
	lead	(40.06)	40.061	40.062	40.063					
	non-lead	(40.07)	40.071	40.072	40.073					
	Dark Olive Green	(40.08)	40.081	40.082	40.083					
	Aqua	(40.09)	40.091	40.092	40.093					
	Cobalt Blue	(40.10)	40.101	40.102	40.103					
	Brown	(40.11)	40.111	40.112	40.113					
	other	(40.12)	40.121	40.122	40.123					
	lead	(40.13)	40.131	40.132	40.133					
	non-lead	(40.14)	40.141	40.142	40.143					
(41)	Chemical	(41.00)	41.001	41.002	41.003					
	Clear	(41.01)	41.011	41.012	41.013					
	lead	(41.02)	41.021	41.022	41.023					
	non-lead	(41.03)	41.031	41.032	41.033					
	solarized glass	(41.04)	41.041	41.042	41.043					
	Green	(41.05)	41.051	41.052	41.053					
	lead	(41.06)	41.061	41.062	41.063					
	non-lead	(41.07)	41.071	41.072	41.073					
	Dark Olive Green	(41.08)	41.081	41.082	41.083					
	Aqua	(41.09)	41.091	41.092	41.093					
	Cobalt Blue	(41.10)	41.101	41.102	41.103					
	Brown	(41.11)	41.111	41.112	41.113					
	other	(41.12)	41.121	41.122	41.123					
	lead	(41.13)	41.131	41.132	41.133					
	non-lead	(41.14)	41.141	41.142	41.143					

BOTTLES/JARS - BODY FRAGMENTS			
IC		Embossed	Lettered
		Unmarked	
(42)	Foodstuff		
(43)	Ink		

IC	BOTTLES/JARS - BODY FRAGMENTS	Embossed			Lettered			Unmarked		
(44)	Non-Alcoholic Beverage	(44.00)								
	Clear	(44.01)	44.001		44.002			44.003		
	Lead	(44.02)	44.011		44.012			44.013		
	non-lead	(44.03)	44.021		44.022			44.023		
	solarized glass	(44.04)	44.031		44.032			44.033		
	Green	(44.05)	44.041		44.042			44.043		
	Lead	(44.06)	44.051		44.052			44.053		
	non-lead	(44.07)	44.061		44.062			44.063		
	Dark olive Green	(44.08)	44.071		44.072			44.073		
	Aqua	(44.09)	44.081		44.082			44.083		
	Cobalt Blue	(44.10)	44.091		44.092			44.093		
	Brown	(44.11)	44.101		44.102			44.103		
	other	(44.12)	44.111		44.112			44.113		
	Lead	(44.13)	44.121		44.122			44.123		
	non-lead	(44.14)	44.131		44.132			44.133		
			44.141		44.142			44.143		
(45)	Perfume/Scent	(45.00)								
	Cologne/Intion	(45.01)	45.001		45.002			45.003		
	Clear	(45.02)	45.011		45.012			45.013		
	Lead	(45.03)	45.021		45.022			45.023		
	non-lead	(45.04)	45.031		45.032			45.033		
	solarized glass	(45.05)	45.041		45.042			45.043		
	Green	(45.06)	45.051		45.052			45.053		
	Lead	(45.07)	45.061		45.062			45.063		
	non-lead	(45.08)	45.071		45.072			45.073		
	Dark olive Green	(45.09)	45.081		45.082			45.083		
	Aqua	(45.10)	45.091		45.092			45.093		
	Cobalt Blue	(45.11)	45.101		45.102			45.103		
	Brown	(45.12)	45.111		45.112			45.113		
	Milk Glass	(45.13)	45.121		45.122			45.123		
	other	(45.14)	45.131		45.132			45.133		
	Lead	(45.15)	45.141		45.142			45.143		
	non-lead		45.151		45.152			45.153		

1c	BOTTLES/JARS - BODY FRAGMENTS	1c		
		Embossed	Lettered	Unmarked
(46)	Proprietary/Medicinal	(46.00)		
	Clear	(46.01)	46.002	46.003
	lead	(46.02)	46.011	46.013
	non-lead	(46.03)	46.021	46.023
	solarized glass	(46.04)	46.031	46.033
	Green	(46.05)	46.041	46.043
	lead	(46.06)	46.051	46.053
	non-lead	(46.07)	46.061	46.063
	Dark olive Green	(46.08)	46.071	46.073
	Aqua	(46.09)	46.081	46.083
	Cobalt Blue	(46.10)	46.091	46.093
	Brown	(46.11)	46.101	46.103
	Other	(46.12)	46.111	46.113
	Lead	(46.13)	46.121	46.123
	non-lead	(46.14)	46.131	46.133
			46.141	46.143
(47)	Snuff	(47.00)	47.002	47.003
	Clear	(47.01)	47.011	47.013
	lead	(47.02)	47.021	47.023
	non-lead	(47.03)	47.031	47.033
	solarized glass	(47.04)	47.041	47.043
	Green	(47.05)	47.051	47.053
	Lead	(47.06)	47.061	47.063
	non-lead	(47.07)	47.071	47.073
	Dark olive Green	(47.08)	47.081	47.083
	Aqua	(47.09)	47.091	47.093
	Cobalt Blue	(47.10)	47.101	47.103
	Brown	(47.11)	47.111	47.113
	Other	(47.12)	47.121	47.123
	Lead	(47.13)	47.131	47.133
	non-lead	(47.14)	47.141	47.143

Category	Count	Percentage
other	48	(48.00)
Clear	48	(48.01)
lead	48	(48.02)
non-lead	48	(48.03)
solarized glass	48	(48.04)
green	48	(48.05)
lead	48	(48.06)
non-lead	48	(48.07)
Dark olive Green	48	(48.08)
Aqua	48	(48.09)
Cobalt Blue	48	(48.10)
Brown	48	(48.11)
other	48	(48.12)
lead	48	(48.13)
non-lead	48	(48.14)
unidentified	49	(49.00)
Clear	49	(49.01)
lead	49	(49.02)
non-lead	49	(49.03)
solarized glass	49	(49.04)
green	49	(49.05)
lead	49	(49.06)
non-lead	49	(49.07)
Dark olive Green	49	(49.08)
Aqua	49	(49.09)
Cobalt Blue	49	(49.10)
Brown	49	(49.11)
other	49	(49.12)
lead	49	(49.13)
non-lead	49	(49.14)

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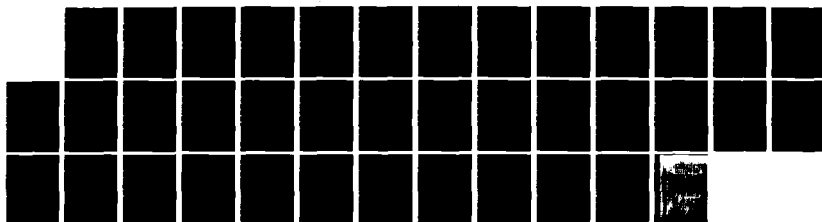
ORAL HISTORICAL DOCUMENTARY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS OF BARTON A. (U) MICHIGAN STATE UNIV
EAST LANSING ANTHROPOLOGY DIV W L MINNERLY ET AL.
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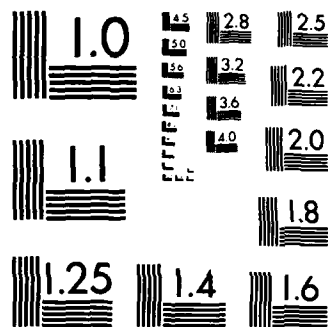
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NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

