Archaeological Field Survey

Notes and Interpretations

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December 16, 1993
This report includes several aspects of the field survey performed during the fall of 1993 by the students of Anthropology 378. These are the field notes, in essay form, for each structure and each unit excavated. The notes are arranged in terms of soil horizon layer. Further, it is to be assumed, unless otherwise stated, that a fairly average amount of tiles, window glass, and glassware are found in each layer of each pit. Tables including this information can be found in the artifact analysis reports written by Justin Gilken and Rachel Zloczover. Further, as they have thoroughly analyzed the artifact assemblage collected this term, I have refrained from doing so. Instead, I have provided a brief overview of the possible function of each structure and a general analysis of the four units as a whole.

A map of each structure, including the general location of the pits, and the possible location of certain rooms in the structures are provided as well.

Dr. McDaniels-

I couldn't get the maps done on time - I'm really sorry, but with all of my finals and the bad weather, it just didn't get done. I'll get them to you the 1st week of classes!

Thank you,

Karen
Structure 9, unit 1, layer 1, a very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell 10 YR 2/2), contained few artifacts. Some of these, however, indicate the types of activities which might have taken place here. Three body shards and two rim shards of coarse unglazed earthenware, as well as a metal can, were recovered from the pit. These pieces of earthenware probably come from a crock which was broken and discarded. Furthermore, the rim of a metal can surfaced. These artifacts tend to be representative of a kitchen area. Unearthed, also, were two buttons, one made of plastic, the other, mother-of-pearl. These items, classified as personal, are undatable. Some pieces of brick and mortar appeared in this layer in addition to the artifacts recovered.

Layer 2 contained the same soil color as layer 1. The distinguishing factor between these two layers, however, was the presence of a large amount of mortar, making the soil look almost completely white in areas. Here, the remaining portion of the metal can found in the first layer was found. Another button, made of mother-of-pearl and undatable, appeared, as well as a number of ceramics. These ceramics include a rim shard of coarse, unglazed earthenware, one piece of unglazed porcelain, one shard of undecorated whiteware, and a shard of flow blue whiteware. Each of these artifacts tend to signify a domestic structure.

The artifact assemblage of layer 3, a dark reddish brown loam (Munsell 5 YR 2.5/2), contained far greater numbers than layers 1 and 2. One arms-related artifact appeared in the layer, a Smith and Wesson .32 caliber shot shell. The inscription on its bottom reads "REM - UMC .32 S&W." Furthermore, a glass bottle mouth with
a seam was unearthed. The possibility exists that this came from a whiskey bottle which would indicate the use of alcohol on the site, either for medical purposes or for the mere consumption of it. Another button, this one made from white ceramic, appeared in the layer. Unfortunately, it, too, is relatively undatable. Several pieces of ceramic were unearthed: two shards of flow blue whiteware, four shards of undecorated whiteware (one with a maker's mark in black transfer print), one piece of decorated, enameled, overglaze porcelain, and one shard from a Rockingham ceramic doorknob. Each of these would be indicative of a domestic structure. Undoubtedly, however, one of the most interesting finds during the excavation of these units was a German porcelain doll's head. This artifact would seem to indicate the presence of children at the site, as well. The unit was closed when artifacts ceased to be found at 8" in the northeastern corner, 9" in the northwestern corner, 11 1/2" in the southeastern corner, and 10" in the southwestern corner.

Unit 2 of structure 9 was opened, and layer 1 of this unit proved to be a very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 2/2). Few artifacts were found here other than structural ones. These included only twenty-seven square nails and square nail fragments. Brick and mortar appeared in this layer as well, and a beam of wood running from the southwestern corner to the northeastern end of the unit surfaced. Only partially deteriorated, this beam was not excavated as a feature. Instead, it was noted that in this beam was a large concentration of nails. This board was likely once part of the structure wall and fell in when the wall...
Layer 2 distinguished itself from layer 1 through its very dark grayish brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 3/2). Here, many more artifacts appeared than in the layer above it. Two of these are metal spikes which resemble railroad ties. One, however, is curved, indicating either damage during manufacture or some specific use which is, at present, unknown. It seems unlikely that either of these two artifacts were actually railroad ties, as neither of them has the protruding head of a railroad tie. Moreover, several pieces of pottery were unearthed: a shard of flow blue whiteware, a piece of unglazed porcelain, and a body shard of unglazed earthenware. These indicate a domestic use of the structure.