BOTTLES/JARS - BASE FRAGMENTS		Emptified		Kicked Up		Molded/Marked		Molded/Unmarked		Unidentified	
Id											
(50)	Alcoholic Beverage	(50.00)	50.001	50.002	50.003	50.004	50.005				
	Clear	(50.01)	50.011	50.012	50.013	50.014	50.015				
	lead	(50.02)	50.021	50.022	50.023	50.024	50.025				
	non-lead	(50.03)	50.031	50.032	50.033	50.034	50.035				
	solarized glass	(50.04)	50.041	50.042	50.043	50.044	50.045				
	Green	(50.05)	50.051	50.052	50.053	50.054	50.055				
	lead	(50.06)	50.061	50.062	50.063	50.064	50.065				
	non-lead	(50.07)	50.071	50.072	50.073	50.074	50.075				
	Dark Olive Green	(50.08)	50.081	50.082	50.083	50.084	50.085				
	Aqua	(50.09)	50.091	50.092	50.093	50.094	50.095				
	Cobalt Blue	(50.10)	50.101	50.102	50.103	50.104	50.105				
	Brown	(50.11)	50.111	50.112	50.113	50.114	50.115				
	Other	(50.12)	50.121	50.122	50.123	50.124	50.125				
	lead	(50.13)	50.131	50.132	50.133	50.134	50.135				
	non-lead	(50.14)	50.141	50.142	50.143	50.144	50.145				
(51)	Chemical	(51.00)	51.001	51.002	51.003	51.004	51.005				
	Clear	(51.01)	51.011	51.012	51.013	51.014	51.015				
	lead	(51.02)	51.021	51.022	51.023	51.024	51.025				
	non-lead	(51.03)	51.031	51.032	51.033	51.034	51.035				
	solarized glass	(51.04)	51.041	51.042	51.043	51.044	51.045				
	Green	(51.05)	51.051	51.052	51.053	51.054	51.055				
	lead	(51.06)	51.061	51.062	51.063	51.064	51.065				
	non-lead	(51.07)	51.071	51.072	51.073	51.074	51.075				
	Dark Olive Green	(51.08)	51.081	51.082	51.083	51.084	51.085				
	Aqua	(51.09)	51.091	51.092	51.093	51.094	51.095				
	Cobalt Blue	(51.10)	51.101	51.102	51.103	51.104	51.105				
	Brown	(51.11)	51.111	51.112	51.113	51.114	51.115				
	Other	(51.12)	51.121	51.122	51.123	51.124	51.125				
	lead	(51.13)	51.131	51.132	51.133	51.134	51.135				
	non-lead	(51.14)	51.141	51.142	51.143	51.144	51.145				

Id	BOTTLES/JARS - BASE FRAGMENTS	Emptontilled				Kicked Up	Molded/Marked		Molded/Unmarked		Unidentified
(52)	Foodstuff Clear lead non-lead solarized glass Green lead non-lead Dark Olive Green Aqua Cobalt Blue Brown Other lead non-lead	(52.00)	52.001	52.002	52.003	52.004	52.005				
		(52.01)	52.011	52.012	52.013	52.014	52.015				
		(52.02)	52.021	52.022	52.023	52.024	52.025				
		(52.03)	52.031	52.032	52.033	52.034	52.035				
		(52.04)	52.041	52.042	52.043	52.044	52.045				
		(52.05)	52.051	52.052	52.053	52.054	52.055				
		(52.06)	52.061	52.062	52.063	52.064	52.065				
		(52.07)	52.071	52.072	52.073	52.074	52.075				
		(52.08)	52.081	52.082	52.083	52.084	52.085				
		(52.09)	52.091	52.092	52.093	52.094	52.095				
		(52.10)	52.101	52.102	52.103	52.104	52.105				
		(52.11)	52.111	52.112	52.113	52.114	52.115				
		(52.12)	52.121	52.122	52.123	52.124	52.125				
		(52.13)	52.131	52.132	52.133	52.134	52.135				
(52.14)	52.141	52.142	52.143	52.144	52.145						
(53)	Ink Clear lead non-lead solarized glass Green lead non-lead Dark Olive Green Aqua Cobalt Blue Brown Other lead non-lead	(53.00)	53.001	53.002	53.003	53.004	53.005				
		(53.01)	53.011	53.012	53.013	53.014	53.015				
		(53.02)	53.021	53.022	53.023	53.024	53.025				
		(53.03)	53.031	53.032	53.033	53.034	53.035				
		(53.04)	53.041	53.042	53.043	53.044	53.045				
		(53.05)	53.051	53.052	53.053	53.054	53.055				
		(53.06)	53.061	53.062	53.063	53.064	53.065				
		(53.07)	53.071	53.072	53.073	53.074	53.075				
		(53.08)	53.081	53.082	53.083	53.084	53.085				
		(53.09)	53.091	53.092	53.093	53.094	53.095				
		(53.10)	53.101	53.102	53.103	53.104	53.105				
		(53.11)	53.111	53.112	53.113	53.114	53.115				
		(53.12)	53.121	53.122	53.123	53.124	53.125				
		(53.13)	53.131	53.132	53.133	53.134	53.135				
(53.14)	53.141	53.142	53.143	53.144	53.145						

Id	BOTTLES/JARS - BASE FRAGMENTS	Embossed				Molded/Marked				Molded/Unmarked				Unidentified			
		Kicked Up				Molded/Marked				Molded/Unmarked				Unidentified			
(54)	Non-Alcoholic Beverage	(54.00)	54.001	54.002	54.003	54.004	54.005	54.006	54.007	54.008	54.009	54.010	54.011	54.012	54.013	54.014	54.015
	Clear	(54.01)	54.011	54.012	54.013	54.014	54.015	54.016	54.017	54.018	54.019	54.020	54.021	54.022	54.023	54.024	54.025
	lead	(54.02)	54.021	54.022	54.023	54.024	54.025	54.026	54.027	54.028	54.029	54.030	54.031	54.032	54.033	54.034	54.035
	non-lead	(54.03)	54.031	54.032	54.033	54.034	54.035	54.036	54.037	54.038	54.039	54.040	54.041	54.042	54.043	54.044	54.045
	solarized glass	(54.04)	54.041	54.042	54.043	54.044	54.045	54.046	54.047	54.048	54.049	54.050	54.051	54.052	54.053	54.054	54.055
	Green	(54.05)	54.051	54.052	54.053	54.054	54.055	54.056	54.057	54.058	54.059	54.060	54.061	54.062	54.063	54.064	54.065
	lead	(54.06)	54.061	54.062	54.063	54.064	54.065	54.066	54.067	54.068	54.069	54.070	54.071	54.072	54.073	54.074	54.075
	non-lead	(54.07)	54.071	54.072	54.073	54.074	54.075	54.076	54.077	54.078	54.079	54.080	54.081	54.082	54.083	54.084	54.085
	Dark Olive Green	(54.08)	54.081	54.082	54.083	54.084	54.085	54.086	54.087	54.088	54.089	54.090	54.091	54.092	54.093	54.094	54.095
	Aqua	(54.09)	54.091	54.092	54.093	54.094	54.095	54.096	54.097	54.098	54.099	54.100	54.101	54.102	54.103	54.104	54.105
	Cobalt Blue	(54.10)	54.101	54.102	54.103	54.104	54.105	54.106	54.107	54.108	54.109	54.110	54.111	54.112	54.113	54.114	54.115
	Brown	(54.11)	54.111	54.112	54.113	54.114	54.115	54.116	54.117	54.118	54.119	54.120	54.121	54.122	54.123	54.124	54.125
	other	(54.12)	54.121	54.122	54.123	54.124	54.125	54.126	54.127	54.128	54.129	54.130	54.131	54.132	54.133	54.134	54.135
	lead	(54.13)	54.131	54.132	54.133	54.134	54.135	54.136	54.137	54.138	54.139	54.140	54.141	54.142	54.143	54.144	54.145
	non-lead	(54.14)	54.141	54.142	54.143	54.144	54.145	54.146	54.147	54.148	54.149	54.150	54.151	54.152	54.153	54.154	54.155
(55)	Perfume/Scent	(55.00)	55.001	55.002	55.003	55.004	55.005	55.006	55.007	55.008	55.009	55.010	55.011	55.012	55.013	55.014	55.015
	Cologne/Lotion	(55.01)	55.011	55.012	55.013	55.014	55.015	55.016	55.017	55.018	55.019	55.020	55.021	55.022	55.023	55.024	55.025
	Clear	(55.02)	55.021	55.022	55.023	55.024	55.025	55.026	55.027	55.028	55.029	55.030	55.031	55.032	55.033	55.034	55.035
	lead	(55.03)	55.031	55.032	55.033	55.034	55.035	55.036	55.037	55.038	55.039	55.040	55.041	55.042	55.043	55.044	55.045
	non-lead	(55.04)	55.041	55.042	55.043	55.044	55.045	55.046	55.047	55.048	55.049	55.050	55.051	55.052	55.053	55.054	55.055
	solarized glass	(55.05)	55.051	55.052	55.053	55.054	55.055	55.056	55.057	55.058	55.059	55.060	55.061	55.062	55.063	55.064	55.065
	Green	(55.06)	55.061	55.062	55.063	55.064	55.065	55.066	55.067	55.068	55.069	55.070	55.071	55.072	55.073	55.074	55.075
	lead	(55.07)	55.071	55.072	55.073	55.074	55.075	55.076	55.077	55.078	55.079	55.080	55.081	55.082	55.083	55.084	55.085
	non-lead	(55.08)	55.081	55.082	55.083	55.084	55.085	55.086	55.087	55.088	55.089	55.090	55.091	55.092	55.093	55.094	55.095
	Dark Olive Green	(55.09)	55.091	55.092	55.093	55.094	55.095	55.096	55.097	55.098	55.099	55.100	55.101	55.102	55.103	55.104	55.105
	Aqua	(55.10)	55.101	55.102	55.103	55.104	55.105	55.106	55.107	55.108	55.109	55.110	55.111	55.112	55.113	55.114	55.115
	Cobalt Blue	(55.11)	55.111	55.112	55.113	55.114	55.115	55.116	55.117	55.118	55.119	55.120	55.121	55.122	55.123	55.124	55.125
	Brown	(55.12)	55.121	55.122	55.123	55.124	55.125	55.126	55.127	55.128	55.129	55.130	55.131	55.132	55.133	55.134	55.135
	Milk Glass	(55.13)	55.131	55.132	55.133	55.134	55.135	55.136	55.137	55.138	55.139	55.140	55.141	55.142	55.143	55.144	55.145
	Other	(55.14)	55.141	55.142	55.143	55.144	55.145	55.146	55.147	55.148	55.149	55.150	55.151	55.152	55.153	55.154	55.155
	lead	(55.15)	55.151	55.152	55.153	55.154	55.155	55.156	55.157	55.158	55.159	55.160	55.161	55.162	55.163	55.164	55.165
	non-lead	(55.16)	55.161	55.162	55.163	55.164	55.165	55.166	55.167	55.168	55.169	55.170	55.171	55.172	55.173	55.174	55.175

Id	BOTTLES/JARS - BASE FRAGMENTS					Emptilled	Kicked Up	Molded/Marked	Molded/Unmarked	Unidentified
(56)	Proprietary/Medicinal	(56.00)	56.001	56.002	56.003	56.004	56.005			
	Clear	(56.01)	56.011	56.012	56.013	56.014	56.015			
	lead	(56.02)	56.021	56.022	56.023	56.024	56.025			
	non-lead	(56.03)	56.031	56.032	56.033	56.034	56.035			
	solarized glass	(56.04)	56.041	56.042	56.043	56.044	56.045			
	Green	(56.05)	56.051	56.052	56.053	56.054	56.055			
	lead	(56.06)	56.061	56.062	56.063	56.064	56.065			
	non-lead	(56.07)	56.071	56.072	56.073	56.074	56.075			
	Dark Olive Green	(56.08)	56.081	56.082	56.083	56.084	56.085			
	Aqua	(56.09)	56.091	56.092	56.093	56.094	56.095			
	Cobalt Blue	(56.10)	56.101	56.102	56.103	56.104	56.105			
	Brown	(56.11)	56.111	56.112	56.113	56.114	56.115			
	Other	(56.12)	56.121	56.122	56.123	56.124	56.125			
	lead	(56.13)	56.131	56.132	56.133	56.134	56.135			
	non-lead	(56.14)	56.141	56.142	56.143	56.144	56.145			
(57)	Snuff	(57.00)	57.001	57.002	57.003	57.004	57.005			
	Clear	(57.01)	57.011	57.012	57.013	57.014	57.015			
	lead	(57.02)	57.021	57.022	57.023	57.024	57.025			
	non-lead	(57.03)	57.031	57.032	57.033	57.034	57.035			
	solarized glass	(57.04)	57.041	57.042	57.043	57.044	57.045			
	Green	(57.05)	57.051	57.052	57.053	57.054	57.055			
	lead	(57.06)	57.061	57.062	57.063	57.064	57.065			
	non-lead	(57.07)	57.071	57.072	57.073	57.074	57.075			
	Dark Olive Green	(57.08)	57.081	57.082	57.083	57.084	57.085			
	Aqua	(57.09)	57.091	57.092	57.093	57.094	57.095			
	Cobalt Blue	(57.10)	57.101	57.102	57.103	57.104	57.105			
	Brown	(57.11)	57.111	57.112	57.113	57.114	57.115			
	Other	(57.12)	57.121	57.122	57.123	57.124	57.125			
	lead	(57.13)	57.131	57.132	57.133	57.134	57.135			
	non-lead	(57.14)	57.141	57.142	57.143	57.144	57.145			

BOTTLES/JARS - BASE FRAGMENTS		Emptified	Kicked Up	Holed/Marked	Holed/Unmarked	Unidentified
(58)	Other	58.001	58.002	58.003	58.004	58.005
	Clear	58.011	58.012	58.013	58.014	58.015
	lead	58.021	58.022	58.023	58.024	58.025
	non-lead	58.031	58.032	58.033	58.034	58.035
	solarized glass	58.041	58.042	58.043	58.044	58.045
	Green	58.051	58.052	58.053	58.054	58.055
	lead	58.061	58.062	58.063	58.064	58.065
	non-lead	58.071	58.072	58.073	58.074	58.075
	Dark Olive Green	58.081	58.082	58.083	58.084	58.085
	Aqua	58.091	58.092	58.093	58.094	58.095
	Cobalt Blue	58.101	58.102	58.103	58.104	58.105
	Brown	58.111	58.112	58.113	58.114	58.115
	Other	58.121	58.122	58.123	58.124	58.125
	lead	58.131	58.132	58.133	58.134	58.135
	non-lead	58.141	58.142	58.143	58.144	58.145
(59)	Unidentified	59.001	59.002	59.003	59.004	59.005
	Clear	59.011	59.012	59.013	59.014	59.015
	lead	59.021	59.022	59.023	59.024	59.025
	non-lead	59.031	59.032	59.033	59.034	59.035
	solarized glass	59.041	59.042	59.043	59.044	59.045
	Green	59.051	59.052	59.053	59.054	59.055
	lead	59.061	59.062	59.063	59.064	59.065
	non-lead	59.071	59.072	59.073	59.074	59.075
	Dark Olive Green	59.081	59.082	59.083	59.084	59.085
	Aqua	59.091	59.092	59.093	59.094	59.095
	Cobalt Blue	59.101	59.102	59.103	59.104	59.105
	Brown	59.111	59.112	59.113	59.114	59.115
	Other	59.121	59.122	59.123	59.124	59.125
	lead	59.131	59.132	59.133	59.134	59.135
	non-lead	59.141	59.142	59.143	59.144	59.145