Another soil change occurred, indicating the presence of layer 3. However, this was the very dark brown sandy loam of layer 1 (Munsell 10YR 2/2). The recurrence of this soil color indicates a disturbance of the soil in some way. This is reflected by the nature of some of the artifacts uncovered here. Several pieces of a material which appears to be vinyl were found. Their identification as vinyl is further supported by the fact that grooves appear in a circular pattern, much like those in records. Another unidentifiable material which has the traits of tag board or cardboard showed up in this layer as well. One piece of this matter has the number "34" imprinted on it. Other artifacts of probable later origin also were recovered from this layer. One of these is a metal can bottom. Another, a metal button with the words "Blue Buckle" inscribed on it, should provide a date which
may appear in Justin Gilken's artifact analysis of this structure. This unit, also, was closed when artifacts ceased to be found. The final depth of the pit was, in the northeastern corner, 10", in the northwestern corner, 10", in the southeastern corner, 13", and in the southwestern corner, 11 1/2".

The excavation of structure 9 provided enough information to make a few general conclusions about the use of the structure. The numbers of kitchen-oriented artifacts (mainly pottery), and personal artifacts (buttons) suggest that this structure was domestic in orientation. That a doll was found indicates the presence of a child, thus ruling out the hypothesis that this was a dormitory-type situation. More than likely, based upon the artifact assemblage, this was either a larger single-family home, or that this was a duplex-type structure. This could not be assessed based upon the limited excavation performed and artifacts retrieved, however that judgment may be made possible by the evaluation of the artifacts in an economic context, provided by artifact analysis.

Structure 12 unit 1 layer 0, the surface layer, yielded only one artifact, a 3" square nail. Layer 1, a black sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 2/1), contained many roots from nearby trees. Further, charcoal, brick, and mortar were all present. The artifact assemblage here is primarily kitchen-related artifacts. These include a glass bottle mouth, a shard of Sepia transfer print whiteware, and a piece of emulsion glaze stoneware. Further, a piece of late 19th-century porcelain ceramic was unearthed. This type of porcelain indicates that it was used as a lavatory fixture.
This seems to show that, at one point in time and probably fairly early on, the structure had indoor plumbing.

Layer 2 distinguished itself from layer 1 by its very dark grayish brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 3/2). In this layer, an excessively large number of nails and window glass were recovered. It is probable that part of the structure wall collapsed here, leaving behind nails and window glass as reminders. Kitchen artifacts, also found in large numbers, include: a bottle mouth with a seam, possibly from a Whiskey bottle, a fragment of bone, a fragment of milk glass used as canning jar inserts, seven shards of undecorated whiteware, three shards of flow blue whiteware, one piece of blue transfer-printed whiteware, one piece of ironstone, a piece of green transfer-printed whiteware, and a shard of porcelain with hand-painted gold decoration on it. Further, an undatable, black, ceramic button was unearthed, along with a key. The key provides insight into the nature of the community itself. That there were keys indicates there were locks, and where locks are concerned, so is safety.

Layer 3 proved to be a dark yellowish brown sandy clay (Munsell 10YR 4/6). Numerous roots infused this layer along with mortar and small pieces of brick. The only recovered, six fragments of animal bone, indicate the kitchen activities taking place in the structure. The unit was closed once sterile clay was reached at 11" in the northwestern corner, 10 1/2" in the northeastern corner, 11" in the southwestern corner, and 12" in the southeastern corner.