1e	TABLEWARE/OTHER VESSEL		Rim/Neck	Body	Base/Stem
(62)	Unidentified Tableware Fragments	Press-Molded	(62.00)		
		lead glass	(62.01)	62.002	62.003
		non-lead	(62.02)	62.012	62.013
		milk glass	(62.03)	62.022	62.023
		solarized glass	(62.04)	62.032	62.033
		Other Decorated	(62.05)	62.042	62.043
		lead glass	(62.06)	62.052	62.053
		non-lead	(62.07)	62.062	62.063
		milk glass	(62.08)	62.072	62.073
		solarized glass	(62.09)	62.082	62.083
		Undecorated	(62.10)	62.092	62.093
		lead glass	(62.11)	62.102	62.103
		non-lead	(62.12)	62.112	62.113
		milk glass	(62.13)	62.122	62.123
		solarized glass	(62.14)	62.132	62.133
			(62.15)	62.142	62.143
				62.152	62.153
(63)	Complete Tableware Vessels	Press-Molded	(63.00)		
		lead glass	(63.01)	63.002	63.003
		non-lead	(63.02)	63.012	63.013
		milk glass	(63.03)	63.022	63.023
		solarized glass	(63.04)	63.032	63.033
		Other Decorated	(63.05)	63.042	63.043
		lead glass	(63.06)	63.052	63.053
		non-lead	(63.07)	63.062	63.063
		milk glass	(63.08)	63.072	63.073
		solarized glass	(63.09)	63.082	63.083
		Undecorated	(63.10)	63.092	63.093
		lead glass	(63.11)	63.102	63.103
		non-lead	(63.12)	63.112	63.113
		milk glass	(63.13)	63.122	63.123
		solarized glass	(63.14)	63.132	63.133
			(63.15)	63.142	63.143
				63.152	63.153

If	OTHER GLASS			
		Mold/Decorated	Undecorated	Unidentified
(64)	Unidentified glass			
	Clear	(64.00)		
	lead	(64.01)	64.002	64.003
	non-lead	(64.02)	64.012	64.013
	solarized glass	(64.03)	64.022	64.023
	Green	(64.04)	64.032	64.033
	lead	(64.05)	64.042	64.043
	non-lead	(64.06)	64.052	64.053
	Dark Olive Green	(64.07)	64.062	64.063
	Aqua	(64.08)	64.072	64.073
	Brown	(64.09)	64.082	64.083
	Other	(64.10)	64.092	64.093
	lead	(64.11)	64.102	64.103
	non-lead	(64.12)	64.112	64.113
		(64.13)	64.122	64.123
			64.132	64.133

<u>II. CERAMIC</u>			<u>Complete</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
(1)	<u>Button</u>	(1.00)	1.001	1.002
	<u> crown</u>	(1.01)	1.011	1.012
	<u> filler</u>	(1.02)	1.021	1.022
	<u> other</u>	(1.03)	1.031	1.032
(2)	<u>Brick</u>	(2.00)	2.001	2.002
	<u>soft fired:</u>	(2.01)	2.011	2.012
	<u>glazed</u>	(2.02)	2.021	2.022
	<u>unglazed</u>	(2.03)	2.031	2.032
	<u>hard fired:</u>	(2.04)	2.041	2.042
	<u>glazed</u>	(2.05)	2.051	2.052
	<u>unglazed</u>	(2.06)	2.061	2.062
(3)	<u>Doll Parts</u>	(3.00)	3.001	3.002
(4)	<u>Doorknob</u>	(4.00)	4.001	4.002
	<u>mineral finish</u>	(4.01)	4.011	4.012
	<u>porcelain finish</u>	(4.02)	4.021	4.022
(5)	<u>Gaming Piece</u>	(5.00)	5.001	5.002
(6)	<u>Insulator</u>	(6.00)	6.001	6.002
(7)	<u>Marble</u>	(7.00)	7.001	7.002
	<u>clay/crockery</u>	(7.01)	7.011	7.012
	<u>porcelain</u>	(7.02)	7.021	7.022

II. CERAMIC cont.			
(8)	Smoking Pipe		
	Ball Clay Pipe:		
	pipe bowl:		
	undecorated/unmarked	(8.00)	8.001
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.01)	8.011
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.02)	8.021
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.03)	8.031
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.04)	8.041
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.05)	8.051
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.06)	8.061
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.07)	8.071
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.08)	8.081
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.09)	8.091
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.10)	8.101
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.11)	8.111
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.12)	8.121
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.13)	8.131
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.14)	8.141
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.15)	8.151
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.16)	8.161
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.17)	8.171
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.18)	8.181
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.19)	8.191
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.20)	8.201
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.21)	8.211
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.22)	8.221
	Detachable Stem Pipe:		
	color paste earthenware:		
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.13)	8.131
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.14)	8.141
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.15)	8.151
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.16)	8.161
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.17)	8.171
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.18)	8.181
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.19)	8.191
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.20)	8.201
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.21)	8.211
	undecorated/undecorated	(8.22)	8.221
(9)	Tile		
	drain	(9.00)	9.001
	wall/fireplace/floor	(9.01)	9.011
	roofing	(9.02)	9.021
	building	(9.03)	9.031
		(9.04)	9.041
(10)	Toy	(10.00)	10.001
			10.002

Fragment

Complete

11. CERAMIC cont.			
(11) <u>Toilet/Lavatory</u>	(11.00)	<u>Complete</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
		11.001	11.002
(12) <u>Other Ceramic</u>	(12.00)	12.001	12.002
(13) <u>Unidentified</u>	(13.00)	13.001	13.002

IIa
WHITE PASTE EARTHENWARE
DECORATED/UNSLIPPED/GLAZED

		Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Base Sherds	Other Sherds
(14)	<u>Edge Decorated</u>				
	Impressed, scalloped rim:	(14.00)	14.002	14.003	14.004
	shell	(14.01)	14.011	14.012	14.013
	other	(14.02)	14.021	14.022	14.014
	Impressed, unscalloped rim:	(14.03)	14.031	14.032	14.024
	shell	(14.04)	14.041	14.042	14.034
	other	(14.05)	14.051	14.052	14.044
	Embossed, scalloped rim:	(14.06)	14.061	14.062	14.054
	shell	(14.07)	14.071	14.072	14.064
	other	(14.08)	14.081	14.073	14.074
	Embossed, unscalloped rim:	(14.09)	14.091	14.083	14.084
	shell	(14.10)	14.101	14.092	14.094
	other	(14.11)	14.111	14.103	14.104
	Impressed and embossed	(14.12)	14.121	14.112	14.114
	Painted bands	(14.13)	14.131	14.122	14.124
	Painted shell edge	(14.14)	14.141	14.132	14.134
	Other edge decorated	(14.15)	14.151	14.142	14.144
		(14.16)	14.161	14.152	14.154
				14.163	14.164
(15)	<u>Sponge Decorated</u>	(15.00)			
	Stencilled design	(15.01)	15.001	15.002	15.004
	Textured design	(15.02)	15.011	15.012	15.014
(16)	<u>Painted</u>				
	Monochrome blue	(16.00)	16.001	16.002	16.004
	Monochrome other	(16.01)	16.011	16.012	16.014
	Polychrome	(16.02)	16.021	16.022	16.024
	Banded	(16.03)	16.031	16.032	16.034
	Other painted	(16.04)	16.041	16.042	16.044
		(16.05)	16.051	16.052	16.054