Subsequently, unit 2 of structure 12 was opened, several
artifacts appeared on the surface layer. These include a piece of undecorated whiteware, some square nails, a few shards of clear and green-tinted glass, and some unidentifiable metal. Beneath the surface, layer 1 appeared as a black sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 2/1). In addition to artifacts here, mortar slag, and lots of brick were unearthed. Like layer 2 of unit 1, this layer contained an excessive amount of nails. Not nearly as much window glass, however, appeared in this unit as in unit 1. It is, therefore, likely that a window was located directly above unit 1 while there was not one above unit 2. Further artifacts uncovered here include a large, solid metal pipe which must have held some industrial significance, and a horse shoe, which may have belonged to a horse related to structure 12 or it might be associated with the industrial nature of the site. Kitchen artifacts include: seven pieces of flow blue whiteware, two shards of undecorated whiteware, and one piece of green transfer-printed whiteware. Interesting also is a piece of glass with literally hundreds of tiny bubbles inside it. Perhaps this was done for decorative reasons, or perhaps it was merely damaged during manufacture or in the archaeological record.

Layer 2, distinguishable from layer one by its very dark grayish brown sandy loam (10YR 3/2) and inundated with roots, added greatly to the artifact assemblage. Kitchen artifacts included dish fragments made of undecorated whiteware, blue transfer-printed whiteware, and whiteware with relief decorated (molded) edging. Also, shards of [material usually used to make] crocks surfaced, including: bristol-glaze interior, emulsion-glaze exterior
stoneware, lusterware, and brown-slip glaze stoneware. Equally as interesting are other ceramic pieces uncovered, such as the Rockingham-glaze earthenware, often used as doorknobs, and the china doll's hand. Again, this indicates the presence of a child and therefore a family living situation. Also, two small pieces of lead were exhumed, and tend to be indicative of those used for writing implements.

Layer 3, discernable by its dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 3/3), proved to be virtually sterile. Simple glassware and a few nails were the only things reclaimed from this layer, yet as they were present, they necessitated the excavation of layer 4. This layer was a yellowish brown clay (Munsell 10YR 5/8), and proved to be sterile after a few inches. However, recovered here were some fragments of animal bone, a piece of undecorated whiteware, some blue transfer-printed whiteware, and what appears to be a modern car part. This is a round metal ring which is completely untarnished. Further, a projectile point, made from siltstone and broken during its manufacure in the Early Archaic Period, was found. The unit was eventually closed at depths of 13" in the northeast, 13 1/2" in the northwest, 13" in the southeast, and 14" in the southwest.

An undetailed evaluation of structure 12, made possible by the artifact assemblage gained through excavation, provides some indications not only as to the nature of the structure, but also as to some of the activities which took place there. Due to the numbers of kitchen-related artifacts, personal items, and the key found in unit 1 layer 2, it is safe to conclude that this is a
domestic structure. Further, the wall of this structure apparently fell onto the two units excavated, leaving in the archaeological record an excess of nails and window glass to prove it. Some of the activities taking place in this structure apparently consisted of the canning of fruits and vegetables, based upon the milk glass canning jar inserts, and the killing of animals for use as food, supported by the animal bone found in both units. Further, it is highly plausible that the individuals living in this structure were not average workers at the complex. This is indicated through the lead found in unit 2 layer 2, which shows with reasonable certainty that these people knew how to write.

Structure 13 unit 1 layer 1, a black sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 2/1), proved to be relatively thin. The artifact assemblage produced here is not great, including: a base shard of salt-glazed stoneware, probably used in a crock, a piece of unglazed porcelain, and a cylindrical piece of metal whose sides are a quarter-inch thick. This last artifact is most likely associated with the industrial facet of the site.

Layer 2 distinguishes itself from layer one with its very dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 2/2). Kitchen-related artifacts produced by this pit consist of three shards of salt-glazed stoneware and one undecorated piece of whiteware. Further, a piece of horse tack, a bit, surfaced, as well as a Winchester shot shell. More industrial aspects of the site were recovered, these incorporating a large bolt and a metal can rim whose thickness was about a quarter of an inch. This possibly matches with the piece found in layer 1. Additionally, a blue tinted bottle mouth was unearthed,
and it is possible that this came from a medicine bottle.

Layer 3, a dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 3/3), proved to be sterile. The pit was then closed at depths of, in the northeastern corner, 6"; in the northwestern corner, 7 1/2"; in the southeastern corner, 8"; and in the southwestern corner, 8 1/4".

Unit 2 of structure 13 was opened next, with layer one being a very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 2/2). Numerous kitchen-related artifacts were found in this pit, including: a shard of stoneware with Albany-slip interior and exterior; a piece of stoneware with emulsion glaze interior and exterior; numerous pieces of whiteware, some decorated and some undecorated; a piece of undecorated porcelain, some porcelain with a brush blue exterior, and a milk glass canning jar insert. Of the types of decorated whiteware, the most interesting appears to be some transfer-printed blue which once was part of a handle. A few personal items, a ceramic button and a plastic faux tortoise shell hair comb, were uncovered. Finally, an item which appears to be a drill bit was found. Although it is possible that this related in some way to the industrial side of this site, it is equally possible that it belonged to someone living in the structure.

Layer 4, a very dark grayish brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 3/2), contained primarily kitchen-related artifacts. A shard of milk glass, indicating the practice of food canning, was found, along with a piece of ironstone. Quite a bit of whiteware was also uncovered in this layer, including some with relief decoration, blue-transfer printing, pink and green floral overglaze decoration, and the base of a shallow bowl showing a partial maker's mark.
Brick and mortar also were unearthed in this layer.

The third layer of unit 2 was a dark yellowish brown clay (Munsell 10YR 4/6). Two mother-of-pearl buttons, which unfortunately cannot be dated, were the only artifacts of personal origin here. Further, what appears to be a cog also surfaced. Again, kitchen-related artifacts, however, are the largest in number, and include a piece of ironstone, a piece of undecorated whiteware, a shard of blue transfer-print whiteware, a piece of flow-blue decorated whiteware, and a shard of porcelain overglaze with polychrome and a hand-painted floral decoration. This unit was closed when the layer turned sterile at depths of, in the northeast, 12"; in the northwest, 10"; in the southeast, 10"; and in the southwest, 9".

The excavation of structure 13 also allows for some general conclusions to be drawn about the use of the structure and the activities which took place there. The artifact assemblage here indicates a domestic structure, and the artifacts of unit 1, horse tack, fire arms-related, and industrial, cover a number of activities. Unit 2, however, contained a predominance of kitchen-related artifacts. This seems to indicate that unit 2 lay closer to the kitchen of the structure, meaning the kitchen likely faced Simpson Creek.

The units at structure 14 were subsequently opened. Layer 1 of unit 1, a very dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 2/2) contained several interesting artifacts. One of these is a piece of metal horse tack with a pivoting brass finial, while another is a shot shell whose bottom reads "32 Long W.C. Co." Three pieces of
undecorated whiteware; and a shard of blue spongeware on a stoneware body, believed to be from a mixing bowl, are the only kitchen-related artifacts found. However, a clear glass bottle mouth and some green-tinted glass with letters raised on it may come from medicine bottles or may be related to the kitchen in some manner. Also found here, a large ceramic button which cannot be dated, and a china doll’s leg with a brownish-green, hand-painted overlay decoration. These two personal items further indicate the domestic nature of this structure.

Layer 2, a dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 3/3), yielded a few kitchen artifacts and decorated glassware. This kitchen artifacts is a piece of porcelain with overglaze enameled decoration (the decoration is missing). It is either American or Chinese in origin and dates to the late 19th century. Indeed, this may not be a kitchen-related artifact, but could also be a decorative ceramic, used to adorn the structure. The decorated glassware seen indicative of the patterning used to decorate vases. These decorations are a curved rim with etchings and a scalloped rim shard. Undoubtedly, these were used for beautification purposes.