11a CERAMIC cont.		Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Base Sherds	Other Sherds
(17)	<u>Printed</u>				
	Blue	(17.00)	17.002	17.003	17.004
	Old blue	(17.01)	17.011	17.013	17.014
	Red	(17.02)	17.021	17.023	17.024
	Purple	(17.03)	17.031	17.033	17.034
	Green	(17.04)	17.041	17.043	17.044
	Brown	(17.05)	17.051	17.053	17.054
	Black	(17.06)	17.061	17.063	17.064
	Polychrome	(17.07)	17.071	17.073	17.074
	Flewed	(17.08)	17.081	17.083	17.084
	Other printed	(17.09)	17.091	17.093	17.094
		(17.10)	17.101	17.103	17.104
(18)	<u>Printed and Painted</u>				
	Blue & painted	(18.00)	18.002	18.003	18.004
	Green & painted	(18.01)	18.011	18.013	18.014
	Other & painted	(18.02)	18.021	18.023	18.024
		(18.03)	18.031	18.033	18.034
(19)	<u>Printed and Sponged</u>				
	Blue & sponged	(19.00)	19.002	19.003	19.004
	Green & sponged	(19.01)	19.011	19.013	19.014
	Other & sponged	(19.02)	19.021	19.023	19.024
		(19.03)	19.031	19.033	19.034
(20)	<u>Painted and Sponged</u>	(20.00)	20.002	20.003	20.004
(21)	<u>De-alcorania</u>				
	Embossed & decal	(21.00)	21.002	21.003	21.004
	Impressed & decal	(21.01)	21.012	21.013	21.014
	Decal only	(21.02)	21.021	21.023	21.024
		(21.03)	21.031	21.033	21.034
(22)	<u>Tinted Glaze</u>	(22.00)	22.002	22.003	22.004
(23)	<u>Other</u>	(23.00)	23.002	23.003	23.004

IIa WHITE PASTE EARTHENWARE DECORATED/SLIPPED/GLAZED					
		<u>Rim Sherds</u>	<u>Body Sherds</u>	<u>Base Sherds</u>	<u>Other Sherds</u>
(24)	<u>Simple Banded</u>	(24.00)	24.001 24.002	24.003	24.004
(25)	<u>Mocha</u>	(25.00)	25.001 25.002	25.003	25.004
(26)	<u>Trilled Slip</u>	(26.00)	26.001 26.002	26.003	26.004
(27)	<u>Other</u>	(27.00)	27.001 27.002	27.003	27.004
IIa WHITE PASTE EARTHENWARE PLAIN/GLAZED					
(28)	<u>Mold Decorated</u>	(28.00)	28.001 28.002	28.003	28.004
	<u>White cast</u>	(28.01)	28.011 28.012	28.013	28.014
	<u>Cream cast</u>	(28.02)	28.021 28.022	28.023	28.024
	<u>Blue cast</u>	(28.03)	28.031 28.032	28.033	28.034
(29)	<u>Undecorated</u>	(29.00)	29.001 29.002	29.003	29.004
	<u>White cast</u>	(29.01)	29.011 29.012	29.013	29.014
	<u>Cream cast</u>	(29.02)	29.021 29.022	29.023	29.024
	<u>Blue cast</u>	(29.03)	29.031 29.032	29.033	29.034

IIa
HARD WHITE PASTE EARTHENWARE
UNSLIPPED/GLAZED

		Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Base Sherds	Other Sherds
(30)	Decorated White cast Blue cast	(30.00) (30.01) (30.02)	30.001 30.011 30.021	30.002 30.012 30.022	30.003 30.013 30.023
(31)	Undecorated White cast Blue cast	(31.00) (31.01) (31.02)	31.001 31.011 31.021	31.002 31.012 31.022	31.003 31.013 31.023
(32)	Unidentified White Paste Earthenware	(32.00)	32.001	32.002	32.003

IIa
YELLOW PASTE EARTHENWARE

(33)	Decorated and Glazed Painted Sponged Slip decorated banded mocha trailed other Other decorated	(33.00) (33.01) (33.02) (33.03) (33.04) (33.05) (33.06) (33.07) (33.08)	33.001 33.011 33.021 33.031 33.041 33.051 33.061 33.071 33.081	33.002 33.012 33.022 33.032 33.042 33.052 33.062 33.072 33.082	33.003 33.013 33.023 33.033 33.043 33.053 33.063 33.073 33.083	33.004 33.014 33.024 33.034 33.044 33.054 33.064 33.074 33.084
(34)	Undecorated Rockingham glaze Other glaze	(34.00) (34.01) (34.02)	34.001 34.011 34.021	34.002 34.012 34.022	34.003 34.013 34.023	34.004 34.014 34.024

IIa CERAMIC cont.					
		<u>Rim Sherds</u>	<u>Body Sherds</u>	<u>Base Sherds</u>	<u>Other Sherds</u>
(35)	<u>Unidentified Yellow Paste Earthenware</u>	(35.00)	35.001 35.002	35.003	35.004
IIa OTHER COLORED PASTE EARTHENWARE					
(36)	<u>Decorated</u>	(36.00)	36.001 36.002	36.003	36.004
	Glazed only	(36.01)	36.011 36.012	36.013	36.014
	Slipped only	(36.02)	36.021 36.022	36.023	36.024
	Slipped and Glazed	(36.03)	36.031 36.032	36.033	36.034
	Other	(36.04)	36.041 36.042	36.043	36.044
(37)	<u>Undecorated</u>	(37.00)	37.001 37.002	37.003	37.004
	Glazed only	(37.01)	37.011 37.012	37.013	37.014
	Slipped only	(37.02)	37.021 37.022	37.023	37.024
	Slipped and glazed	(37.03)	37.031 37.032	37.033	37.034
	Other	(37.04)	37.041 37.042	37.043	37.044
(38)	<u>Unidentified Colored Paste Earthenware</u>	(38.00)	38.001 38.002	38.003	38.004

11b
WHITE PASTE STONWARE

		Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Base Sherds	Other Sherds
(39)	<u>Decorated</u>				
	Impressed only	(39.00)	39.002	39.003	39.004
	Embossed only	(39.01)	39.012	39.013	39.014
	Decalcomania only	(39.02)	39.022	39.023	39.024
	Impressed & decalcomania	(39.03)	39.032	39.033	39.034
	Embossed & decalcomania	(39.04)	39.042	39.043	39.044
	Painted	(39.05)	39.052	39.053	39.054
	Other decorated	(39.06)	39.062	39.063	39.064
		(39.07)	39.072	39.073	39.074
(40)	<u>Undecorated</u>	(40.00)	40.002	40.003	40.004
(41)	<u>Unidentified White Paste Stoneware</u>	(41.00)	41.002	41.003	41.004

11b
COLORED PASTE STONWARE
DECORATED/GLAZED

(42)	<u>Decorated</u>				
	Salt vapor glaze	(42.00)	42.002	42.003	42.004
	Slip clay glaze	(42.01)	42.012	42.013	42.014
	Alkaline glaze	(42.02)	42.022	42.023	42.024
	Combination glaze	(42.03)	42.032	42.033	42.034
	Unidentified glaze	(42.04)	42.042	42.043	42.044
		(42.05)	42.052	42.053	42.054
(43)	<u>Undecorated</u>				
	Salt vapor glaze	(43.00)	43.002	43.003	43.004
	Slip clay glaze	(43.01)	43.012	43.013	43.014
	Alkaline glaze	(43.02)	43.022	43.023	43.024
	Combination glaze	(43.03)	43.032	43.033	43.034
	Unidentified glaze	(43.04)	43.042	43.043	43.044
		(43.05)	43.052	43.053	43.054

I1b CERAMIC cont.		<u>Rim Sherds</u>	<u>Body Sherds</u>	<u>Base Sherds</u>	<u>Other Sherds</u>
(44)	<u>Unidentified Colored Paste</u> <u>Stoneware</u>	(44.00)	44.001	44.002	44.003
					44.004
I1d PORCELAIN					
(45)	<u>Decorated and Glazed</u>	(45.00)	45.001	45.002	45.003
	Hard paste	(45.01)	45.011	45.012	45.013
	Soft paste	(45.02)	45.021	45.022	45.023
	Other paste	(45.03)	45.031	45.032	45.033
	Unidentified	(45.04)	45.041	45.042	45.043
					45.044
(46)	<u>Undecorated and Glazed</u>	(46.00)	46.001	46.002	46.003
	Hard paste	(46.01)	46.011	46.012	46.013
	Soft paste	(46.02)	46.021	46.022	46.023
	Other paste	(46.03)	46.031	46.032	46.033
	Unidentified	(46.04)	46.041	46.042	46.043
					46.044
(47)	<u>Undecorated and Unglazed</u>	(47.00)	47.001	47.002	47.003
	Hard paste	(47.01)	47.011	47.012	47.013
	Soft paste	(47.02)	47.021	47.022	47.023
	Other paste	(47.03)	47.031	47.032	47.033
	Unidentified	(47.04)	47.041	47.042	47.043
					47.044

		<u>Complete</u>		<u>Fragment</u>
III. METAL				
(1) Activities	(1.00)	1.001		1.002
fishing equipment	(1.01)	1.011		1.012
gaming piece	(1.02)	1.021		1.022
musical instruments	(1.03)	1.031		1.032
toy	(1.04)	1.041		1.042
other	(1.05)	1.051		1.052
(2) Adornment	(2.00)	2.001		2.002
bracelet	(2.01)	2.011		2.012
brooch	(2.02)	2.021		2.022
chain	(2.03)	2.031		2.032
cufflink	(2.04)	2.041		2.042
earring	(2.05)	2.051		2.052
finger ring	(2.06)	2.061		2.062
hat pin	(2.07)	2.071		2.072
pendant	(2.08)	2.081		2.082
other adornment	(2.09)	2.091		2.092
(3) Arms and Ammunition	(3.00)	3.001		3.002
ammunition:	(3.01)	3.011		3.012
ball	(3.02)	3.021		3.022
bullet	(3.03)	3.031		3.032
cartridge	(3.04)	3.041		3.042
cartridge case	(3.05)	3.051		3.052
shot	(3.06)	3.061		3.062
shotgun shell	(3.07)	3.071		3.072
gun hardware:	(3.08)	3.081		3.082
lock parts	(3.09)	3.091		3.092
other furnishings	(3.10)	3.101		3.102
other arms	(3.11)	3.111		3.112

III. METAL			
		Complete	Fragment
(4)	Clothing	4.001	4.002
	buckle	4.011	4.012
	button:	4.021	4.022
	self shank	4.031	4.032
	sew-through	4.041	4.042
	shank	4.051	4.052
	other	4.061	4.062
	unidentified	4.071	4.072
	footwear:	4.081	4.082
	eyelet	4.091	4.092
	heel plate	4.101	4.102
	eyelet	4.111	4.112
	hook and eye	4.121	4.122
	rivet	4.131	4.132
	snaps	4.141	4.142
	suspender	4.151	4.152
	other clothing	4.161	4.162
(5)	Coinage	5.001	5.002
	US currency	5.011	5.012
	foreign currency	5.021	5.022
	token	5.031	5.032
(6)	Communication	6.001	6.002
	bell	6.011	6.012
	pen point	6.021	6.022
	other pen parts	6.031	6.032
	pencil ferrule	6.041	6.042
	other communication	6.051	6.052

III. METAL			Complete	Fragment
(7)	Container		7.001	7.002
	barrel band	(7.00)	7.011	7.012
	bucket	(7.01)	7.021	7.022
	kettle	(7.02)	7.031	7.032
	bail	(7.03)	7.041	7.042
	body	(7.04)	7.051	7.052
	lug	(7.05)	7.061	7.062
	tin can	(7.06)	7.071	7.072
	hole-in-top	(7.07)	7.081	7.082
	hole-in-top body	(7.08)	7.091	7.092
	hole-in-top lid/base	(7.09)	7.101	7.102
	rectangular	(7.10)	7.111	7.112
	rectangular body	(7.11)	7.121	7.122
	rectangular lid/base	(7.12)	7.131	7.132
	unidentified body	(7.13)	7.141	7.142
	unidentified lid/base	(7.14)	7.151	7.152
	can keys	(7.15)	7.161	7.162
	crown cap	(7.16)	7.171	7.172
	slip-on lid	(7.17)	7.181	7.182
	screw-on lid	(7.18)	7.191	7.192
	pressure seal	(7.19)	7.201	7.202
	pull tab	(7.20)	7.211	7.212
	other container	(7.21)	7.221	7.222
	unidentified container	(7.22)	7.231	7.232
(8)	Hardware - Construction		8.001	8.002
	bolt:	(8.00)	8.011	8.012
	carriage	(8.01)	8.021	8.022
	machine	(8.02)	8.031	8.032
	stove	(8.03)	8.041	8.042
	other	(8.04)	8.051	8.052
	unidentified	(8.05)	8.061	8.062

III.	METAL		Complete	Fragment
	nut:	hexagonal	(8.07)	8.071
		square	(8.08)	8.081
		wing	(8.09)	8.091
		other	(8.10)	8.101
	unidentified		(8.11)	8.111
			(8.12)	8.121
			(8.13)	8.131
			(8.14)	8.141
	lag	machine	(8.15)	8.151
		set	(8.16)	8.161
		wood	(8.17)	8.171
		other	(8.18)	8.181
	unidentified		(8.19)	8.191
		brace/bracket	(8.20)	8.201
		rivet	(8.21)	8.211
		spike:	(8.22)	8.221
	cut	wrought	(8.23)	8.231
		wire	(8.24)	8.241
		unidentified	(8.25)	8.251
		staple:	(8.26)	8.261
	cut		(8.27)	8.271
			(8.28)	8.281
		wrought	(8.29)	8.291
		wire	(8.30)	8.301
	unidentified	tack:	(8.31)	8.311
		brass	(8.32)	8.321
		iron	(8.33)	8.331
		washer:	(8.34)	8.341
	disc		(8.35)	8.351
			(8.36)	8.361
		lock	(8.37)	8.371

111. METAL				Complete	Fragment
	square	(8.38)		8.381	8.382
	other	(8.39)		8.391	8.392
	unidentified	(8.40)		8.401	8.402
	other construction	(8.41)		8.411	8.412
(9)	Hardware - Door/Window	(9.00)		9.001	9.002
	door hinge:	(9.01)		9.011	9.012
	fast-joint butt hinge	(9.02)		9.021	9.022
	hinge pin	(9.03)		9.031	9.032
	leaf hinge strap	(9.04)		9.041	9.042
	loose-pin butt hinge	(9.05)		9.051	9.052
	pintle	(9.06)		9.061	9.062
	pintle hinge strap	(9.07)		9.071	9.072
	spring hinge	(9.08)		9.081	9.082
	unidentified hinge	(9.09)		9.091	9.092
	door key	(9.10)		9.101	9.102
	doorknob	(9.11)		9.111	9.112
	door lock	(9.12)		9.121	9.122
	door lock parts	(9.13)		9.131	9.132
	hasp	(9.14)		9.141	9.142
	hook	(9.15)		9.151	9.152
	keyhole cover	(9.16)		9.161	9.162
	keyhole escutcheon	(9.17)		9.171	9.172
	latch bar	(9.18)		9.181	9.182
	latch bar catch	(9.19)		9.191	9.192
	latch bolt	(9.20)		9.201	9.202
	window latch	(9.21)		9.211	9.212
	window pulley	(9.22)		9.221	9.222
	other door	(9.23)		9.231	9.232
	other window	(9.24)		9.241	9.242
(10)	Hardware - Electrical	(10.00)		10.001	10.002
	batteries	(10.01)		10.011	10.012
	insulated wire	(10.02)		10.021	10.022
	light bulb base	(10.03)		10.031	10.032
	other electrical hardware	(10.04)		10.041	10.042