The third layer, a dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 4/4), proved to be a sterile clay. The unit was closed at depths of, in the northeast 9", in the northwest 8 1/2", in the southeast 9", and in the southwest 11".

Structure 14 unit 2 layer 1, a dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 3/3), contained a number of roots crossing the pit. A "#12 Winchester Range" rifle shell, the only arms-related artifact of the unit, was recovered in this layer. Also found was a strip of
sheet metal with rivets at one end, and a few links of chain. The remainder of the artifacts appear to be kitchen-related, including: a great number of undecorated whiteware, one piece of which is a; a piece of ironstone; some shards of milk glass; and the handle of a fork or spoon.

Layer 2, discernible by its brown/dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 4/3), also held primarily kitchen-related artifacts: part of a Ball Mason jar (with the "3" on it), some undecorated whiteware, some pieces of ironstone, and a piece of salt-glazed stoneware with Albany-slip interior (dating to post 1870). Also recovered here is an industrial-oriented cylindrical tube of metal alloy with high lead content.

Layer 3, a sterile brown clay (Munsell 10YR 5/3), allowed the unit to be closed. These depths of closure were, in the northeastern corner 5", in the northwestern corner 6 1/2", in the southeastern corner 4 1/2", and in the southwestern corner 4 1/2".

Structure 14 seems to be oriented in much the same way that structure 13 is. The kitchen area appears to be near the back of the structure, facing Simpson Creek. This is indicated by the large numbers of kitchen-related artifacts found in unit 2. Further, the presence of a china doll's leg indicates the presence of a child. One must, therefore, assume that this is a domestic, family structure.
General conclusions about these structures is that they are all domestic in origin. This is indicated by the large numbers of kitchen-related and personal artifacts, especially the dolls which indicate the presence of children. Interestingly, there were quite a few pieces of horse tack and harness-related artifacts recovered for so few structures. That a piece of horse tack was recovered in structure B indicates that perhaps these people did own or rent horses, were wealthy enough to do so. Explanations for the presence of harness-related artifacts might include that one was needed for some of their food, being worked by the horses. A community relying only to provide themselves with meat, would be quite a stretch. Of course, it would seem that they were very wealthy with many workers and servants, for the remains of a formal bedroom, staircase, and hardwood floors which make up the so-called 'Mexican parlor' were discovered in these areas. It is possible that with the wealth and resources required to build such an area, the occupants would not have provided simple arrangements. The eating area may be explained in the kitchen area by its arrangement. The kitchen area was arranged to descend down toward sides of the remaining areas for heat.
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A map of each structure, including the general location of the pits, and the possible location of certain rooms in the structures are provided as well.

Dr. McDaniel-

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Thank you,

Kristen
Structure 9, unit 1, layer 1, a very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell 10 YR 2/2), contained few artifacts. Some of these, however, indicate the types of activities which might have taken place here. Three body shards and two rim shards of coarse unglazed earthenware, as well as a metal rim can were recovered from the pit. These pieces of earthenware probably come from a crock which was broken and discarded. Furthermore, the rim of a metal can surfaced. These artifacts tend to be representative of a kitchen area. Unearthed, also, were two buttons, one made out of plastic, the other, mother-of-pearl. These items, classified as personal, are undatable. Some pieces of brick and mortar appeared in this layer in addition to the artifacts recovered.

Layer 2 contained the same soil color as layer 1. The distinguishing factor between these two layers, however, was the presence of a large amount of mortar, making the soil look almost completely white in areas. Here, the remaining portion of the metal can found in the first layer was found. Another button, made of mother-of-pearl and undatable, appeared, as well as a number of ceramics. These ceramics include a rim shard of coarse, unglazed earthenware, one piece of unglazed porcelain, one shard of undecorated whiteware, and a shard of flow blue whiteware. Each of these artifacts tend to signify a domestic structure.