III. METAL	Complete	Fragment
(11) Hardware - Nails		
hand wrought		
machine cut:		
2d	(11.00)	11.002
3d	(11.01)	11.012
4d	(11.02)	11.022
5d	(11.03)	
6d	(11.04)	
7d	(11.05)	
8d	(11.06)	
9d	(11.07)	
10d	(11.08)	
11d	(11.09)	
12d	(11.10)	
13d	(11.11)	
14d	(11.12)	
15d	(11.13)	
16d	(11.14)	
17d	(11.15)	
18d	(11.16)	
19d	(11.17)	
20d	(11.18)	
21d	(11.19)	
22d	(11.20)	11.202
23d	(11.21)	11.212
24d	(11.22)	11.222
25d	(11.23)	11.232
26d	(11.24)	11.242
27d	(11.25)	11.252
28d	(11.26)	
29d	(11.27)	
30d	(11.28)	
31d	(11.29)	
32d	(11.30)	
33d	(11.31)	
34d	(11.32)	
35d	(11.33)	
unidentified		
wire:		
2d	11.211	
3d	11.221	
4d	11.231	
5d	11.241	
6d	11.251	
7d	11.261	
8d	11.271	
9d	11.281	
10d	11.291	
11d	11.301	
12d	11.311	
13d	11.321	
14d	11.331	

111. METAL		Complete	Fragment
20d	(11.34)	11.341	
30d	(11.35)	11.351	
40d	(11.36)	11.361	
50d	(11.37)	11.371	
60d	(11.38)	11.381	
unidentified	(11.39)		11.392
unidentified nails	(11.40)	11.401	11.402
(12) Hardware - Plumbing			
faucet	(12.00)	12.001	12.002
fitting	(12.01)	12.011	12.012
pipe	(12.02)	12.021	12.022
other	(12.03)	12.031	12.032
	(12.04)	12.041	12.042
(13) Hardware - Miscellaneous			
bar stock	(13.00)	13.001	13.002
chain	(13.01)	13.011	13.012
corrugated/sheet metal	(13.02)	13.021	13.022
gears	(13.03)		13.032
grommet	(13.04)	13.041	13.042
hook	(13.05)	13.051	13.052
keys	(13.06)	13.061	13.062
locks	(13.07)	13.071	13.072
ring/loop	(13.08)	13.081	13.082
spigot	(13.09)	13.091	13.092
wire:	(13.10)	13.101	13.102
brass/copper	(13.11)		13.112
iron/steel	(13.12)		13.122
other	(13.13)		13.132
wire (barbed)	(13.14)		13.142
other miscellaneous hardware	(13.15)		13.152
	(13.16)	13.161	13.162

111. METAL					
(14)	Machinery			Complete	Fragment
	farm:				
	cultivator parts	(14.00)		14.001	14.002
	plow part	(14.01)		14.011	14.012
	other	(14.02)		14.021	14.022
	gear	(14.03)		14.031	14.032
	bearing	(14.04)		14.041	14.042
	shaft	(14.05)		14.051	14.052
	unidentified	(14.06)		14.061	14.062
	other	(14.07)		14.071	14.072
		(14.08)		14.081	14.082
		(14.09)		14.091	14.092
(15)	Furnishings	(15.00)		15.001	15.002
	brace/bracket	(15.01)		15.011	15.012
	clock parts	(15.02)		15.021	15.022
	drawer pull	(15.03)		15.031	15.032
	other handle	(15.04)		15.041	15.042
	fireplace furniture	(15.05)		15.051	15.052
	furniture caster	(15.06)		15.061	15.062
	furniture hinge	(15.07)		15.071	15.072
	furniture lock/hasp	(15.08)		15.081	15.082
	lamp parts:	(15.09)		15.091	15.092
	base	(15.10)		15.101	15.102
	burner	(15.11)		15.111	15.112
	font	(15.12)		15.121	15.122
	other	(15.13)		15.131	15.132
	stove parts	(15.14)		15.141	15.142
	other furnishings	(15.15)		15.151	15.152
(16)	Kitchen/Tableware	(16.00)		16.001	16.002
	Cutlery	(16.01)		16.011	16.012
	fork:	(16.02)		16.021	16.022
	2 tined-bone/wood handle	(16.03)		16.031	16.032
	2 tined-all metal	(16.04)		16.041	16.042
	3 tined-bone/wood handle	(16.05)		16.051	16.052

III. METAL

	Complete	Fragment
3 tined-all metal	16.061	16.062
4 tined-bone/wood handle	16.071	16.072
4 tined-unidentified	16.081	16.082
unidentified	16.091	16.092
knife:	16.101	16.102
case-bone/wood handle	16.111	16.112
case-all metal handle	16.121	16.122
other-bone/wood handle	16.131	16.132
other-all metal	16.141	16.142
unidentified	16.151	16.152
spoon:	16.161	16.162
tablespoon	16.171	16.172
teaspoon	16.181	16.182
other	16.191	16.192
unidentified	16.201	16.202
unidentified handle:	16.211	16.212
bone	16.221	16.222
metal	16.231	16.232
openers	16.241	16.242
other cooking implements	16.251	16.252
other tableware	16.261	16.262
(17) Maintenance/Repair/Craft	17.001	17.002
awl	17.011	17.012
needle	17.021	17.022
pin	17.031	17.032
punch	17.041	17.042
scissor	17.051	17.052
thimble	17.061	17.062
other	17.071	17.072

III. METAL				
(18)	Personal Effects			
	eyeglass frame	(18.00)	Complete	18.001
	grooming:	(18.01)		18.011
	brush	(18.02)		18.021
	comb	(18.03)		18.031
	razor	(18.04)		18.041
	other	(18.05)		18.051
	penknife blade	(18.06)		18.061
	pocket knife blade	(18.07)		18.071
	other knife part	(18.08)		18.081
	purse frame	(18.09)		18.091
	pocket watch	(18.10)		18.101
	other personal effects	(18.11)		18.111
		(18.12)		18.121
(19)	Tools			
	anvil	(19.00)		19.001
	auger parts	(19.01)		19.011
	axes/hatchets/picks	(19.02)		19.021
	chisel	(19.03)		19.031
	files	(19.04)		19.041
	hammer	(19.05)		19.051
	measuring devices:	(19.06)		19.061
	compass/divider	(19.07)		19.071
	rule	(19.08)		19.081
	scale/weight	(19.09)		19.091
	other	(19.10)		19.101
	miscellaneous blades	(19.11)		19.111
	planes	(19.12)		19.121
	saw blades	(19.13)		19.131
	screwdriver	(19.14)		19.141
	shovel/hoe/spade	(19.15)		19.151
	other tools	(19.16)		19.161
		(19.17)		19.171
			Fragment	
				18.002
				18.012
				18.022
				18.032
				18.042
				18.052
				18.062
				18.072
				18.082
				18.092
				18.102
				18.112
				18.122
				19.002
				19.012
				19.022
				19.032
				19.042
				19.052
				19.062
				19.072
				19.082
				19.092
				19.102
				19.112
				19.122
				19.132
				19.142
				19.152
				19.162
				19.172

<u>III. METAL</u>			<u>Complete</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
(20)	Transportation	(20.00)	20.001	20.002
	automobile parts:	(20.01)	20.011	20.012
	body parts	(20.02)	20.021	20.022
	engine parts	(20.03)	20.031	20.032
	other	(20.04)	20.041	20.042
	harness/saddle trappings:	(20.05)	20.051	20.052
	bit	(20.06)	20.061	20.062
	buckle	(20.07)	20.071	20.072
	hame hook	(20.08)	20.081	20.082
	ring/loop/cinch	(20.09)	20.091	20.092
	horse/mule shoe	(20.10)	20.101	20.102
	wagon parts:	(20.11)	20.111	20.112
	axle	(20.12)	20.121	20.122
	singletree	(20.13)	20.131	20.132
	spring	(20.14)	20.141	20.142
	other	(20.15)	20.151	20.152
	other transportation	(20.16)	20.161	20.162
(21)	Unidentified Metal	(21.00)	21.001	21.002
	aluminum	(21.01)	21.011	21.012
	brass/copper	(21.02)	21.021	21.022
	foil	(21.03)	21.031	21.032
	iron/steel	(21.04)	21.041	21.042
	lead	(21.05)	21.051	21.052
	tin	(21.06)	21.061	21.062
	zinc	(21.07)	21.071	21.072
	other	(21.08)	21.081	21.082

<u>VI. WOOD/VEGETAL</u>		<u>Complete</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
(1)	<u>Construction</u>		
	board	(1.00) 1.001	1.002
	lath	(1.01) 1.011	1.012
	molding	(1.02) 1.021	1.022
	peg	(1.03) 1.031	1.032
	other	(1.04) 1.041	1.042
		(1.05) 1.051	1.052
(2)	<u>Cordage</u>	(2.00) 2.001	2.002
(3)	<u>Cork</u>		
	sealer	(3.00) 3.001	3.002
	other	(3.01) 3.011	3.012
		(3.02) 3.021	3.022
(4)	<u>Gaming Piece</u>	(4.00) 4.001	4.002
(5)	<u>Handle</u>	(5.00) 5.001	5.002
(6)	<u>Handle Plate</u>	(6.00) 6.001	6.002
(7)	<u>Pencil</u>	(7.00) 7.001	7.002
(8)	<u>Other Modified Wood</u>	(8.00) 8.001	8.002
(9)	<u>Other Unmodified Wood</u>	(9.00) 9.001	9.002
(10)	<u>Unidentified Wood</u>	(10.00) 10.001	10.002
(11)	<u>Nuts/Pits/Seeds</u>	(11.00) 11.001	11.002

<u>VII. STONE</u>			
(1)	<u>Grinding Wheel</u>		
(2)	<u>Gunflint</u>		
(3)	<u>Marble</u>		
(4)	<u>Tile</u>		
(5)	<u>Whetstone</u>		
(6)	<u>Slate Board</u>		
(7)	<u>Slate Pencils</u>		
(8)	<u>Other Modified</u>		
(9)	<u>Unidentified Stone</u>		
		<u>Complete</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
		1.001	1.002
		2.001	2.002
		3.001	3.002
		4.001	4.002
		5.001	5.002
		6.001	6.002
		7.001	7.002
		8.001	8.002
		9.001	9.002

VIII. <u>LEATHER</u>				
(1)	<u>Footwear</u>			
	heel	(1.00)	Complete	Fragment
	sole	(1.01)	1.001	1.002
	eyelet row	(1.02)	1.011	1.012
	other	(1.03)	1.021	1.022
		(1.04)	1.031	1.032
			1.041	1.042
(2)	<u>Harness Strap</u>	(2.00)	2.001	2.002
(3)	<u>Other Strap</u>	(3.00)	3.001	3.002
(4)	<u>Other Leather</u>	(4.00)	4.001	4.002
(5)	<u>Unidentified</u>	(5.00)	5.001	5.002

		<u>Complete</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
IX. RUBBER			
(1) <u>Brush Back</u>	(1.00)	1.001	1.002
(2) <u>Brush Handle</u>	(2.00)	2.001	2.002
(3) <u>Brush Back + Handle</u>	(3.00)	3.001	3.002
(4) <u>Button</u>	(4.00)	4.001	4.002
<u>self shank</u>	(4.01)	4.011	4.012
<u>shank</u>	(4.02)	4.021	4.022
<u>sew-through</u>	(4.03)	4.031	4.032
<u>other</u>	(4.04)	4.041	4.042
<u>unidentified</u>	(4.05)	4.051	4.052
(5) <u>Comb</u>	(5.00)	5.001	5.002
(6) <u>Fabric</u>	(6.00)	6.001	6.002
(7) <u>Footwear</u>	(7.00)	7.001	7.002
<u>heel</u>	(7.01)	7.011	7.012
<u>sole</u>	(7.02)	7.021	7.022
<u>other</u>	(7.03)	7.031	7.032
(8) <u>Gasket</u>	(8.00)	8.001	8.002
(9) <u>Jar Seal</u>	(9.00)	9.001	9.002
(10) <u>Tubing</u>	(10.00)	10.001	10.002
(11) <u>Washer</u>	(11.00)	11.001	11.002
(12) <u>Other Rubber</u>	(12.00)	12.001	12.002
(13) <u>Unidentified</u>	(13.00)	13.001	13.002

X.	PLASTIC		Complete	Fragment
(1)	<u>Bead</u>	(1.00)	1.001	1.002
(2)	<u>Button</u>	(2.00)	2.001	2.002
	<u>sew-through</u>	(2.01)	2.011	2.012
	self shank	(2.02)	2.021	2.022
	shank	(2.03)	2.031	2.032
	other	(2.04)	2.041	2.042
	unidentified	(2.05)	2.051	2.052
(3)	<u>Closures</u>	(3.00)	3.001	3.002
	cap liner	(3.01)	3.011	3.012
	screw cap	(3.02)	3.021	3.022
	fitment	(3.03)	3.031	3.032
	other	(3.04)	3.041	3.042
(4)	<u>Toy</u>	(4.00)	4.001	4.002
(5)	<u>Gaming Piece</u>	(5.00)	5.001	5.002
(6)	<u>Grooming</u>	(6.00)	6.001	6.002
(7)	<u>Other Plastic</u>	(7.00)	7.001	7.002
(8)	<u>Unidentified Plastic</u>	(8.00)	8.001	8.002

<u>WT. Grams</u>	
1.000	
2.000	
3.000	
4.000	
5.000	
6.000	
7.000	
8.000	
9.000	
10.000	
11.000	
12.000	
13.000	
14.000	
15.000	
16.000	

XI. MINERAL/COMPOSITE/MISCELLANEOUS

- (1) Asphalt
- (2) Caulking
- (3) Charcoal/Coal
- (4) Cinder
- (5) Concrete
- (6) Cordage/Rope/Twine
- (7) Eggshell
- (8) Fabric
- (9) Gemstone
- (10) Graphite
- (11) Hair
- (12) Limestone
- (13) Linoleum
- (14) Mortar
- (15) Paint
- (16) Paper

<u>Wt. Grams</u>
17.000
18.000
19.000
20.000
21.000
22.000

<u>XI. MINERAL/COMPOSITE/MISCELLANEOUS</u>
(17) <u>Plaster</u>
(18) <u>Shingle</u>
(19) <u>Slag</u>
(20) <u>Tar Paper</u>
(21) <u>Wax</u>
(22) <u>Other</u>

		<u>Complete</u>		<u>Fragment</u>
XII. PREHISTORIC	(1) Lithic			
	modified	(1.00)	1.001	1.002
	debitage	(1.01)	1.011	1.012
	ground stone	(1.02)		1.022
	fire cracked rock	(1.03)	1.031	1.032
(2) Ceramic		(1.04)		1.042
	decorated	(2.00)	2.001	2.002
	undecorated	(2.01)	2.011	2.012
		(2.02)	2.021	2.022

END

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