The artifact assemblage of layer 3, a dark reddish brown loam (Munsell 5YR 2.5/2), contained far greater numbers than layers 1 and 2. One arms-related artifact appeared in the layer, a Smith and Wesson .32 caliber shot shell. The inscription on its bottom reads "REM - UMC .32 S&W." Furthermore, a glass bottle mouth with
a seam was unearthed. The possibility exists that this came from a whiskey bottle which would indicate the use of alcohol on the site, either for medical purposes or for the mere consumption of it. Another button, this one made from white ceramic, appeared in the layer. Unfortunately, it, too, is relatively undatable. Several pieces of ceramic were unearthed: two shards of flow blue whiteware, four shards of undecorated whiteware (one with a maker's mark in black transfer print), one piece of decorated, enameled, overglaze porcelain, and one shard from a Rockingham ceramic doorknob. Each of these would be indicative of a domestic structure. Undoubtedly, however, one of the most interesting finds during the excavation of these units was a German porcelain doll's head. This artifact would seem to indicate the presence of children at the site, as well. The unit was closed when artifacts ceased to be found at 8" in the northeastern corner, 9" in the northwestern corner, 11 1/2" in the southeastern corner, and 10" in the southwestern corner.

Unit 2 of structure 9 was opened, and layer 1 of this unit proved to be a very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 2/2). Few artifacts were found here other than structural ones. These included only twenty-seven square nails and square nail fragments. Brick and mortar appeared in this layer as well, and a beam of wood running from the southwestern corner to the northeastern end of the unit surfaced. Only partially deteriorated, this beam was not excavated as a feature. Instead, it was made note of the fact that in this beam was a large concentration of nails. This board was likely once part of the structure wall and fell in when the wall
Layer 2 distinguished itself from layer 1 through its very dark grayish brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 3/2). Here, many more artifacts appeared than in the layer above it. Two of these are metal spikes which resemble railroad ties. One, however, is curved, indicating either damage during manufacture or some specific use which is, at present, unknown. It seems unlikely that either of these two artifacts were actually railroad ties, as neither of them has the protruding head of a railroad tie. Moreover, several pieces of pottery were unearthed: a shard of flow blue whiteware, a piece of unglazed porcelain, and a body shard of unglazed earthenware. These indicate a domestic use of the structure.

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may appear in Justin Gilken’s artifact analysis of this structure. This unit, also, was closed when artifacts ceased to be found. The final depth of the pit was, in the northeastern corner, 10", in the northwestern corner, 10", in the southeastern corner, 13", and in the southwestern corner, 11 1/2".

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Structure 12 unit 1 layer 0, the surface layer, yielded only one artifact, a 3" square nail. Layer 1, a black sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 2/1), contained many roots from nearby trees. Further, charcoal, brick, and mortar were all present. The artifact assemblage here is primarily kitchen-related artifacts. These include a glass bottle mouth, a shard of Sepia transfer print whiteware, and a piece of emulsion glaze stoneware. Further, a piece of late 19th century porcelain ceramic was unearthed. This type of porcelain indicates that it was used as a lavatory fixture.
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Layer 3 proved to be a dark yellowish brown sandy clay (Munsell 10YR 4/6). Numerous roots infused this layer of the unit, along with mortar and small pieces of brick. The only artifacts recovered, six fragments of animal bone, indicate the kitchen activities taking place in the structure. The unit was closed once sterile clay was reached at 11" in the northwestern corner, 10 1/2" in the northeastern corner, 11" in the southwestern corner, and 12" in the southeastern corner.

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domestic structure. Further, the wall of this structure apparently fell onto the two units excavated, leaving in the archaeological record an excess of nails and window glass to prove it. Some of the activities taking place in this structure are liable to consist of the canning of fruits and vegetables, based upon the milk glass canning jar inserts, and the killing of animals for use as food, supported by the animal bone found in both units. Further, it is highly plausible that the individuals living in this structure were not average workers at the complex. This is indicated through the lead found in unit 2 layer 2, which shows with reasonable certainty that these people knew how to write.

Structure 13 unit 1 layer 1, a black sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 2/1), proved to be relatively thin. The artifact assemblage produced here is not great, including: a base shard of salt-glazed stoneware, probably used in a crock, a piece of unglazed porcelain, and a cylindrical piece of metal whose sides are a quarter-inch thick. This last artifact is most likely associated with the industrial facet of the site.

Layer 2 distinguishes itself from layer one with its very dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 2/2). Kitchen-related artifacts produced by this pit consist of three shards of salt-glazed stoneware and one undecorated piece of whiteware. Further, a piece of horse tack, a bit, surfaced, as well as a Winchester shot shell. More industrial aspects of the site were recovered, these incorporating a large bolt and a metal can rim whose thickness was about a quarter of an inch. This possibly matches with the piece found in layer 1. Additionally, a blue tinted bottle mouth was unearthed,
and it is possible that this came from a medicine bottle.

Layer 3, a dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 3/3), proved to be sterile. The pit was then closed at depths of, in the northeastern corner, 6"; in the northwestern corner, 7 1/2"; in the southeastern corner, 8"; and in the southwestern corner, 8 1/4".

Unit 2 of structure 13 was opened next, with layer one being a very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 2/2). Numerous kitchen-related artifacts were found in this pit, including: a shard of stoneware with Albany-slip interior and exterior; a piece of stoneware with emulsion glaze interior and exterior; numerous pieces of whiteware, some decorated and some undecorated; a piece of undecorated porcelain, some porcelain with a brush blue exterior, and a milk glass canning jar insert. Of the types of decorated whiteware, the most interesting appears to be some transfer-printed blue which once was part of a handle. A few personal items, a ceramic button and a plastic faux tortoise shell hair comb, were uncovered. Finally, an item which appears to be a drill bit was found. Although it is possible that this related in some way to the industrial side of this site, it is equally possible that it belonged to someone living in the structure.

Layer 2, a very dark grayish brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR 3/2), contained primarily kitchen-related artifacts. A shard of milk glass, indicating the practice of food canning, was found, along with a piece of ironstone. Quite a bit of whiteware was also uncovered in this layer, including some with relief decoration, blue-transfer printing, pink and green floral overglaze decoration, and the base of a shallow bowl showing a partial maker’s mark.
Brick and mortar also were unearthed in this layer.

The third layer of unit 2 was a dark yellowish brown clay (Munsell 10YR 4/6). Two mother-of-pearl buttons, which unfortunately cannot be dated, were the only artifacts of personal origin here. Further, what appears to be a cog also surfaced. Again, kitchen-related artifacts, however, are the largest in number, and include a piece of ironstone, a piece of undecorated whiteware, a shard of blue transfer-print whiteware, a piece of flow-blue decorated whiteware, and a shard of porcelain overglaze with polychrome and a hand-painted floral decoration. This unit was closed when the layer turned sterile at depths of, in the northeast, 12"; in the northwest, 10"; in the southeast, 10 11/16"; and in the southwest, 9".

The excavation of structure 13 also allows for some general conclusions to be drawn about the use of the structure and the activities which took place there. The artifact assemblage here indicates a domestic structure, and the artifacts of unit 1, horse tack, fire arms-related, and industrial, cover a number of activities. Unit 2, however, contained a predominance of kitchen-related artifacts. This seems to indicate that unit 2 lay closer to the kitchen of the structure, meaning the kitchen likely faced Simpson Creek.

The units at structure 14 were subsequently opened. Layer 1 of unit 1, a very dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 2/2) contained several interesting artifacts. One of these is a piece of metal horse tack with a pivoting brass finial, while another is a shot shell whose bottom reads "32 Long W.C. Co." Three pieces of
undecorated whiteware; and a shard of blue spongeware on a stoneware body, believed to be from a mixing bowl, are the only kitchen-related artifacts found. However, a clear glass bottle mouth and some green-tinted glass with letters raised on it may come from medicine bottles or may be related to the kitchen in some manner. Also found here, a large ceramic button which cannot be dated, and a china doll’s leg with a brownish-green, hand-painted overlay decoration. These two personal items further indicate the domestic nature of this structure.

Layer 2, a dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 3/3), yielded a few kitchen artifacts and decorated glassware. This kitchen artifacts is a piece of porcelain with overglaze enameled decoration (the decoration is missing). It is either American or Chinese in origin and dates to the late 19th century. Indeed, this may not be a kitchen-related artifact, but could also be a decorative ceramic, used to adorn the structure. The decorated glassware seem indicative of the patterning used to decorate vases. These decorations are a curved rim with etchings and a scalloped rim shard. Undoubtedly, these were used for beautification purposes.

The third layer, a dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 4/4), proved to be a sterile clay. The unit was closed at depths of, in the northeast 9", in the northwest 8 1/2", in the southeast 9", and in the southwest 11".

Structure 14 unit 2 layer 1, a dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 3/3), contained a number of roots crossing the pit. A "#12 Winchester Range" rifle shell, the only arms-related artifact of the unit, was recovered in this layer. Also found was a strip of
sheet metal with rivets at one end, and a few links of chain. The remainder of the artifacts appear to be kitchen-related, including: a great number of undecorated whiteware, one piece of which is a; a piece of ironstone; some shards of milk glass; and the handle of a fork or spoon.

Layer 2, discernable by its brown/dark brown loam (Munsell 10YR 4/3), also held primarily kitchen-related artifacts: part of a Ball Mason jar (with the "B" on it), some undecorated whiteware, some pieces of ironstone, and a piece of salt-glazed stoneware with Albany-slip interior (dating to post 1870). Also recovered here is an industrial-oriented cylindrical tube of metal alloy with high lead content.

Layer 3, a sterile brown clay (Munsell 10YR 5/3), allowed the unit to be closed. These depths of closure were, in the northeastern corner 5", in the northwestern corner 6 1/2", in the southeastern corner 4 1/2", and in the southwestern corner 4 1/2".

Structure 14 seems to be oriented in much the same way that structure 13 is. The kitchen area appears to be near the back of the structure, facing Simpson Creek. This is indicated by the large numbers of kitchen-related artifacts found in unit 2. Further, the presence of a china doll's leg indicates the presence of a child. One must, therefore, assume that this is a domestic, family structure.
General conclusions about these structures is that they are all domestic in origin. This is indicated by the large numbers of kitchen-related and personal artifacts, especially the dolls which indicate the presence of children. Interestingly, there were quite a few pieces of horse tack and arms-related artifacts recovered for so few units at only four structures. That a piece of horse tack was found at each structure but one indicates that perhaps these people did own horses, were wealthy enough to do so. Explanations for the greater numbers of arms-related artifacts might include that these people hunted for some of their food, or, being wealthier than others in the community, felt it necessary to protect themselves with a firearm.

Even if the individuals inhabiting these structures were more wealthy than others there, it would seem that they still carried on fairly routine lives and were not incredibly well-off. This is indicated by the existence of stoneware and earthenware crocks for storage, the milk glass and Ball Mason jar used in canning.

The economic status of these people is probably indicated more precisely by the artifact analysis reports of Justin Gilken and Rachel Zloczover. However, judging by the amount of porcelain and decorated whitewares, it would be my guess that these structures did accommodate more wealthy individuals whose families occupied the entire structure. I do not feel that this was a duplex-type arrangement. The two hearths can be explained by having one hearth in the kitchen (the leg of the L-shaped structure which extends down toward Simpson Creek), and one hearth in the main living areas for heat.